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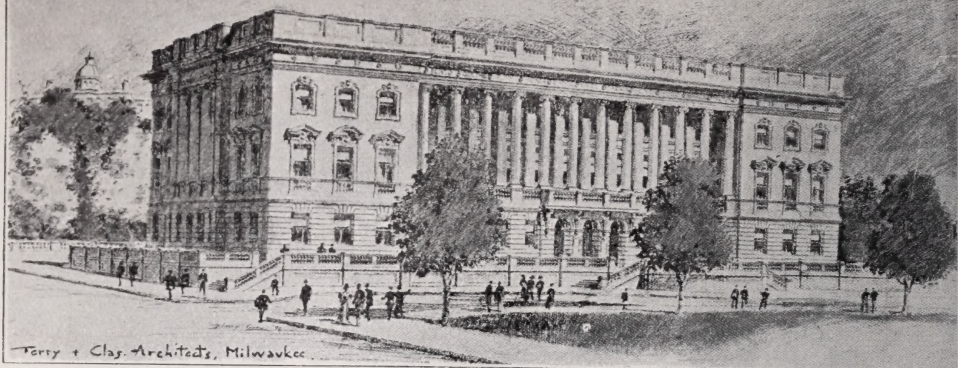






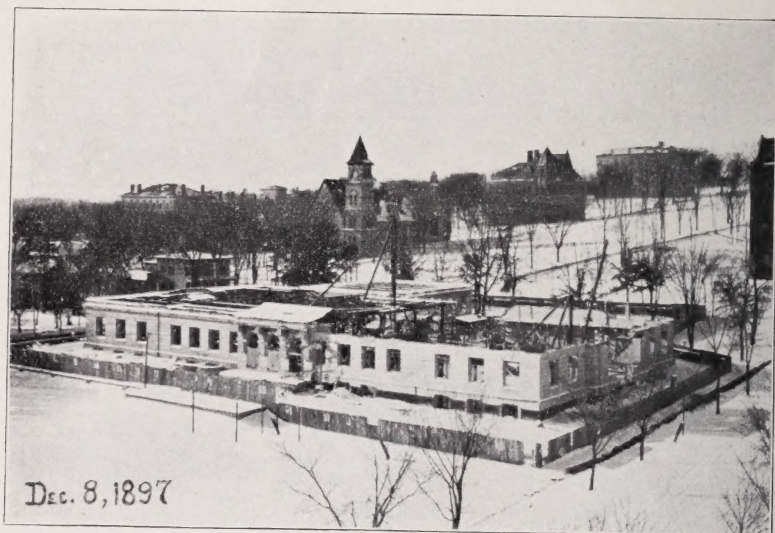
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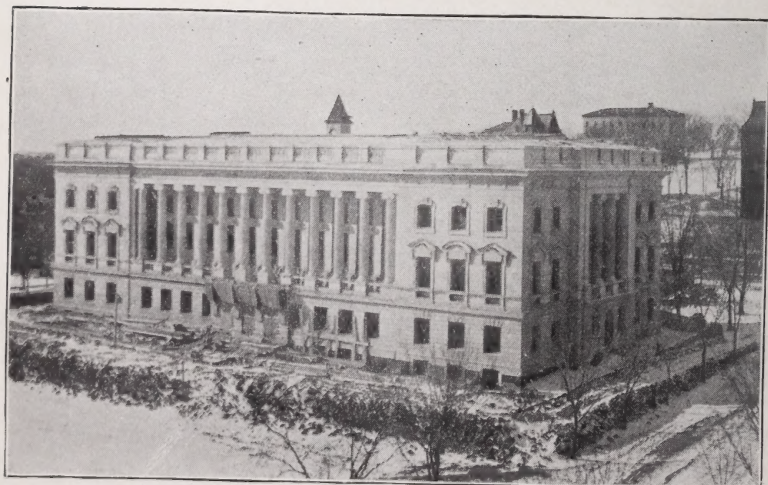
## WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY BUILDING

Now being erected by the bounty of the Legislature, upon State property at Madison, for the use of the State Historical Society (trustee of the State). The building as it will appear when completed.



Dec. 8, 1897

STATE OF CONSTRUCTION, DECEMBER 8, 1897



STATE OF CONSTRUCTION, MARCH 1, 1898



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

AT ITS  
FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

Held December 8, 1898

AND OF THE  
STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION

Held February 22 and 23, 1899

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER  
1899

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# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1898-99.

## PRESIDENT

HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	MILWAUKEE
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## VICE-PRESIDENTS

JAMES D. BUTLER, LL. D.	MADISON
HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND	JANESVILLE
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	HAYWARD
WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.	MILWAUKEE
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	MADISON
HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS	MADISON

## SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN G. THWAITES	MADISON
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## TREASURER

FRANK F. PROUDFIT	MADISON
-------------------	---------

## LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC S. BRADLEY	MADISON
------------------	---------

## CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO

HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD	GOVERNOR
HON. WILLIAM H. FROELICH	SECRETARY OF STATE
HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON	STATE TREASURER

## CURATORS, ELECTIVE

*Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1899*

CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D.	HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON
RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS	HON. BURR W. JONES
JAMES D. BUTLER, LL. D.	J. HOWARD PALMER
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.	PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON
JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.	HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

*Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1900.*

HON. ROMANZO BUNN	HON. SILAS U. PINNEY
PROF. CHARLES N. GREGORY	HON. GEORGE RAYMER
HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. ELISHA W. KEYES	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.

*Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1901.*

HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD	WAYNE RAMSAY
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	PROF. WM. H. ROSENSTENGEL
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.	HON. BREESE J. STEVENS
MAJ. FRANK W. OAKLEY	HON. HORACE A. TAYLOR
FRANK F. PROUDFIT	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES (OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE).

*Library* — Turner (chairman), Gregory, Raymer, Anderson, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Art Gallery and Museum* — Oakley (chairman), Keyes, Johnson, Knox, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Printing and Publication* — Conover (chairman), Jones, Sanborn, Vilas, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Finance* — Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Ramsay, Burrows, and Palmer.

*Advisory Committee* (ex-officio) — Turner, Oakley, Conover, and Van Slyke.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY).

*Draper Homestead* — Van Slyke (chairman), Steensland, and Thwaites.  
*Biennial Address, 1899* — Thwaites (chairman), Adams, Stevens, Gregory, and Turner.

*Field Meeting, Autumn of 1899* — Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, Stickney, and Thwaites.

*Relations with the State University* — Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.



# LIBRARY STAFF

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## SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

## LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

## ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

---

## LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

[In alphabetical order]

FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER

EMMA HELEN BLAIR\*

MARY STUART FOSTER

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS

GEORGIANA RUSSELL SHELDON

IVA ALICE WELSH

## JANITORS

CLINTON GUILFORD PRICE (library)

CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN (gallery and museum)

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LIBRARY OPEN — From 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN — Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon,  
1:30 to 5.

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\* On leave of absence.



# THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

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## FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.<sup>1</sup>

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in its rooms in the capitol, Thursday evening, December 8, 1898.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston, upon taking the chair, said:

*Members of the State Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:* This is the 46th annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; but this statement does not convey an accurate idea of the length of time in which the objects of our Society have received the attention of some of the best minds of our State.

As early as 1845, Chauncey C. Britt, in the *Mineral Point Democrat*, urged the organization of such a society; and in October, 1846, there was a Territorial Historical Society organized here in Madison by delegates in attendance on the first constitutional convention. Although it set forth with brave resolutions, it held but the one meeting and then quietly passed away.

Early in 1849, the members of the first State legislature, taking up the idea of three years before, organized a State Historical Society with Governor Dewey as president. Although its efforts were not very fruitful until the services of Secretary Lyman C. Draper were obtained, yet the organization was maintained, meetings were held, officers were regularly elected, and a small library formed. Its work at length commenced with vigor under Dr. Draper's lead, and has continued without intermission unto the present day. The *First Annual Report and Collections* of the Society were published for the year 1854.

We have now nearly arrived at the close of the fiftieth year of our existence as a society. That little seed planted in 1849, by our first State legislature, took deep root in the affections of the people, and has grown to be a mighty tree of knowledge, whose fruit assists in giving intellectual sustenance to two millions of souls, and brings honor and fame to our beloved commonwealth.

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<sup>1</sup> The report of proceedings, here published, is synopsized from the official MS. records of the Society.— SEC.

The child of the legislature, it has little complaint to make of its parental treatment. No doubt there have been times when our lawmakers have not fully realized its services as a great factor in the educational system of the state. They did not always appreciate the fact that it is to the libraries and to scholars at large what the State University is to the high and common schools; there have been times when its future looked dark, and when its very existence was maintained only by the careful solicitude and devotion of its friends. Although there never was a time when its funds were not too small for its work, yet the Society has had much to be thankful for in the past; and today a great future seems to be opening before it.

With a stately home being constructed for it by the State, an increased annuity promised so soon as it moves into that home, and enlarged opportunities for usefulness opening upon every side, the Society closes its semi-centennial year with high hopes, and the kindling of renewed zeal in the service of the people.

The date fixed in the contract for the completion of the new building is August 1st, 1839; but no doubt there will be delays, for more money is needed from the next legislature to complete, equip, and fully furnish the structure, involving new contracts. We need not, therefore, be surprised if it be the first of December before we can move in; perhaps the best we can hope for is, that our next annual meeting may be held in the beautiful lecture hall which the State is preparing as the future rendezvous of the Society. It will be proper for the Society to dedicate the new building with fitting ceremonies. This could, and I think should, be made the occasion for the observance of our semi-centennial anniversary.

Some twenty-five years ago, the legislature made us an annual allowance of five thousand dollars, for the general purposes of the Society. At that time, considering the size of our library, the extent of the demands made upon it, and the wealth of the State, the appropriation was no doubt reasonably generous. Then we had but 20,000 titles (books and pamphlets) in the library; today, as you will see by the report of the secretary, we have about 200,000. Comparatively few people sought our shelves a quarter of a century ago; the State University was then a small institution, with comparatively little original work being done there, in history and economics and social science, and there were few if any post-graduate students; today, the University is a power in the land, and our rooms are daily thronged with its professors and students, seeking material for original investigation in many fields; and, besides these, there seek our shelves students from many other universities, as well as an ever-increasing number of literary and professional men in and out of Wisconsin, who are not connected with educational institutions.

It would, I think, surprise many of our members, even, were they to know how extensively our institution is used by State officials, teachers, and citizens in general, as a State bureau of information. Daily, letters of

inquiry are referred to us by other State departments; and a glance at our secretary's mail would surprise one not familiar with its extent and scope; to see how many problems are propounded, of every conceivable character, not only by our own citizens, but those of other states. This answering of questions from those seeking information, is no small part of the work, although it is but one of our many fields of usefulness.

In fact, there is a new and widespread interest in our State and its history, in Western history at large, in genealogy, in economics, in social science, political science, and in all those branches of knowledge for which this institution stands. I think I may say that Wisconsin has, for the past few years, been taking mighty strides forward, in the field of general culture — nowhere is this fact more in evidence than in the daily work of our great library.

Thus have the demands upon us grown several hundred fold within the past ten or a dozen years — far faster than most of us are aware. Few of us appreciate, I imagine, how large and important an educational enterprise we have here — what its work is, what it needs to maintain and broaden that work, and what are its future possibilities.

In order to keep pace with the demands, it has been necessary to enlarge our staff either by engaging experienced persons or by training new workers. This has been done by very slow degrees, experimentally, and only after accumulated tasks have rendered it in each case a necessity. The assistants have primarily been required to be college graduates, and possessed of temperaments fitted to this peculiar and exacting sphere; and I hardly need say that the high requirements of the past should, and will of course, be maintained in the future. We have no room in this work for dullards; we cannot afford to engage any but highly-educated, tractable, and pleasant-mannered assistants. It is but just for me to say that our secretary's present staff of helpers appears to be an exceptionally intelligent, well-trained, and agreeable body of young women, with whom it is a pleasure for the public to deal.

Of course this growth of the staff has most seriously intrenched on the old appropriation of five thousand dollars per annum. Low as the salaries are, in the mass they now leave us less than \$2,000 per year for the purchase of books, with nothing whatever for the growth of the museum. We need at least \$7,000 a year for the library, and \$1,000 for the museum; this is a very low estimate, and we ought not to rest satisfied until it is doubled. The statutes provide increased funds for us as soon as we move into the new building; but it will be necessary for us to pass the intervening year with this insufficient means for book-purchasing. It is sincerely to be hoped that the expenses for maintaining the building will leave us with at least our minimum estimate for books. As for the museum, I would suggest that we make an effort so to increase the antiquarian fund, by private gifts, that an income of a thousand dollars a year may be ulti-



mately realized from that, for this feature of our work. The museum has great possibilities as a factor in public education, and increased popularity for the Society, and needs our support and encouragement,—although not at the expense of the library, which is, and always will be, our proudest possession. Present indications do not point to our ever receiving more from the State than sufficient to properly maintain the library. Apparently, the museum must depend upon the private funds of the Society.

At the present time we annually receive from the State what is equal to one-fourth of a cent for each one of our population; and when we move into our new building that will be increased to one-half of a cent for each man, woman, and child in Wisconsin. Is it too much to hope that the legislature may increase even this sum; and may we not ask this with more boldness, when we consider how cheerfully the people of our State annually contribute twenty-five hundred times as much to the national government, the need for a large portion of which sum has arisen from our desire to liberate a million and a half of people in a neighboring isle?

It is pleasant to note that within the past year there have been numerous additions to the membership roll of our Society—twenty-one life members and thirteen annual members. Although the roll is now fairly representative of the different sections of the State, it is to be hoped that many others may soon be induced to join our ranks. From many points of view, there is strength in numbers.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the growing strength and broadening usefulness of the Society, as evidenced in the annual report of the executive committee, and feel that we should enter upon the new year with a proud satisfaction of a half-century's work well done.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix, A.]

#### FINANCIAL REPORTS.

W. A. P. Morris, of the committee on finance, presented the report of that committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were adopted. [See Appendix, B, C, and D.]

Mr. Morris also presented, on behalf of Chairman Van Slyke, who was absent, the report of the Draper House committee, which was adopted. [See Appendix, E.]

## BIENNIAL ADDRESS.

Chairman Thwaites, of the special committee on the biennial address for 1899, reported that the committee had secured the services of Dr. George B. Adams, of Yale University, whose topic would be, "The Movement for Federation between England and her Colonies;" the address would be given before the Society on the evening of February 22nd, 1899. The report was adopted.

## MIDWINTER HISTORICAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Thwaites also reported in behalf of the special committee of six (R. G. Thwaites and F. J. Turner, Madison; W. W. Wight, Milwaukee; A. A. Jackson, Janesville; E. R. Hicks, Oshkosh; and I. C. McNeill, Superior) appointed at the semi-centennial historical convention in June last, to prepare for a similar midwinter convention. The convention is to be held in connection with the biennial address before the Society on February 22nd, 1899, and men of prominence throughout the State will be invited to speak. The report was adopted.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved* — That the Society hereby approves the plans for a midwinter historical convention under the auspices of the Society, to be held in Madison on the occasion of the biennial address, which have been prepared by the committee of six appointed at the semi-centennial historical convention in June last, and directs that the same be carried out by said committee, in conjunction with the special committee on the biennial address.

*Resolved* — That the Society hold a field meeting in the autumn of 1899, at some historic town in Wisconsin, outside of Madison, the date and place thereof to be fixed, and the programme arranged, by a special committee of five, to be appointed by the chair.

## CURATORS ELECTED.

Messrs. W. A. P. Morris, F. K. Conover, J. B. Parkinson, F. W. Oakley, and P. B. Knox were appointed a committee on the nomination of twelve curators to serve for the ensuing term of three years, and reported in favor of the following, who were

unanimously elected: Robert M. Bashford, Jairus H. Carpenter, John B. Cassoday, William A. P. Morris, Frank W. Oakley, Frank F. Proudfit, Wayne Ramsay, William H. Rosenstengel, Robert G. Siebecker, Breese J. Stevens, Horace A. Taylor, and Frederick J. Turner.

#### REPORT OF THE STATE HISTORICAL COMMISSIONER.

The secretary presented the official report of Hon. J. Q. Emery, state superintendent of public instruction, as state historical commissioner for the year 1898, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 289, laws of 1897. It was received, and ordered published with the *Proceedings* of the meeting. [See Appendix, F.]

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

## MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the Society meeting December 8, 1898.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Messrs. B. W. Jones, H. A. Taylor, J. H. Carpenter, J. C. Freeman, and George Raymer were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing term of three years, and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

*President* — John Johnston, Milwaukee.

*Vice-Presidents* — James D. Butler, Madison; James Sutherland, Janesville; Robert L. McCormick, Hayward; William W. Wight, Milwaukee; John B. Cassoday, Madison; William F. Vilas, Madison.

*Treasurer* — Frank F. Proudft, Madison.

## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following new members were unanimously elected:

*Life* — George B. Hopkins, New York; Edward E. Ayer, Chicago; Peter White, Marquette, Mich.; Edward P. Bacon, Charles Best, Frank G. Bigelow, Wyman Kneeland Flint, J. E. Friend, Howard Greene, John C. Koch, George P. Miller, Fred Pabst, Henry C. Payne, Charles F. Pfister, Miss Elizabeth A. Plankinton, Charles Ray, and A. A. L. Smith, Milwaukee; James T. Lewis, Columbus; William J. Starr, Eau Claire; Gilbert M. Woodward, La Crosse; Herbert B. Tanner, Kaukauna — 21.

*Annual* — J. P. Buck, Henry A. Foster, Hiram G. Freeman, George C. Jones, and Henry D. Smith, Appleton; Stanley E. Lathrop, Ashland; George G. Sutherland, Janesville; John Wattawa, Kewaunee; Charles A. Curtis and Charles I. King, Madison; R. W. Fish, John C. Ludwig, Milwaukee; Frank H. Spearman, Chicago — 13.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were, after discussion, unanimously adopted:

*Resolved* — That the salary of the treasurer be and it is hereby fixed at \$150 for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1899, the same being payable from the binding fund income, in addition to the standing annual appropriation therefrom.

*Resolved* — That the Finance Committee be and they are hereby instructed to take such steps during the current fiscal year as they may deem



advisable, looking to the substantial increase of the antiquarian fund, as recommended in the address of the president and the annual report of the executive committee.

*Resolved* — That the chair appoint a special committee of five, on the relations between the Society and the board of regents of the State University, with regard to the management and maintenance of the new library building, said committee to confer from time to time with a similar committee of the board of regents, and, whenever necessary, to report to the executive committee of this Society.

*Resolved* — That the library committee take into consideration the matter of a differentiation of purchases of books and periodicals, in connection with the State University library; also, the advisability of an equitable exchange between the two libraries of those classes of books which may, after a plan of differentiation is agreed upon, be found foreign to the scope of each other's collection, and report to the executive committee whenever necessary.

#### COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The president announced his appointment of the following committees for the ensuing year:

##### STANDING COMMITTEES (OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE).

*Library* — Turner (chairman), Gregory, Raymer, Anderson, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Art Gallery and Museum* — Oakley (chairman), Keyes, Johnson, Knox, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Printing and Publication* — Conover (chairman), Jones, Sanborn, Vilas, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Finance* — Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Doyon, Ramsay, Burrows, and Palmer.

##### SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY).

*Draper Homestead* — Van Slyke (chairman), Steensland, and Thwaites.

*Biennial Address, 1899* — Thwaites (chairman), Adams, Stevens, Gregory, and Turner.

*Field Meeting, Autumn of 1899* — Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, Stickney, and Thwaites.

*Relations with the University* — Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.



## APPENDIX.

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- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
- B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.
- C. REPORT OF TREASURER.
- D. REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATION.
- E. REPORT OF DRAPER HOMESTEAD COMMITTEE.
- F. REPORT OF STATE HISTORICAL COMMISSIONER.
- G. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.
- H. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.
- I. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1898.
- K. LEADING WISCONSIN EVENTS, IN 1898.
- L. STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION, FEBRUARY, 1899; WITH  
ADDRESSES DELIVERED THEREAT.

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the Forty-sixth Annual Meeting, December 8, 1898.]

## SUMMARY.

The Society's fiscal year just closed has, in large measure, been a season of active preparation for the occupancy of the new building, to which we hope to move before the close of 1899. This work of preparation has, with other causes, materially reduced our income for purchases, so that we have, throughout the year, experienced much hardship in this direction — a financial condition which will, we regret to say, continue with us for at least another twelve-month. While our growth in books and pamphlets during the year has been quite up to the average, owing in great part to gifts, — chiefly of public documents and monographs which are of prime importance in original research, — our accessions of necessary books "in the trade," or standard sets of resources, have unfortunately been meagre, in comparison with our needs. The semi-centennial anniversaries of last May and June received much attention from the Society, and the work which it was enabled to do in the furtherance of these, was generally recognized as of value; the net result to the Society was a considerable acquisition, by gift and deposit, of valuable manuscript records, a welcome enlargement of its membership list, and a more general knowledge and appreciation of its work.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION.

*General Fund.*

The general fund consists of the annual State appropriation of \$5,000. Its condition is as follows:

*Receipts.*

Unexpended balance, from previous year.....	\$310 03
Annual State appropriation.....	5,000 00
	<hr/> \$5,310 03

*Disbursements.*

(Analysis of expenditures, year ending November 30, 1898.)

Services .....	\$2,877 12	
Books, maps, and periodicals .....	2,040 44	
Pictures .....	20 75	
Supplies .....	11 85	
Printing .....	65 38	
Freight and drayage .....	104 68	
Travel .....	179 00	
Incidentals .....	9 81	
	<hr/>	\$5,309 03
Balance on hand .....		1 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,310 03

The report of the treasurer gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, and a statement thereof, as approved by the finance committee, has been filed with the governor according to law (sec. 376, Wisconsin Statutes for 1898).

Upon moving into the new building, the annuity from the State will be \$15,000; out of this must come the Society's share of the cost of maintenance of the building, and some other expenses now borne by the State because of our occupancy of rooms in the capitol.

*The Binding Fund.*

This fund, now consisting of \$28,291.54 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. The net increase during the year was \$1,780.22, of which \$968.98 was received under the will of the late Stephen Taylor, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Taylor came from Philadelphia to Wisconsin in 1835, as an organizer of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in that year established a lodge at Mineral Point, where he settled. From 1835 to 1841, he was assistant register of the U. S. land office at Mineral Point; he prepared and published an early map of the lead region, and in 1842 contributed to *Silliman's Journal* an article on the effigy mounds of Wisconsin. In 1843 he returned to Philadelphia, where he was a conveyancer, and at one time city comptroller. Revisiting Wisconsin early in the seven

ties, he became much interested in the work and collections of this Society, and later gave his portrait to our gallery and books to our library, and the sum of \$50 to the binding fund. Upon his death in his seventy-third year (December 8, 1877), it was found that he had made in his will the following bequest, to take effect upon the death of his widow:

"I give and bequeath to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin the sum of one thousand dollars to be added to the binding fund thereof; *Provided*, that should said Society at any time in the future erect a building for the assemblage of their members and the preservation of their efforts, then and in such case it is my will and I do so direct that the said bequest shall be transferred by said Society for such building purposes."

Mrs. Taylor died early in June, the present year, and the bequest then became available; but as the estate was not sufficient to pay the legacies in full, the amount awarded to us was, as stated, \$968.98. As the State, and not the Society, is erecting the new building, the finance committee conveyed the money into the binding fund. It would be well for the Society if it had more friends like Stephen Taylor, whose interest in its affairs took tangible form.

The binding fund is now doing admirable work, in eking out the bounty of the State.

#### *The Antiquarian Fund.*

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report shows its present condition to be as follows, a net gain during the year of \$450.64:

Cash and securities in hands of treasurer.....	\$3,308 69
Note given for the fund, as yet unpaid.....	20 00
Total.....	\$3,328 69

The income of this fund is eventually to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest." It would not be good policy to make appropriations therefrom until the income reaches \$1,000 per annum, which would necessitate a fund of at least \$20,000. It is worthy of consideration at this meeting, whether it would not be desirable at once to make an attempt, by subscrip-



tions among the members and friends of the Society, to raise about \$17,000 in order to make the fund available by the time of removal to the new building.

The Society's library is, and will always remain, its crowning possession; next in importance, comes its work of investigation and publication. In both fields, its chief reliance must be upon the bounty of the State. The museum and gallery are, however, the most popular features, and the source of greatest strength. If the State provides with sufficient liberality for the other departments of the Society's work, it would be a graceful thing on our part to see that the museum and gallery are properly maintained by us. We possess, in our present show rooms, a mere nucleus of what these latter features may readily become, with a small but wisely-expended annuity. There are immense possibilities in the museum and gallery, as factors in popular education; in the forthcoming fifty-first year of our existence as a Society, the time would seem fitting to make an earnest effort to at last place them upon a proper financial basis. When removed to the new building, we may rest assured that gifts of many kinds will soon be forthcoming—such is the experience of all similar institutions upon moving into new and better quarters; but we shall all the more need money of our own to fill the gaps, and assure steady progress in the principal lines of collection. It took many years of persistent, at times almost frantic, endeavor to raise the binding fund to a substantial condition; let us hope that, in these more prosperous days, the antiquarian fund may be a plant of more rapid growth.

### *The Draper Fund.*

From the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there is now in this fund the sum of \$167.15. No portion of the income of the fund has been expended during the year. The Draper MSS. should be indexed as soon as possible; but the task is great, and involves the employment of highly skilled labor, thus entailing a considerable expense, for which the fund is as yet unprepared. The sale of the Draper homestead, now in the market, would add materially thereto. The sale of duplicates from the



Draper library was interrupted by the financial crisis; but doubtless we shall be able to find a market for some of them, during the coming year, thus still further augmenting this fund, which has in it possibilities of great usefulness.

### *Library Accessions.*

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1898:

Books purchased (including exchanges) .....	1,691
Books by gift .....	2,440
Total books .....	4,131
Pamphlets, by gift .....	2,705
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings, etc., worthy of preservation.....	124
Total pamphlets.....	2,829
Total accessions.....	6,960

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books.....	101,720
Pamphlets .....	97,175
Total .....	198,895

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

History, general .....	106	Useful arts .....	41
American history, general....	128	Literature.....	48
United States, local history ..	436	Philology.....	5
Foreign history.....	200	Philosophy and religion.....	70
Geography and travel.....	78	Antiquities .....	18
Biography and genealogy ....	153	Newspapers and periodicals ..	1,454
Political and social science*..	233	Cyclopædias.....	22
Legislation, including state and government documents. 1,049		Bibliography and library econ- omy .....	27
Natural science.....	55	Total.....	4,131
Fine arts .....	8		

The following comparative statistics of gifts and purchases are suggestive:

Total accessions (books and pamphlets).....	6,960
Percentage of gifts, in accessions.....	73
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions.....	27

\* Including social science, statistics, political science, political economy, law, administration, and reports of associations and institutions.

Actual total of gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned).....	7,132
Books given.....	3,069
Pamphlets given .....	4,063
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates.....	27
Percentage of gifts that were accessions .....	73

Duplicates are always welcomed, as these we exchange with other large libraries in the United States and Canada. No gift to us comes amiss.

#### WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

##### *Catalogue of Newspapers.*

The long-promised annotated catalogue of newspaper files in the library of the Society has been a thing of slow, one might say of spasmodic growth. Owing to circumstances beyond our control, which it is not necessary here to recite, work upon it was temporarily postponed, soon after printing began; and, despite our best endeavors, it has been possible to continue the undertaking only at long intervals. We take satisfaction in reporting that the catalogue is now in the final stages of publication, and will probably issue from the press within the present month. We believe that the catalogue will be generally welcomed by students of American history and economics, wherever situated; investigations into other large collections will be facilitated by the use of this list, with its accompanying notes and chronological arrangement.

The files in the possession of the Society now number about ten thousand bound volumes. The collection is fairly representative of nearly every state in the Union, and, to a less extent, of several other leading countries of the world. It represents nearly every political party in the history of the United States, and there are few interests, sacred or secular, that have not here some organ.

In addition to the labor involved in the completion of the printed catalogue, the newspaper department has well under way a card catalogue of the collection.

*Classification.*

Although hampered for means, we have felt it essential, in preparation for occupying our new building, to enter upon the great task of classifying and shelf-listing all save a few departments of the library. This work has been in active progress throughout the year, occupying the entire time of two members of the staff. At the close of the fiscal year, about one-half of the portion of the library which it is now designed to classify and number, has thus been treated. The work so far done, embraces the general history, geography, and biography of each country in the world, so far as represented in the library, except the local history of the United States and Great Britain; in addition to these, the two important classes of political science and social science have been completed. This work has involved the contemporaneous marking of the corresponding cards in the catalogue, which has employed one cataloguer much of the time, and often required the services of two persons, in addition to the classifiers.

The system of classification followed by us, is based upon that of Cutter, with such modifications as are necessary to meet our needs as a library specializing in history, economics, and political and social science.

*Differentiation in Purchases.*

During the past two or three years we have, so far as was practicable, had constantly in view in our purchases, the fact that we were soon to be under the same roof with the library of the State University. While both libraries will of course continue strictly to preserve their official identities in different stack rooms and offices, visitors to the building will be able, at the delivery counter in the great reading room, to call for books housed in either library. It is obviously important that these two institutions, both supported by the State, should not unwittingly duplicate their purchases. At present, an informal agreement exists, as to differentiation, in which the University library purchases in the departments of science, technology,

philosophy, philology, education, belles lettres (except Shakespeare and old English drama), and fine arts; while we continue to purchase only in the fields in which we have always specialized — history, genealogy, travel and description, economics, sociology, newspaper files, Shakespeare, and old English drama. This leaves us upon common ground in biography, bibliography, and periodicals, with the understanding that, as a rule, we take the American and general field, and the University the technical and foreign. But this agreement leaves open many complicated exceptions, which will have soon to be interpreted with definiteness, together with numerous other delicate questions of adjustment, by the respective library committees.

This matter of differentiation between the two libraries involves not only purchases being or yet to be made, but concerns present collections. Each, in its past attempt to be a general reference library, already contains much that is clearly within the other's special scope. It would materially assist in the work of administration, and prove as well a convenience to the public, if an equitable exchange of surplusage could be arranged either before or soon after moving.

#### *Mementoes of the Constitutional Convention.*

Up to a year ago, the Society had spasmodically acquired a few autographs and portraits of the members of the two State constitutional conventions (1846 and 1847) — perhaps a dozen in all. Inquiries sent out by us, incident to the semi-centennial anniversary, have led to the opening of a correspondence which has resulted in our acquiring a relatively large collection of such autographs and portraits, probably nearly exhausting present opportunities in that direction. Of the 187 men who participated in the two conventions, we now have autographs and portraits of about one-half the number, which will soon be mounted and properly bound for preservation. Many of the autographs are contemporaneous letters, describing the men and work of the conventions; in connection with them are also numerous letters by surviving relatives, giving heretofore-unpublished particulars of the lives of members, all of which



adds materially to the data now available for a history of the conventions and for biographies of the delegates. It is interesting to note that there are now (December 1, 1898) known to be living, but 10 of the 187 — Orsamus Cole, Milwaukee; Andrew E. Elmore, Green Bay; George W. Featherstonhaugh, Lake Gurnee, Ill.; Moses S. Gibson, Washington, D. C.; David Giddings, Fond du Lac; Benjamin Hunkins, Beaver Crossing, Nebr.; James T. Lewis, Columbus; Theodore Prentiss, Watertown; Harrison Reed, Jacksonville, Fla.; and Theodore Secor, Spencer, Iowa.

We are indebted to the following persons for aid in making our collection:

Bardsdale, Cal. — Robert Cruson; Beloit — Mrs. A. J. Atwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Barber; Chicago — H. D. Estabrook, Howard L. Smith; Columbus — James T. Lewis; Cortland, N. Y. — Mrs. M. T. C. Bishop; Disco — Mrs. James B. Cartter; Dubuque — Mrs. John Ely Bready; East Troy — C. W. Smith; Elkhorn — A. C. Beckwith; Fond du Lac — David Giddings; Fort Atkinson — Mrs. Edward Rankin; Fox Lake — Mrs. Elizabeth Judd Fisher; Glencoe, Ill. — James K. Calhoun; Green Bay — Miss Harriette Irwin; Greenwood, Texas — Sam D. Burchard; Janesville — Mrs. C. H. Patterson; Kalamazoo, Mich. — J. C. Bennett; Kenosha — Miss Cynthia M. McClellan; Lake Geneva — Mrs. J. W. Boyd; Lancaster — E. B. Goodell; North Greenfield — John Cooper; Madison — Mrs. Sarah T. Chapman, Mrs. Louise B. Favill, H. J. Hill, Mrs. Elma Smith, James S. Smith; Mendota — Capt. C. C. Carter; Milwaukee — Orsamus Cole, E. W. Edgerton, Adolph Huebschmann, Mrs. Statira S. C. Lakin, C. P. Larkin, Mrs. Moritz Schoeffler, W. J. Turner, John H. Tweedy, Jr., H. A. J. Upham, John B. Vliet; Mineral Point — Montgomery Smith, Miss Agnes Strong; Monroe — John Luchsinger; Oconomowoc — Warham Parks; Oshkosh — Andrew Jackson; Racine — L. S. Kellogg; Russell, Kans. — Mary K. Lewis; Sharon — Mrs. Lucinda Kinyon; South Jacksonville, Fla. — Harrison Reed; Spencer, Iowa — Theodore Secor; Washington — Mrs. E. T. Howard; Watertown — Theodore Prentiss.

### *Wisconsin in the Spanish-American War.*

One of the most interesting collections in our library is the set of ten quarto volumes of newspaper clippings, giving the correspondence to home journals of Wisconsin volunteers in the War of Secession — a rich quarry for regimental historians. We are now engaged in collecting newspaper clippings relative to the mobilization and movement of Wisconsin troops in the

recent Spanish-American War This work, in which excellent progress has already been made, we have placed in the hands of a professional clipping bureau, which has ample facilities for gathering the material sought; it will cover not only the references in Wisconsin papers, but those of other parts of this country, and of Puerto Rico, where the troops of our State were stationed.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

*American Historical Association.*

December 28th-30th, 1897, the secretary represented the Society at the thirteenth annual convention of the American Historical Association, held in Cleveland, and presented a paper upon "The Functions of State-Supported Historical Societies." The meeting was largely attended, and proved successful in many ways. The association is doing a most excellent work in popularizing and broadening the study of history in America, and is yearly growing in strength. Among the matters of business considered, was a plan proposed by Professor Salmon of Vassar College, for a system of affiliated historical societies; it appeared to meet with favor, but for development was referred to a select committee. This plan comprises the following important features: (1) Any local historical society may be affiliated with the American Historical Association by vote of the executive council of the national organization and on payment of the ordinary membership or life membership fee, as in the case of any public library or other corporation. (2) It shall be the duty of such affiliated societies to deposit each year with the secretary of the American Historical Association a complete list of the names and addresses of its members. (3) The American Historical Association shall send to such affiliated society programs of its meetings and such other circulars of inquiry or information as may be deemed expedient. (4) The Association shall publish in its annual report a list of such affiliated societies, together with the leading officers. This plan will probably lead to the federal development of the American Historical Association, which is already a national society, chartered by con-

ison, August 24th to 26th inclusive. Several members of our staff participated in the programme, and were active in preparations for the meeting, which was largely attended from all portions of the State.

### *State Field Work.*

In addition to his rapidly-increasing administrative duties, the secretary has, in the interests of the Society, visited within the year, various sections of the State; sometimes to address public meetings or consult with citizens in behalf of free library development, in the organization of historical societies, in collecting manuscripts and other material either for the archives or for the published *Collections*, or in the general interests of historical study.

### STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTIONS.

The year was marked by a new departure in the Society's work, the holding of two State historical conventions—the first in Madison, the 22d and 23d of February; the second in Green Bay, the 5th, 6th and 7th of September.

The Madison convention, presided over by President Johnston, was held in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the Society's foundation, and proved eminently successful. An account of the meeting, with the full text of the papers read thereat, was published in connection with the *Proceedings* of the Society for 1898, pp. 91-230.

The Green Bay conference, over which Vice President Wight presided, was of peculiar interest. The programme was devoted exclusively to the history of the Fox River valley, all of the papers being worthy of the occasion. In connection with the meeting, the local committee gave a large and exceedingly valuable exhibition of historical relics; one of the features of which was the famous Perrot ostensorium, presented to the Jesuit mission at De Pere in 1686, which was loaned by this Society. Historical pilgrimages were taken by steamer to the old home of

Eleazar Williams, "the Dauphin," at Little Chute, and to Red Banks, on the eastern shore of Green Bay. But the most interesting incident of all, was the unveiling by the Society of a monument erected by the citizens of De Pere near the site of the old Jesuit mission of St. Francis Xavier; this consists of a limestone base, surmounted by a large granite boulder bearing a beautiful bronze tablet (2 by 3 ft.). The secretary formally accepted this monument which the citizens presented to the Society, and an historical address by Bishop Messmer, one of our members, followed. The attendance throughout, both local and outside, quite exceeded the expectations of the management; and the result was greatly to stimulate the study of Wisconsin history, throughout northeastern Wisconsin, and to strengthen the hands of the Society. The papers presented at the convention will be published in connection with the *Proceedings* for 1899. To the various local committees, whose members assisted in the toilsome work of preparation, the sincere thanks of this Society are certainly due.

So marked was the success of this gathering—the first meeting ever held by the Society outside of Madison,—that the committee feel justified in repeating the experiment as often as may seem judicious. Informal invitations have already been received from about ten cities throughout the State, so that there need be no doubt of our receiving a hearty welcome, wherever it may be decided to hold the next convention. As to whether it will prove wise to hold this in a year in which a political campaign is sure to absorb the interest of the people, remains to be considered; possibly the solution would be, to conduct field meetings each alternate year, thus avoiding the biennial campaigns.

#### HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

The unveiling of the historical monument at De Pere, marking as nearly as may be the site of one of the oldest shrines in Wisconsin history, was in itself an event of no slight importance, being the first memorial of this character as yet erected within



and teachers, especially, might be supplied with these materials for the original study of the history of the commonwealth. The Society, however, in view of its appeals to the legislature for substantial aid in other directions, does not at present feel warranted in asking this additional favor; it has been hoping that the teachers themselves would organize a movement therefor.

*Appointed Superintendent.*

At a meeting of this committee held February 10, 1898, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "*Resolved*, That in addition to their respective duties as secretary and librarian, the secretary be, and hereby is, appointed superintendent of the library, art gallery, and museum of the Society; and that the librarian be, and hereby is, appointed assistant superintendent."

MANUSCRIPT RECEIPTS.

The revival of popular interest in Wisconsin history, incident to the semi-centennial anniversary, has not yet resulted in many important accessions to our archives of manuscript records illustrating the early history of the Territory and State. Negotiations in progress, however, promise fruitful results; and several important collections have already been placed on deposit with us, but cannot yet be mentioned in our annual report—most, if not all, of these will no doubt ultimately be given to the Society. Contemporary documents—diaries, journals, surveyors' field-books, maps, letters, account-books, etc.—contain the most valuable data which can come to the hand of the historian of the men and manners of any period. It cannot be too widely known that the Society, as the trustee of the State, is anxious to amass and preserve material of this sort, for the benefit of future investigators. Citizens holding documents which are of historical importance should remember that so long as these remain in private hands they are liable to suffer from fire, decay, damp, theft, or the neglect of future generations which may care nothing for them; and they are practically inaccessible to the student of history. Every consideration of

public policy and of family pride points to the importance of placing them in a great public collection like this, where for all time they will be carefully preserved and utilized. The following receipts of manuscript documents have been recorded during the year (omitting those placed on deposit):

*Mrs. Louise S. Favill, Madison.*—Eighteen letters and other documents bearing upon the early history of the Protestant Episcopal church and Indian missions at Green Bay — all of these being published in Vol. XIV of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*; account book of a Mackinac merchant, June, 1820—July, 1825; a bundle of accounts, notes, warrants, and miscellaneous legal papers (1839-57) from the office of the late Henry S. Baird, Green Bay.

*David Grignon, Green Bay.*—Two letters (May 1, 1827, and Aug. 23, 1837) bearing on the early fur trade in Wisconsin.

*Mrs. Frank B. Phelps, Janesville.*—Nine documents written by Eleazer Williams — eight sermons and one account book.

*Mrs. Martha Showalter, Lancaster.*—MSS. and clippings relating to Woman's Relief Corps of Wisconsin; the early history of Lancaster; and genealogy of the Ryan family.

*Miss Ida M. Street, Milwaukee.*—Four documents (1832-37) concerning the U. S. Indian agency at Prairie du Chien, under Gen. Joseph M. Street.

*H. B. Tanner, Kaukauna.*—Memorabilia of the Holland semi-centennial celebration, 1898.

*A. J. Turner, Portage.*—Facsimile of survey of the old portage trail at Portage, 1839 — published in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XIV.

*Ellis B. Usher, LaCrosse.*—Correspondence of chairman of Democratic state central committee, campaign of 1888. This collection is not accessible to the public before 1900.

#### THE PORTRAIT COLLECTION.

The official record of receipts of works of art, during the past twelve months, is as follows:

#### *Photographs and Lithographs.*

*Byron Andrews, Washington, D. C.*—Group of the U. S. war senate, 1898; group of the U. S. war congress, 1898.

*Mrs. Louise S. Favill, Madison.*—Daguerreotype of Mrs. Emeline S. Whitney (née Henshaw), wife of Daniel Whitney, Green Bay; photographs (reproduced in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XIV) of Madame Thérèse Schindler and Mrs. Elizabeth Thérèse Baird.

*Franklin Hathaway, Chicago.*—Photograph of himself. He surveyed the city of Madison in July and August, 1837.

*Adolph Huebschmann, Milwaukee.*—Photograph of Dr. Francis Huebschmann (framed).

*Mrs. J. Adelaide Hubbard, Chicago.*—Photograph of herself.

*C. V. Porter, Viroqua.*—Photograph of H. S. Townsend, a veteran of the Black Hawk War, taken at 66th anniversary, on Battle Island, Vernon county, Wis., August 2, 1898.

*H. E. Story, Belleville.*—Framed photograph of residence of Nathan Dane, Beverly, Mass., for whom Dane county, Wis., was named.

*L. G. Stuart, Grand Rapids, Mich.*—Photograph of Bishop Frederick Baraga.

*R. G. Thwaites, Madison.*—Six photographs of the Masonic Temple, Madison, Wis.; photograph of present village of La Pointe, Madeline Island, Chequamegon Bay, 1898.

*A. J. Turner, Portage.*—Photographs of Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, Henry Carpenter, Satterlee Clark, Dandy (Winnebago chief), Lieut. Jefferson Davis, Gen. W. S. Harney (2 copies), Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kinzie (2 copies), Capt. and Mrs. Gideon Low, Gen. and Mrs. G. B. McClellan, Gen. and Mrs. R. B. Marcy, Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Henry Merrell, Gen. John Pegram, Mrs. Thérèse Prescott, Maj. and Mrs. N. B. Rossell, Gen. E. V. Sumner, Gen. Zachary Taylor, Gen. D. E. Twiggs, Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve, Lieut. H. P. Van Cleve, Gen. W. J. Worth, and Yellow Thunder (Winnebago chief); Agency House (Fort Winnebago); Ridgeway's painting of Fort Winnebago (2 copies); Fort Winnebago (1897); old wooden eagle (formerly over doorway of Fort Winnebago); uniform of U. S. army (1830-40); and Fifth U. S. infantry cap.

*Purchased.*—Autotype groups of bench and bar of Milwaukee, Madison, and Winnebago county.

### *Enlarged Photographs and Oil Portraits.*

*Andrew Jackson, Oshkosh.*—Enlarged photograph of A. B. Jackson, signer of Wisconsin constitution, with autograph.

*Clarence Kellogg, Madison.*—Oil portrait of La Fayette Kellogg (framed).

*H. E. Story, Belleville.*—Enlarged photograph (framed) of Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Mass., a delegate to the continental congress, 1785-88, and the alleged author of the Ordinance of 1787. This photograph is from a painting in the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

### THE MUSEUM.

As stated elsewhere, this popular department of the Society's work lags because of insufficient means. It is sincerely to be hoped that upon removal to the new building, it may take on

new life, for the museum and the gallery mean much to the Society and to the public. The following accessions have been recorded within the year:

*Mrs. E. H. Benson, Madison.*—Natural briar-wood pipe; a piece of the tree or scaffold upon which John Brown, anti-slavery agitator, met his death; a piece of the table off which John Brown ate his last meal — all of these having been secured in Virginia by Capt. E. H. Benson, in 1861.

*James E. Colenso, Madison.*—Stock of a gun said to have been carried in the Battle of the Boyne, and in the War of 1812-15.

*W. E. Hall, Oconto.*—Piece of shell fired at the Wisconsin troops during the battle of Coamo, Puerto Rico, and picked up by Capt. Wilbur Lee, 2d Wisconsin volunteers; Mauser cartridges taken from the body of a Spaniard, after the battle of Coamo, by Lieut. W. B. Hall, of Oconto, 2d Wisconsin volunteers; Spanish fatigue cap, also picked up after the battle of Coamo, by Lieut. W. B. Hall.

*Howard Greene, Milwaukee.*—Member's badge, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, 29th reunion, Milwaukee.

*William H. Hobbs, Madison.*—Pair of iron fire-dogs from the birth-place of John Brown, at Farrington, Conn.

*John Johnston, Milwaukee.*—Facsimile of *The Aberdeen Journal*, No. 1, from Tuesday, December 29, 1747, to Tuesday, January 5, 1748.

*O. G. Libby, Madison.*—Hand-made nails (forged at blacksmith shop on the spot) from the frame of the first grist-mill in southwestern Wisconsin — that made by Charles Hickox, at Dodgeville, for Joseph Rolette, of Prairie du Chien.

*Charles R. Martin, Tiffin, Ohio.*—Blank charter, constitution, blank forms, blank books, paraphernalia, etc., of the Independent Order of Knights of Labor — in a wooden case.

*Otto Oehler, La Crosse.*—Grape shot (weight  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.) found in 1897 on Battle Island, Mississippi River (near mouth of Bad Ax), on which the Black Hawk War was ended.

*Miss H. Sewall, Stoughton.*—Old-fashioned foot-stove, which formerly belonged to Mrs. Ruth (Ladd) Boyce, who came from Vermont to Wisconsin in 1837.

*Daniel O' Sheridan, Madison.*—Supposed meteor, weighing 18 ounces, found by Charles Roe, in town of Madison, near Sauk road; Mr. Roe saw it fall, and found it buried in the sand three feet below the surface.

*George W. Stoner, Fresno, Cal.*—Pair of Chinese chop-sticks.

*Egbert Wyman, Madison.*—Part of seal used in the department of public lands, Territory of Wisconsin.

#### THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The various observances of the State's semi-centennial anniversary were in every way creditable to the commonwealth. The act



of congress admitting Wisconsin to the union of states was approved by President Polk, May 29th, 1848. As the fiftieth anniversary of that day, in 1898, fell on Sunday, and the following Monday was Memorial Day, it was decided to observe Saturday, the 28th. Acting upon the suggestion of this Society, numerous local celebrations were held at county seats and other centrally-located towns; these chiefly partook of the character of reunions of local pioneers, enlivened by papers and speeches of an historical character. At several of these meetings, steps were taken for the organization of permanent local historical societies, to co-operate with the State society.

Wisconsin's first State officers took the oath of office and commenced their duties on the seventh of June, 1848. The fiftieth anniversary of this actual birth of the State was made the occasion for a three days' celebration at Madison, lasting through the seventh, eighth, and ninth of June. The programme consisted chiefly of reunions—of the women of the State, its editors, its lawyers, its ministers of the gospel, county and city officials, pioneers who had dwelt in the Territory of Wisconsin (prior to June 7, 1848), survivors of the convention which framed the constitution of the State, and students of Wisconsin history. These several conventions were interspersed, chiefly in the evenings, with general meetings of the people, addressed by distinguished orators; while war-song concerts, public parades, boat-races, and fireworks were also features of the celebration. The attendance at Madison, during the three beautiful days, was very large, and representative of all sections of the State. The result was greatly to stimulate public interest in the history of Wisconsin, and in general to fire the patriotic impulse of her people. This Society was naturally interested in all features of the celebration,—and had done much to contribute to their success through the publication, from time to time, of circulars of information and advice,\*—but its immediate concern during the week, was in the convention of historians.

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\*The following semi-centennial circulars were published by the Society, and copies may be obtained from the secretary, free of charge, until the stock is exhausted:

I.—A letter to the people of Wisconsin, relative to the several proposed

Actual attendance upon all of the conventions incident to the celebration was more or less diminished by the presence of outdoor attractions. The historical meeting proved quite as successful, under the circumstances, as was anticipated, and the papers presented were uniformly excellent. Two committees were appointed thereat: one, to make preparations for a midwinter historical convention to be held at Madison late in February or early in March, 1899, consists of W. W. Wight of Milwaukee, A. A. Jackson of Janesville, Emmett R. Hicks of Oshkosh, I. C. McNeill of Superior, and Frederick J. Turner and Reuben G. Thwaites of Madison; another, to memorialize the legislature to authorize the publication of the addresses and papers presented at the celebration, consists of William F. Vilas, F. W. Oakley, Horace A. Taylor, George B. Burrows, E. W. Keyes, F. J. Turner, and R. G. Thwaites, all of Madison.

Interesting memorials of the celebration, preserved by the Society, are the registers of attendance, giving the autograph signatures of Territorial pioneers, constitutional convention delegates, members of early legislatures, and veterans of the War of Secession, who were present at the several reunions.

The observance at the capital did not end the celebration. Milwaukee, as the metropolis of the State, wished specifically to illustrate the splendid progress she had made during the fifty years of statehood, in which she had grown from the condition of an insignificant frontier village to that of a well-built and prosperous city of three hundred thousand inhabitants. During

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State and county semi-centennial observances — Issued November 3, 1897; p. 1.

II.—(1.) Statutes governing local historical societies, as auxiliary members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. (2.) Suggestions for constitution and by-laws of local historical societies. (3.) Suggestions to local historical societies relative to work in preparation for county semi-centennial observances (May 28, 1898).—Issued December 1, 1897; pp. 15.

III.—A study of the foreign groups in Wisconsin.—Issued December 24, 1897; pp. 2.

IV.—(1.) Some suggestions to local historians, in view of the proposed observances of the State's semi-centennial anniversary. (2.) A selected list of printed material relating to the history of Wisconsin.—Issued February 2, 1898; pp. 22.

the week ending July second, a brilliant carnival was held there, partaking not only of the standard features of such an event, as seen yearly in New Orleans and St. Louis, but enriched with an industrial and commercial procession of an historical character. Milwaukee was, during the week, crowded with visitors from all over the Middle West, helping to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of the Badger State.

#### THE NEW BUILDING.

Progress upon the construction of the new home of the Society, which is being erected by the bounty of the State, has been slow, the work now being about a month behind time. At this date (December 1) the walls have been completed, except the ceiling and superstructure of the eastern loggia; the roof is being covered in, fire-proof and cement floors have been laid, and the rearing of partitions is now under way.

It will be necessary for the building commission to apply to the legislature, during the forthcoming session, for an additional appropriation with which to complete, equip, and furnish the building for occupancy. One of the most embarrassing circumstances to confront the commission has been the manner in which it has received its funds—an annual allowance of \$60,000 extending through seven years. To build by piecemeal, as the money came in, of course would have been ruinously expensive and unsatisfactory; the legislature intended that the commission should at once commence the building, to this end granting it privilege to borrow from the State trust-funds, in anticipation of its income. This method, however, involves the commission in the payment of interest to the State of over \$40,000 upon the money advanced from the trust funds, which serves to reduce the total appropriation by that amount. The heavy interest account, the quite unexpected cost of the structure as planned by the architects, and several large unanticipated extras, are the chief causes of the embarrassments which have confronted the commission, and for which it will be obliged, although unwillingly, to seek legislative relief. There is every reason to believe, however, that the legislature, after a

careful survey of the situation, will enable the commission properly to complete its task.

#### THE SOCIETY'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

"The Historical Society of Wisconsin" was organized at a meeting held in the senate chamber, the evening of January 30th, 1849. Of the 119 persons who then signed the roll, there are, so far as we are aware, but four now living — Horace A. and Henry W. Tenney, James T. Lewis, and George W. Featherstonhaugh. This society was but a revival of a Territorial Historical Society organized in October, 1846, during the first constitutional convention, but which had been allowed to lapse. The society of 1849 had a membership list embracing nearly all of the most prominent men in the new commonwealth; but it lacked vigor — there was no one who cared to spend time in its behalf; the only results were annual addresses delivered before the members in 1850, 1851, and 1852, and the accumulation of a library of fifty books, chiefly public documents, kept in the glass bookcase which in those days rested upon a table of the governor's office, and today is one of the curiosities in our museum. The Society had not disbanded — it was only sleeping — when Secretary Draper was, in 1852, imported from Philadelphia, to devote his whole time and energy to the work. A new constitution was adopted in 1853, the name was changed to "The State Historical Society of Wisconsin," an appropriation of \$500 per year was granted by the legislature, and business began in earnest in January, 1854. The story of its progress under the reorganization is as a household word throughout the confines of this commonwealth.

Thus our Society will a few weeks hence, have reached its fiftieth birthday. Unfortunately, the first meeting under the reorganization (January 18th, 1854) was, in the records of the time, styled the "first annual," and our yearly meetings have always been consecutively numbered therefrom; this makes the present the forty-sixth, according to the records, which is chronologically misleading, for the Society of today is the same as that organized in 1849, with but a slight change of name and



an improved constitution. It is, however, now impossible to change this system of enumeration, without involving unnecessary confusion.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the close of the fifty-first year of the Society's existence may find it safely installed within its new home, with larger funds at its command, and already entering with fresh and vigorous zeal upon a still broader field of usefulness to the people of Wisconsin.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,  
*Secretary and Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*To the Honorable Curators of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:*—Your finance committee have the honor to respectfully report that, in conformity with the by-laws, they met with the treasurer and examined his books of accounts, securities, vouchers, and papers in his keeping connected therewith, for the current year ending November 30, 1898.

The accompanying report of the treasurer, with its schedules in detail, was fully verified in every respect. The recent change of system, requiring all accounts to be paid by the treasurer, renders the work no less than the responsibility of his office too great henceforth to impose, without a moderate compensation, which your committee recommends; the care of investments, collection of the same, and the accounting of the several funds properly distinguished, as need be, are duties worthy of your consideration.

The foreclosure of mortgage against Schoonmaker caused a transfer of that account from mortgages to real estate, thereby increasing the real estate, unproductive, to \$1,787.93, which property it is suggested should be sold at the earliest practicable opportunity.

In comparison with your committee's report for 1897, when the		
Mortgage loans amounted to.....		\$24,591 67
These securities have increased .....		1,158 33
Now amounting to.....		\$25,750 00
The Draper homestead (unchanged).....		2,378 14
Unproductive real estate in 1897.....	\$1,207 39	
Increased Schoonmaker transfer .....	580 54	
		<hr/> 1,787 93
Balance of cash on hand.....		1,883 27
A total of.....		<hr/> \$31,799 34
Thus showing a net gain during the past year, of..		2,262 82

The apportionment of resources at this time is as follows:

To Binding Fund.....	\$28,291 54
Antiquarian Fund .....	3,308 69
Draper Fund.....	167 13
Binding Fund Income... ..	30 96
General Fund.....	1 00
	<hr/>
Equals the total resources of.....	\$31,799 34
As against the year 1897.....	29,536 52
	<hr/>
Increase net.....	\$2,262 82

Respectfully submitted,

December 8, 1898.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,

W. A. P. MORRIS,

WAYNE RAMSAY,

*Finance Committee.*

Messrs. Burrows and Doyon of the committee absent from town.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1898:

*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1897.

Dec. 10.	To received from secretary, balance un-	
	expended of appropriation for 1897..	\$310 03

1898.

Jan. 14.	To received from state treasurer, ac-	
	count of appropriation.....	2,000 00
Apr. 22.	To received from state treasurer, ac-	
	count of appropriation.....	3,000 00
		<u>          </u>
		\$5,310 03
		<u>          </u>

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1898.

Nov. 30.	By total of expenditures by direction of	
	secretary, as per vouchers.....	\$5,309 03
	By balance on hand .....	1 00
		<u>          </u>
		\$5,310 03
		<u>          </u>

1898.

Dec. 1.	To balance.....	\$1 00
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*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1897.

Dec. 1.	To balance.....	\$26,511 32
---------	-----------------	-------------

1898.

June 25.	To received from estate of Stephen Tay-	
	lor, deceased, pro rata share of legacy	\$968 98
Nov. 30.	To transfer from Binding Fund Income	
	account.....	811 24
		<u>          </u>
		1,780 22
		<u>          </u>
		\$28,291 54
		<u>          </u>

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1898.

Nov. 30.	By balance .....	\$28,291 54
		<u>          </u>
		\$28,291 54
		<u>          </u>

1898.

Dec. 1.	To balance .....	\$28,291 54
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*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1897.

Dec. 1. To balance ..... \$2,858 05

1898.

Nov. 30. To transferred from Antiquarian Fund

Income account..... 450 64

\$3,308 69*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1898.

Nov. 30. By balance..... 3,308 69

3,308 69

Dec. 1. To balance..... \$3,308 69

*Draper Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1897.

Dec. 1. To balance.....

\$167 15*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1898.

Nov. 30. By balance..... \$167 15

1898.

Dec. 1. To balance..... \$167 15

167 15*Binding Income Fund Account.*

1897.

Dec. 10. To rec'd from secretary unexpended  
balance of appn. for 1897.....\$76 13

1898.

Nov. 30. To rec'd rents (Draper homestead)..... \$352 00

To one-half annual dues..... 110 00

To one-half sales of duplicates.. 10 64

To one-half life membership fees ..... 180 00

To apportionment of interest (Schedule

"A") ..... 1,340 57

1,993 21\$2,069 34*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1898.

Nov. 30. By total of expenditures by direction of  
secretary, as per vouchers.....\$1,045 17By expended for repairs to Draper  
homestead, as per vouchers.....

181 97

	By transferred to Binding Fund.....	811 24	
	By balance of appropriation subject to expenditure by direction of secretary.	30 96	
1898.		<hr/>	\$2,069 34
Dec. 1.	To balance .....	\$30 96	
		<hr/> <hr/>	

*Antiquarian Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1898.			
Nov. 30.	To one-half annual dues.....	\$110 00	
	To one-half sales of duplicates.....	10 64	
	To one-half life membership fees.....	180 00	
	To apportionment of interest (Schedule "A").....	150 00	
		<hr/>	\$450 64
			<hr/> <hr/>

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1898.			
Nov. 30.	By transferred to Antiquarian Fund...	\$450 64	
		<hr/>	\$450 64
			<hr/> <hr/>

*Inventory on December 1, 1898.*

Mortgage loans (Schedule "B").....	\$25,750 00
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*Real Estate.*

W. J. Thompson land (Jackson Co., Wis.).....	\$1,207 39	
J. Schoonmaker lot (St. Paul, Minn.)	580 54	
Draper homestead (Madison, Wis.)..	2,378 14	
	<hr/>	4,166 07
Cash in First National Bank.....	1,883 27	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$31,799 34
Apportioned as follows:		
Binding Fund.....	\$28,291 54	
Antiquarian Fund.....	3,308 69	
Draper Fund.....	167 15	
General Fund.....	1 00	
Binding Fund Income account.....	30 96	
	<hr/>	\$31,799 34

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,

*Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATION.

Treasurer's statement of expenditures from the general fund (State appropriation for 1898) of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1898, as audited by the Finance Committee, December 5, 1898, and approved by the Executive Committee, December 8, 1898.

### *Receipts.*

Dec. 1, '97.	Unexpended balance on hand.....	\$310 03
	Received from State Treasurer, during year.....	5,000 00
		<hr/> \$5,310 03
	Disbursements, as below.....	5,309 03
		<hr/>
Dec. 1, '98.	Unexpended balance, on hand.....	\$1 00

### *Disbursements.*

Dec. 15, '97.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services.....	\$50 00
Dec. 15, '97.	A. E. Braley, Madison, services.....	25 00
Dec. 15, '97.	Bureau of Amer. Republics, Washington, books.....	5 00
Dec. 15, '97.	C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight.....	1 66
Dec. 15, '97.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services.....	30 00
Dec. 15, '97.	W. F. Giese, Madison, services.....	83 00
Dec. 15, '97.	T. A. Glenn, Phila., book.....	8 50
Dec. 15, '97.	A. H. Goose, Norwich, Eng., book.....	1 26
Dec. 15, '97.	Library Bureau, Chicago, book.....	2 50
Dec. 15, '97.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	24 11
Dec. 15, '97.	J. & A. McMillan, St. John, N. B., book.....	1 62
Dec. 15, '97.	Macmillan & Co., N. Y., books.....	15 25
Dec. 15, '97.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services.....	16 68
Dec. 15, '97.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y., book.....	2 00
Dec. 15, '97.	Raoul Renault, Quebec, Canada, book.....	1 00
Dec. 15, '97.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., book.....	1 66
Dec. 15, '97.	Southern Hist. Ass'n., Washington, pubs.....	3 00
Dec. 15, '97.	G. E. Stechert, N. Y., books.....	21 50
Dec. 15, '97.	G. E. Stechert, N. Y., books.....	22 14
Dec. 15, '97.	Washington Book Shop, Washington, books....	11 50
Dec. 15, '97.	E. F. Wilson, Salt Spring Island, B. C., book....	1 25
Dec. 15, '97.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services.....	50 00
Dec. 15, '97.	C. G. Price, Madison, services.....	45 00
Dec. 22, '97.	Adams Stamp & Stencil Co., Milw., supplies ....	9 05
Dec. 22, '97.	Peter Fagg, Madison, book.....	2 50
Dec. 22, '97.	Ulrico Hoepli, Milan, Italy, book.....	86
Dec. 22, '97.	Hudson-Kimberly Pub. Co., Kansas City, Mo., book.....	1 50
Dec. 22, '97.	C. F. Libbie & Co., Boston, books.....	120 03
Dec. 22, '97.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books.....	23 18
Dec. 22, '97.	Otto Patzer, Madison, books.....	5 00
Jan. 12, '98.	Amer. Stat. Ass'n, Boston, pubs.....	2 00

Jan. 12, '98.	Aull & Houseal, Newberry, S. C., book.....	\$2 00
Jan. 12, '98.	Catholic Art Pub. Co., Phila., book.....	3 00
Jan. 12, '98.	Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, book.....	2 70
Jan. 12, '98.	Johanna Dennehy, Paris, France, services.....	29 18
Jan. 12, '98.	Auguste Gosselin, Quebec, Canada, book.....	1 00
Jan. 12, '98.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books.....	5 08
Jan. 12, '98.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books.....	9 74
Jan. 12, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book.....	1 51
Jan. 12, '98.	Northwestern Lith. Co., Milw., printing.....	25 00
Jan. 12, '98.	Observer Ptg. House, Charlotte, N. C., book....	2 95
Jan. 12, '98.	F. A. Prince, Danielson, Conn., book.....	1 25
Jan. 12, '98.	H. D. Ross, Wilmington, Del., book.....	1 00
Jan. 12, '98.	J. F. Sachse, Phila., books.....	6 00
Jan. 12, '98.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books.....	24 47
Jan. 12, '98.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., book.....	3 29
Jan. 12, '98.	G. E. Stechert, New York, book.....	1 86
Jan. 12, '98.	G. E. Stechert, New York, books.....	11 78
Jan. 12, '98.	C. H. W. Stocking, Freehold, N. J., books.....	10 00
Jan. 12, '98.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, books.....	17 50
Jan. 12, '98.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight.....	13 78
Jan. 12, '98.	E. H. Blair, Madison, services.....	151 55
Jan. 12, '98.	R. G. Thwaites, sec'y, travel and incidentals....	45 83
Jan. 19, '98.	Edith Conover, Madison, services.....	64 10
Jan. 19, '98.	G. J. Lydecker, Detroit, Mich., books.....	7 23
Jan. 19, '98.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals....	302 13
Jan. 19, '98.	Emma Runk, Lambertville, N. J., book.....	6 00
Jan. 19, '98.	I. S. Bradley, librarian, incidentals.....	2 65
Jan. 25, '98.	Amer. Hist. Ass'n, Washington, books.....	18 00
Jan. 25, '98.	Johanna Dennehy, Paris, France, services.....	7 84
Jan. 25, '98.	Democrat Ptg. Co., Madison, printing.....	40 38
Jan. 25, '98.	H. R. Earle, Adrian, Mich., pictures.....	10 00
Jan. 25, '98.	H. C. Gerling, Madison, drayage.....	2 00
Jan. 25, '98.	Ginn & Co., Boston, book.....	2 00
Jan. 25, '98.	C. H. Kilmer, Breesport, N. Y., book.....	2 50
Jan. 25, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	13 75
Jan. 25, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	70 03
Jan. 25, '98.	Raoul Renault, Quebec, Canada, books.....	2 85
Jan. 25, '98.	G. E. Stechert, New York, book.....	1 62
Jan. 25, '98.	B. C. Steiner, Baltimore, Md., book.....	2 50
Jan. 25, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services.....	50 00
Jan. 25, '98.	A. E. Braley, Madison, services.....	25 00
Jan. 25, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services.....	50 00
Jan. 25, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services.....	16 66
Jan. 25, '98.	C. G. Price, Madison, services.....	45 00
Jan. 25, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services.....	20 00
Jan. 26, '98.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight.....	2 46
Feb. 2, '98.	B. L. Blair Co., Indianapolis, Ind., books.....	8 10
Feb. 2, '98.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight.....	1 22
Feb. 2, '98.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight.....	9 71
Feb. 2, '98.	A. J. Fretz, Milton, N. J. books.....	4 10
Feb. 2, '98.	Phileas Gagnon, Quebec, Canada, books.....	17 50
Feb. 2, '98.	W. F. Giese, Madison, services.....	39 00
Feb. 2, '98.	R. E. Gosnell, Victoria, B. C., book.....	1 70
Feb. 2, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book.....	1 17
Feb. 2, '98.	Edward Roth, Phila., books.....	5 00
Feb. 24, '98.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight.....	5 21
Feb. 24, '98.	M. D. Fullerton, Chillicothe, O., book.....	1 25
Feb. 24, '98.	John Hertzler, Port Royal, Pa., book.....	1 25
Feb. 24, '98.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books.....	9 50
Feb. 24, '98.	Alphonse Leclaire, Montreal, Canada, books....	13 17
Feb. 24, '98.	M. W. McAlarney, Harrisburg, Pa., book.....	5 00



Feb. 24, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	\$8 46
Feb. 24, '98.	Raoul Renault, Quebec, Canada, books.....	9 25
Feb. 24, '98.	Pierre-Georges Roy, Levis, Canada, books.....	11 00
Feb. 24, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services.....	50 00
Feb. 24, '98.	A. E. Braley, Madison, services.....	25 00
Feb. 24, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services.....	50 00
Feb. 24, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services.....	16 66
Feb. 24, '98.	C. G. Price, Madison, services.....	45 00
Feb. 24, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services.....	20 00
Mch. 8, '98.	Amer. Library Ass'n, Salem, Mass., pubs.....	4 00
Mch. 8, '98.	G. W. Bell, Charleston, S. C., books.....	5 00
Mch. 8, '98.	W. A. Ferguson & Co., Elmira, N. Y., books.....	6 50
Mch. 8, '98.	Holy Child Ind. Sch., Harbor Springs, Mich., book.....	1 70
Mch. 8, '98.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books.....	7 20
Mch. 8, '98.	A. Leffingwell, Aurora, N. Y., books.....	5 00
Mch. 8, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	14 19
Mch. 8, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	7 12
Mch. 8, '98.	O. N. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn., book.....	2 00
Mch. 8, '98.	P. Rosen, Madison, book.....	2 20
Mch. 8, '98.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books.....	112 73
Mch. 8, '98.	So. Hist. Society, Richmond, Va., pubs.....	3 00
Mch. 8, '98.	G. E. Stechert, New York, books.....	6 10
Mch. 23, '98.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight.....	3 87
Mch. 23, '98.	I. C. Ry. Co., Madison, freight.....	8 51
Mch. 23, '98.	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., books.....	3 00
Mch. 23, '98.	Loyal Legion, Indianapolis, Ind., books.....	2 00
Mch. 23, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	3 29
Mch. 23, '98.	Mrs. M. Perley-Martin, Ottawa, Canada, book...	50
Mch. 23, '98.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book.....	3 50
Mch. 23, '98.	Mrs. J. S. Ritson, Columbus, Ohio, books.....	50 00
Mch. 23, '98.	Pierre-Georges Roy, Levis, Canada, book.....	2 12
Mch. 23, '98.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., book.....	1 75
Mch. 23, '98.	T. M. Thorpe, New York, books.....	18 50
Mch. 23, '98.	University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, book...	1 12
Mch. 30, '98.	Arch. Inst. of Amer. (Wis. Soc.), Madison, pubs.	10 00
Mch. 30, '98.	Cleveland Public Library, book.....	5 00
Mch. 30, '98.	G. P. Humphrey, Rochester, N. Y., book.....	3 00
Mch. 30, '98.	H. C. Gerling, Madison, drayage.....	2 50
Mch. 30, '98.	Linseott Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada, book.....	7 48
Mch. 30, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services.....	50 00
Mch. 30, '98.	A. E. Braley, Madison, services.....	25 00
Mch. 30, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services.....	50 00
Mch. 30, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services.....	16 68
Mch. 30, '98.	C. G. Price, Madison, services.....	45 00
Mch. 30, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services.....	20 00
Apr. 14, '98.	Avril Printing Co., Phila., book.....	1 25
Apr. 14, '98.	William Briggs, Toronto, Canada, books.....	3 14
Apr. 14, '98.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Cambridge, books.....	6 00
Apr. 14, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	59 36
Apr. 14, '98.	Maine Bugle, Rockland, Me., books.....	5 50
Apr. 14, '98.	New England Pub. Co., Boston, book.....	1 50
Apr. 26, '98.	J. D. Caldwell, Knoxville, Tenn., book.....	2 00
Apr. 26, '98.	Henry E. Legler, Milw., book.....	2 00
Apr. 26, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	22 56
Apr. 26, '98.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books.....	43 02
Apr. 26, '98.	G. E. Stechert, New York, books.....	124 83
Apr. 26, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services.....	50 00
Apr. 26, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services.....	50 00
Apr. 26, '98.	C. G. Price, Madison, services.....	45 00
Apr. 26, '98.	A. E. Braley, Madison, services.....	25 00

Apr. 26, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services.....	\$20 00
Apr. 26, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services..	16 66
May 11, '98.	Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland, books.....	8 45
May 11, '98.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight .....	1 45
May 11, '98.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books.....	2 50
May 11, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	41 62
May 11, '98.	Morton, Bliss & Co., New York, pubs.....	5 00
May 11, '98.	Dana C. Munro, Phila., pubs.....	1 00
May 25, '98.	W. S. Armorer, Harrisburg, Pa., books.....	8 95
May 25, '98.	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., book.....	1 10
May 25, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	7 06
May 25, '98.	G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, books.....	8 00
May 25, '98.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books.....	26 99
May 25, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services.....	50 00
May 25, '98.	Mary S. Foster, Madison, services.....	15 00
May 25, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services.....	50 00
May 25, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services.....	16 66
May 25, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services.....	20 00
June 10, '98.	F. W. Arthur, Madison, services.....	21 00
June 10, '98.	H. H. Bennett, Kilbourn City, pictures.....	6 00
June 10, '98.	Mitchell Constant, Madison, book .....	2 00
June 10, '98.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books .....	5 00
June 10, '98.	Nathan Gould, Portland, Me., books .....	2 00
June 10, '98.	Arnold H. Harris, Holmesburg, Pa., book .....	3 00
June 10, '98.	Linscott Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada, book.....	7 48
June 10, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	10 18
June 10, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	1 67
June 10, '98.	B. L. Morgan, Janesville, book .....	12 00
June 10, '98.	G. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, book .....	7 50
June 10, '98.	Old Corner Book Store, Springfield, Mass., books .....	14 98
June 10, '98.	F. C. Pierce, Chicago, book.....	7 50
June 10, '98.	B. F. Stevens, London, Eng., book.....	22 00
June 27, '98.	H. M. Burt, Springfield, Mass., books.....	5 00
June 27, '98.	Anna R. des Cognets, Lexington, Ky., book.....	3 00
June 27, '98.	Colonial Society of Pa., Phila., book .....	5 00
June 27, '98.	Helman-Taylor Co., Cleveland, book .....	5 00
June 27, '98.	I. C. Ry. Co., Madison, freight.....	4 10
June 27, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	4 63
June 27, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	5 75
June 27, '98.	G. F. Tudor Sherwood, London, Eng., books....	4 25
June 27, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services.....	50 00
June 27, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services.....	50 00
June 27, '98.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services .....	15 00
June 27, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services .....	20 00
June 27, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services.....	16 68
June 28, '98.	Johanna Dennehy, Paris, France, services .....	52 63
June 28, '98.	Hu Maxwell, Beverly, W. Va., book .....	2 00
July 20, '98.	Amer. Ass'n Adv. of Science, Salem, Mass., book .....	1 87
July 20, '98.	Keeley, Neckerman & Kessenich, Madison, supplies .....	2 80
July 20, '98.	Carll A. Lewis, Elliott, Conn., book .....	2 00
July 20, '98.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books.....	11 24
July 20, '98.	S. J. Lyon, Madison, book.....	1 50
July 20, '98.	Raoul Renault, Quebec, Canada, book.....	1 25
July 20, '98.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., travel .....	64 98
July 20, '98.	I. S. Bradley, lib'n and asst. supt., travel .....	58 55
July 27, '98.	D. Appleton & Co., Chicago, book .....	6 00
July 27, '98.	The Book Shop, Chicago, books .....	4 50
July 27, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books.....	8 24
July 27, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services .....	50 00
July 27, '98.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services.....	30 00

July 27, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services .....	\$50 00
July 27, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services .....	16 66
July 27, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services .....	20 00
Aug. 3, '98.	Hayes, Cooke & Co., Chicago, book .....	1 58
Aug. 3, '98.	Sound Currency Committee, N. Y., books .....	5 10
Aug. 3, '98.	James T. White & Co., N. Y., book .....	8 00
Aug. 3, '98.	G. E. Stechert, N. Y., books .....	8 13
Aug. 31, '98.	C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight .....	1 80
Aug. 31, '98.	E. R. Curtiss, Madison, pictures .....	1 00
Aug. 31, '98.	C. M. Dengler, Madison, services .....	1 00
Aug. 31, '98.	H. C. Gerling, Madison, drayage .....	6 00
Aug. 31, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, book .....	5 00
Aug. 31, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	23 48
Aug. 31, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	4 50
Aug. 31, '98.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., book .....	2 35
Aug. 31, '98.	C. L. Roper, High Point, N. C., book .....	1 50
Aug. 31, '98.	S. C. Stuntz, Madison, services .....	19 65
Aug. 31, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services .....	50 00
Aug. 31, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services .....	50 00
Aug. 31, '98.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services .....	30 00
Aug. 31, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services .....	20 00
Aug. 31, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services .....	16 66
Sept. 14, '98.	Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, O., book .....	2 70
Sept. 14, '98.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books .....	11 30
Sept. 14, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	6 82
Sept. 14, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book .....	1 10
Sept. 14, '98.	L. N. Thompson, Louisville, Ky., book .....	3 75
Sept. 28, '98.	Amer. Econ. Ass'n, Ithaca, N. Y., pubs .....	3 00
Sept. 28, '98.	Amer. Hist. Ass'n, N. Y., pubs .....	3 00
Sept. 28, '98.	C. G. Chamberlayne, Richmond, Va., book .....	3 00
Sept. 28, '98.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight .....	3 23
Sept. 28, '98.	Johanna Dennehy, Paris, France, services .....	9 68
Sept. 28, '98.	Stelia D. Gregg, Hamilton, Ill., book .....	3 00
Sept. 28, '98.	Linscott Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada, book .....	7 00
Sept. 28, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book .....	1 19
Sept. 28, '98.	W. G. MacFarlane, St. John, N. B., book .....	50
Sept. 28, '98.	Publishers' Weekly, N. Y., book .....	2 00
Sept. 28, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services .....	50 00
Sept. 28, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services .....	50 00
Sept. 28, '98.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services .....	30 00
Sept. 28, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services .....	20 00
Sept. 28, '98.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services .....	18 33
Sept. 28, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services .....	16 68
Oct. 12, '98.	T. A. Bingham, Washington, book .....	9 00
Oct. 12, '98.	L. H. Bunnell, Homer, Minn., book .....	2 00
Oct. 12, '98.	Catholic Hist. Pub. Co., Milwaukee, book .....	5 00
Oct. 12, '98.	Egypt Expl. Fund, Boston, book .....	5 00
Oct. 12, '98.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, book .....	2 25
Oct. 12, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight .....	26 75
Oct. 12, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	9 22
Oct. 12, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	31 26
Oct. 12, '98.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books .....	6 65
Oct. 12, '98.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books .....	29 81
Oct. 12, '98.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books .....	66 62
Oct. 12, '98.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., travel .....	16 80
Oct. 26, '98.	J. R. Berryman, Madison, books .....	10 00
Oct. 26, '98.	Funk & Wagnalls Co., N. Y., books .....	6 05
Oct. 26, '98.	Blanch Harper, Madison, pictures .....	3 75
Oct. 26, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	15 71
Oct. 26, '98.	Macmillan Company, N. Y., book .....	1 46
Oct. 26, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services .....	50 00

Oct. 26, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services .....	\$50 00
Oct. 26, '98.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services .....	50 00
Oct. 26, '98.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services .....	30 00
Oct. 26, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services .....	20 00
Oct. 26, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services .....	16 66
Nov. 23, '98.	I. S. Bradley, lib'n, supplies .....	3 70
Nov. 23, '98.	A. S. Clark, N. Y., periodicals .....	3 71
Nov. 23, '98.	Le Cultivateur, Marlboro, Mass., books .....	1 00
Nov. 23, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	10 53
Nov. 23, '98.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books .....	2 36
Nov. 23, '98.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books .....	25 55
Nov. 23, '98.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight .....	7 23
Nov. 23, '98.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services .....	50 00
Nov. 23, '98.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services .....	50 00
Nov. 23, '98.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services .....	50 00
Nov. 23, '98.	C. G. Price, Madison, services .....	45 00
Nov. 23, '98.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services .....	30 00
Nov. 23, '98.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services .....	20 00
Nov. 23, '98.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services .....	16 66

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 \$5,309 03



## REPORT OF DRAPER HOMESTEAD COMMITTEE.

*Hon. Curators of the State Historical Society:* Your Draper Homestead Committee has briefly to make its annual report as follows, for 1898:

There has been collected for rent of premises .....	\$352 00
Paid for insurance. ....	\$12 00
Paid for repairs made.....	181 97
	<hr/>
	193 97

Leaving a balance in the treasury of.....	\$158 03
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The premises being somewhat old, and much out of repair, it was deemed necessary, in order to secure good tenants or a purchaser, that the property should be put in a fair condition. The house, inside and out, the walks, drains, sewer connections, etc., have been put in such repair as economy would permit, and is now offered for rental or sale. Vouchers for the above are with the treasurer, and are by him duly accounted for.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE, Chm.,

R. G. THWAITES.

December 8, 1898.

## REPORT OF STATE HISTORICAL COMMISSIONER.

*To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:* By chapter 289, laws of 1897, the undersigned, appointed by that law State Commissioner for the purposes therein stated, is required to make an annual report to the State Historical Society of his action as such commissioner. In accordance with this requirement, an annual report was submitted Dec. 1, 1897, and published in the printed proceedings of the State Historical Society at its forty-fifth annual meeting, held Dec. 9th and 16th, 1897. That report covered the action of the commissioner in the preliminary work of awakening interest in the then approaching semi-centennial celebration of statehood. In this report it remains to make up the record of the results of the efforts outlined in the former report.

Under the general direction of Hon. Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society, and the cordial co-operation of the several gentlemen called to act upon the consulting and advisory board, the measures for organizing local historical societies, interesting individuals and communities in historical inquiry, and promoting historical study and research in public schools, was carried on with as much diversity and effectiveness as the time at command warranted. As stated in the report of 1897, circulars were extensively distributed, outlining the method and scope of historical papers to be prepared by pupils in the public schools; and measures were taken for holding an educational meeting in Madison, in connection with the semi-centennial celebration. Hon. W. C. Whitford, president of Milton College, and ex-state superintendent of Wisconsin, was invited to deliver the principal address, and other addresses were made by Prof. J. W. Stearns, of the State University, President D. McGregor, of the Platteville State Normal School, President Albert Salisbury, of the State Normal School at Whitewater, Prof. J. D. Butler, of Madison, and Hon. W. H. Chandler, State inspector of high schools. This meeting attracted a fine assembly of leading educators and citizens from various localities in the State. President C. K. Adams, of the State University,

presided at the meeting. The addresses were able, timely, and appropriate, and commanded interest, attention, and high commendation. The papers presented at this meeting have been deposited in the archives of the State Historical Society.

A set of diaries, kept by ex-Senator George A. Jenkins, of Fort Atkinson, extending through more than forty years, ending in 1896, has been procured from his daughters, Mrs. Emma J. Curtis, of Milwaukee, and Miss Agnes Jenkins, of Sturgeon Bay, and presented to the State Historical Society. Mr. Jenkins was a member of the legislature from Calumet county during the period of the civil war. He was formerly a resident of New York, and some of the earlier diaries appear to have been written while a resident of that state. One feature of these diaries is, that they contain a record of the temperature, marked morning, noon, and evening, each day for more than forty years.

As a result of the interest awakened, and attention secured on the part of public schools, the following list of papers prepared by pupils have reached the commissioner, for deposit with the State Historical Society, a day having been designated on or before which such papers were to be placed in his custody for that purpose:

1. History of the Public Schools of Beaver Dam.
2. Six papers from school districts of six different towns in Sauk County, Wis.
3. History of the town of Richfield, Washington County, Wis.
4. History of the Dodgeville school, Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wis.
5. A series of six papers, entitled as follows, all relating to interests and places in Lincoln County, Wis.: (a) Lumber in Lincoln County; (b) History of the Schools of the City of Merrill; (c) History of Country Schools; (d) History of the Indians; (e) Political History of Lincoln County; (f) Military History of Lincoln County.
6. A Glimpse of the History of Wauwatosa.
7. Brief History of Manitowoc County.
8. A series of twelve papers entitled: "Early Settlers of Beloit."
9. A series of twelve papers entitled: "History of Beloit College."
10. A series of seventeen papers upon the history of towns, cities, and school districts in Dane County, Wisconsin,

These, however, represent but a small part of the results obtained by the efforts. To my personal knowledge, many schools

...es observed the day for the presentation of papers  
...es, which have not reported to the commissioner.  
...ational value of these efforts has been very great.  
...ividuals and communities have been initiated into wise  
...ective means of securing, treating, and preserving data of  
...e value, and many localities rich in historic lore have  
...discovered. Thus, a wide, productive, and fascinating  
...for research and for promoting literary activity has been  
...ed. The possibilities in these directions are almost with-  
...t limit; and if these initiatory and preparatory exercises are  
...ollowed by wise and judicious subsequent treatment, the ad-  
...vantages to the schools, to the state, and to the interests of his-  
...torical research, must be apparent and pronounced.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Q. EMERY,  
*Commissioner.*

Madison, Wis., Dec. 1, 1898.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES.]

Givers	Books.	
Adams, Mrs. Mary M., Madison.....	1	
Adler, S. L., Rochester, N. Y.....		
Albert, G. D., Latrobe, Pa.....	2	
Allen, Mrs. Margaret A., Madison.....	4	
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.....	2	
anti-vivisection society, Philadelphia.....		1
board of commis. for foreign missions, Boston.....	2	
book company, New York.....	1	
congregational association, Boston.....		1
economic association, New York.....	3	
geographical society, New York.....	4	
missionary society, New York.....	1	
museum of natural history, New York.....	2	1
numismatic and archaeological society, New York.....		1
philosophical society, Philadelphia.....	5	1
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.....		1
Anderson, Mrs. J. S., Manitowoc.....		1
Anderson, Rasmus B., Madison*.....	7	22
Andover (Mass.) theological seminary.....		1
Andrews, Byron, New York.....	3	
Andrews, C. C., St. Paul, Minn.....	1	
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.....		3
Anthony, Miss Susan B., Rochester, N. Y.....	1	11
Armour institute, Chicago.....	1	
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill.....		1
Austin, John O., Providence, R. I.....	1	
Ayer, Edward E., Chicago.....	3	
Ayer, Mrs. Edward E., Chicago.....	1	
Bain, James, Jr., Toronto.....	2	2
Baker, Miss Florence E., Madison.....	2	20
Baker, Mrs. H. T., Berlin.....	1	
Baltimore Sun.....	1	
Barnard, C. H., Lincon, Nebr.....	1	
Barnes, Charles R., Madison.....	36	
Barnwell, James G., Philadelphia.....		1
Beauchamp, William M., Baldwinville, N. Y.....		1
Beckwith, A. C. and E. S., Elkhorn.....	92	225
Beddall, M. M., Madison.....	4	
Beer, William, New Orleans.....		1
Beloit college, Beloit.....		2
Bent, Allen H., Boston.....	1	1
Berryman, John R., Madison.....	1	
Bestor, O. P., Evansville.....	7	
Birtwell, Charles W., Boston.....		1
Blair, Miss E. H., Madison.....	1	27

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Blair, Thomas B., Neenah.....	5	125
Blomberg, Anton, Stockholm, Sweden.....	2	...
Blount, Mrs. Alice S., Milton.....	1	7
Board of international exchanges, Sydney, N. S. W. ....	1	...
Boston associated charities.....	...	2
board of overseers of the poor.....	...	1
city auditor.....	1	...
home for aged women.....	...	1
public library.....	1	3
young men's christian union.....	1	...
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.....	...	5
library.....	...	42
Boycott, Walter J., La Crosse.....	1	...
Boyle, David, Toronto.....	...	2
Bradley, I. S., Madison.....	3	10
Braley, Mrs. A. E., Madison.....	89	42
Bramwood, J. W., Indianapolis, Ind.....	...	1
Brant, S. A., Madison.....	1	...
Brigham, Willard J. T., Chicago.....	...	1
British Columbia, library of the legislative assembly, Victoria.....	2	6
Brooklyn (N. Y.) civil service commission.....	1	...
health department.....	1	...
public library.....	...	1
Brophy, Thomas C., Boston.....	...	3
Brown, Francis H., Boston.....	...	3
Brown, Frank G., Madison.....	10	30
Brown university, Providence, R. I.....	...	1
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa.....	1	...
Buffalo county board of supervisors.....	...	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) historical society.....	...	3
public library.....	...	4
Bulger, A. E., Montreal.....	1	9
Bunker Hill monument association, Boston.....	16	8
Burdick, Charles W., Cheyenne, Wyo.....	...	1
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C.....	11	...
Burnett county board of supervisors.....	...	1
Burrows Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio.....	24	...
Butler, E. H., & Co., Philadelphia.....	1	...
Butler, James D., Madison.....	3	3
Butte (Mont.) free public library.....	2	...
California insurance commissioner, San Francisco.....	2	2
university, Berkeley.....	...	4
Calkins, F. W., Wyoming.....	3	...
Calvert, R., La Crosse.....	...	1
Cambridge (Mass.) public library.....	2	5
Camp, Arthur K., Milwaukee.....	1	...
Camp, D. N., Hartford, Conn.....	1	...
Camp, H. H., Milwaukee.....	1	...
Campbell, John, Westminster, Ont.....	...	4
Campbell, Mrs. M. L., Neenah.....	6	...
Canada auditor general, Ottawa.....	1	...
department of agriculture, Ottawa.....	5	...
government statistician, Ottawa.....	1	...

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Canadian institute, Toronto.....	11	3
Carnegie free library, Alleghany, Pa.....		1
Cedar Rapids (Iowa) free public library.....		1
Chamberlin, Thomas C., Chicago.....		1
Chandler, W. H., Madison.....	6	
Charleston (S. C.) mayor.....	6	
Cheever, R. W., Clinton.....		1
Chicago & Northwestern railway company.....		6
board of trade.....	1	
bureau of associated charities.....		1
college of law.....		1
historical society.....		1
public library.....		1
sanitary district.....		42
sunset club.....		6
university.....	1	
Cincinnati public library.....		1
Clark, W. B., Baltimore, Md.....	1	
Claypole, E. W., Akron, Ohio.....		1
Cleveland (Ohio) city clerk.....	3	
public library.....		3
Cochran, J. W., Madison.....	1	
Cole, George W., New York.....		1
Collie, Mrs. R. J., Merrill.....		2
Colorado insurance department, Denver.....	5	
secretary of state, Denver.....	5	
state board of charities, Denver.....		5
state historical and natural history society, Denver.....		6
state penitentiary, Canon City.....	1	
Columbia historical society, Washington, D. C.....		1
university, N. Y.....	1	2
geological department.....		4
Concordia college, Milwaukee.....		1
Congdon, G. E., Waterman, Ill.....		4
Connecticut bureau of labor statistics, Norwich.....	1	
historical society, Hartford.....		1
Conover, Miss Edith, Madison.....	34	18
Conover, Mrs. F. K., Madison.....	16	
Cornell university library, Ithaca, N. Y.....	1	1
Coues, Elliott, Washington, D. C.....	1	
Courtenay, William A., Newry, S. C.....	2	1
Crawford county board of supervisors.....		1
Crisp, F. A., London, Eng.....	1	
Crofton, F. Blake, Halifax, N. S.....		1
Cudmore, Patrick, Faribault, Minn.....		1
Custer, Mrs. Elizabeth B., New York.....		1
Dane county board of supervisors.....		1
Daniells, Mrs. W. W., Madison.....	3	3
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass.....		1
Dartmouth college, Hanover, N. H.....	1	1
Daughters of the American revolution, general society, N. Y.....	1	
Davis, Andrew M., Cambridge, Mass.....		1

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Dawson, S. E., Ottawa .....	1	.....
Dayton (Ohio) public library.....	.....	1
Dedham (Mass.) historical society.....	2	.....
Delaware historical society, Wilmington.....	.....	2
Democrat printing company, Madison.....	5	.....
Denissen, Christian, Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....
Detroit (Mich.) public library.....	.....	1
Devron, Gustave, New Orleans .....	.....	2
District of Columbia health department, Washington.....	.....	1
Dodge, Joseph T., Madison .....	3	3
Dodge county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Dover (N. H.) public library. ....	.....	1
Draper estate .....	1	.....
Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J.....	.....	1
Dunn county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Durham, Cora B., Philadelphia.....	.....	1
Durrett, Reuben T., Louisville, Ky .....	1	.....
Eames, Wilberforce, New York .....	1	.....
Egypt exploration fund, London.....	2	.....
Eimon, Chris., Superior.....	1	.....
Elisha Mitchell scientific society, Chapel Hill, N. C.....	.....	1
Ellis, Mrs. Mary, Peshtigo.....	1	.....
Ely, Richard T., Madison*.....	.....	4
Emery, J. Q., Madison.....	2	16
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore, Md.....	.....	2
Essex institute, Salem, Mass.....	6	.....
Evans, Clinton B., Chicago.....	1	.....
Evening Post publishing company, New York.....	2	.....
Evening Telegram, West Superior.....	.....	16
Fairmount Park art association, Philadelphia.....	.....	1
Fay, L. M., Madison.....	55	6
Field Columbian museum, Chicago.....	.....	3
Finley, W. W., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Fitchburg (Mass.) historical society .....	1	.....
Florence county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Foote, Allen R., Takoma Park, D. C.....	.....	1
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.....	.....	1
Foster, Mrs. M. C., Madison.....	2	.....
Frankenburger, D. B., Madison*.....	.....	.....
Franklin institute, Philadelphia.....	4	.....
Frederick, William, Leavenworth, Kans.....	1	.....
Freeman, John C., Madison.....	1	.....
Free society library, San Francisco.....	.....	11
Friedenwald, Herbert, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Friends' yearly meeting, Philadelphia.....	.....	1
Froseth, John, Washburn.....	.....	1
Gagnon, Ernest, Quebec.....	1	.....
Gale, Mrs. J. S., Greeley, Colo.....	.....	1
Ganong, William F., Northampton, Mass.....	.....	3
Gates, Horatio Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Georgia university, Atlanta.....	1	.....
Girard college, Philadelphia.....	1	.....

\*Also unbound serials.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets,
Goddard, Louis A., Madison.....	1	.....
Goemaere, Joseph, Brussels, Belgium.....	1	.....
Goodwin, John S., Chicago.....	1	.....
Goold, Nathan, Portland, Me.....	.....	6
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.....	.....	1
Grand army of the republic, Wisconsin dep't.....	1	2
Grant county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Graves, Francis P., Laramie, Wyo.....	.....	2
Graves, S. H., Racine.....	1	.....
Green, Samuel A., Boston.....	14	171
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
Green Bay, Kellogg library.....	1	.....
Green county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Green Lake county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Grosvenor public library, Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	8
Guiding Star publishing house, Chicago.....	1	27
Guinn, J. M., Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	1
Hahnemann hospital, Chicago.....	1	.....
Hamel, T. E., Quebec.....	.....	5
Hamilton college library, Clinton, N. Y.....	.....	2
Hamilton (Ont.) public library.....	.....	1
Hancock, William S., Trenton, N. J.....	1	.....
Hanna, H. H., Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	2
Harris, D., St. Catharines, Ont.....	1	.....
Hartford (Conn.) city clerk.....	1	.....
Harvard medical alumni association, Boston.....	.....	1
university, Cambridge, Mass.....	2	.....
library.....	.....	2
physical geography laboratory.....	.....	2
Haskins, Charles H., Madison.....	.....	1
Hastings, Hugh, Albany, N. Y.....	.....	1
Hastings, S. D., Green Bay.....	.....	1
Hawkins, Rush C., New York.....	1	.....
Hayes, Charles W., Phelps, N. Y.....	1	.....
Hayes, Everett A., Eden Vale, Cal.....	.....	9
Heidelberg university.....	6	.....
Helena (Mont.) public library.....	.....	2
Hinsdale, Burke A., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	.....	2
Hinton, John W., Milwaukee.....	.....	656
Historical and philosophical society of Ohio, Cincinnati.....	.....	1
Historical and scientific society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	.....	3
Hoe, Richard, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Holland society of New York.....	1	.....
Horne, Samuel B., Hartford, Conn.....	4	.....
Hosmer, James K., Minneapolis, Minn.....	.....	1
Huling, R. G., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	9
Hunter, W. H., Steubenville, Ohio.....	1	3
Hutcheson, David, Washington, D. C.....	.....	2
Illinois auditor of public accounts, Springfield.....	.....	4
bureau of labor statistics, Springfield.....	1	.....
factory inspectors, Springfield.....	.....	1
insurance superintendent, Springfield.....	1	.....
railroad and warehouse commission, Springfield.....	4	.....
society of engineers and surveyors, Peoria.....	.....	1

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Illinois state board of charities, Springfield.....	1	.....
state treasurer, Springfield.....	2	2
state university, Champaign.....	4	22
library.....	3	.....
Indiana academy of science, Indianapolis.....	1	.....
auditor of state, Indianapolis.....	8	.....
board of state charities, Indianapolis.....	3	12
department of geology, Indianapolis.....	1	.....
Indian rights association, Philadelphia.....	.....	2
Instituto geologico de Mexico, City of Mexico.....	1	.....
Iowa auditor of state, Des Moines.....	2	.....
bureau of labor, Des Moines.....	1	.....
geological survey, Des Moines.....	1	.....
historical society, Des Moines.....	1	1
masonic library, Cedar Rapids.....	1	1
railroad commis-ioner, Des Moines.....	1	.....
state library, Des Moines.....	1	.....
university, Iowa City.....	.....	1
Ishikubo, G., Madison.....	.....	21
Jackson, Miss A. B., North Adams, Mass.....	.....	1
Jackson county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
James, Edmund J., Chicago.....	.....	1
Jefferson county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Jefferson high school library.....	.....	1
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library.....	.....	3
Jewish historical society, Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
John Crerar library, Chicago.....	.....	3
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.....	3	.....
Johnston, John, Milwaukee.....	1	1
Johnston, William P., New Orleans.....	1	.....
Jones, A. E., Montreal.....	1	2
Jones, J. A. Kinghorn, San Francisco.....	.....	6
Jones, John P., Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....
Jones, S. M., Toledo, Ohio.....	.....	1
Jordan, David S., Palo Alto, Cal.....	.....	1
Kansas board of railroad commissioners, Topeka.....	1	.....
bureau of labor, Topeka.....	1	.....
secretary of state, Topeka.....	7	.....
state board of health, Topeka.....	12	.....
state historical society, Topeka.....	.....	1
state penitentiary, Topeka.....	1	.....
university, Lawrence.....	10	1
Kansas City (Mo.) public library.....	.....	1
Kemper Hall, Kenosha.....	.....	1
Kennett, W. L., La Crosse.....	58	.....
Kentucky auditor of public accounts, Frankfort.....	9	.....
bureau of agriculture, labor and statistics, Louisville.....	1	.....
railroad commission, Frankfort.....	4	.....
Kidd, Edward I., Madison.....	1	.....
Kilmer, C. H., Breesport, N. Y.....	1	.....
Knowles, W. P., Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
Kuhn, Henry, New York.....	.....	2
Labor exchange association, Independence, Mo.....	1	8

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
La Boule, Joseph S., St. Francis.....		1
La Crosse city clerk.....		2
Ladd, W. P., Mineral Point.....		6
Lafayette county board of supervisors.....		2
Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal company, Pittsburg.....	1	
Lake Mohonk (N. Y.) arbitration conference.....		1
Lambing, A. A., Pittsburg, Pa.....		1
Langlade county board of supervisors.....		1
Laval university, Quebec.....	3	
Lawrence, Philip, Pierre, S. D.....		1
Lawrence university, Appleton.....		3
quarterly, Lawrence, Kans.....		54
Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia.....	1	
Legler, Henry E., Milwaukee.....	14	92
Leipziger, Henry M., New York.....		1
Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Palo Alto, Cal.....		8
Libby, C. A., Evansville.....		1
Libby, Orin G., Madison.....	3	
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec.....	5	37
Lord, Eleanor L., Baltimore.....	1	
Louisiana adjutant general, Baton Rouge.....	1	
Lovejoy, A. P., Janesville.....	1	
Lyman, F. H., Kenosha.....	7	
McConachie, Lauros G., Madison.....	1	
McDonough, John T., Albany, N. Y.....	1	
MacFarlane, W. G., St. John, N. B.....		1
McGill university library, Montreal.....		12
McMaster, S. W., Rock Island, Ill.....	1	
McMillan, James, Washington, D. C.....	1	
MacMillan & Co., New York.....	4	
McMynn, J. G., Madison.....	4	
Madison city water works.....		1
Main, Willett S., Madison.....		1
Maine bureau of industrial labor statistics, Augusta.....	1	
first cavalry association, Rockland.....	4	
state board of health, Augusta.....	4	
state library, Augusta.....	3	
Maltz, George L., Lansing, Mich.....	1	
Manchester (Eng.) literary and philosophical society.....	8	
Manitoba Gazette, Winnipeg.....	2	
Manitowoc county board of supervisors.....		1
Marquette college, Milwaukee.....		1
Martin, Charles R., Tiffin, Ohio.....	2	
Maryland historical society, Baltimore.....		1
Massachusetts adjutant general, Boston.....	11	
auditor, Boston.....	7	
board of commiss. of savings banks, Bos- ton.....	2	
board of education, Boston.....	4	
board of health, Boston.....	2	
bureau of statistics of labor, Boston.....	4	
civil service commission, Boston.....		1
commissioners of prisons, Boston.....	12	1
commissioners of public records, Boston.....	1	

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS -- Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Massachusetts gas and electric light commissioners, Boston.....	3	.....
general hospital, Boston.....		1
governor, Boston.....		8
highway commission, Boston. ....	1	.....
horticultural society, Boston.....		4
institute of technology, Boston.....	2	.....
railroad commissioners, Boston.....	1	.....
school for feeble-minded, Waverley.....		5
secrétaire of commonwealth, Boston.....	3	.....
secretary of state, Boston.....	1	.....
state board of arbitration, Boston.....	2	.....
state board of health, Boston.....	1	.....
state board of lunacy and charity, Bos ton .....	1	.....
state library, Boston.....	16	4
tax commissioner, Boston.....	22	.....
Mead, Edwin D., Boston.....		14
Meyer, B. H., Madison.....		1
Michigan adjutant general, Lansing.....	3	6
auditor general, Lansing.....	6	.....
commissioner of railroads, Lansing.....	1	.....
insurance department, Lansing.....	1	.....
labor bureau, Lansing.....	2	.....
state agricultural college, Lansing.....	1	.....
state board of corrections and charities, Lan- sing.....	2	.....
state board of education, Lansing.....		4
state board of health, Lansing.....	3	.....
state library, Lansing.....	36	.....
superintendent of public instruction, Lansing	3	.....
university, Ann Arbor.....	2	2
Military order loyal legion U. S., California commandery .....		24
Iowa commandery.....		1
Kansas commandery.....		11
Missouri commandery.....		2
Ohio commandery.....		4
Oregon commandery.....		1
Wis. commandery.....		2
Milton college, Milton.....		1
Milwaukee board of civil service commissioners.....		1
college endowment association.....		1
department of health.....	1	.....
mayor.....	1	.....
national exchange bank.....		1
old settlers' club.....		1
Parkman club.....		2
public library.....	2	9
social economics club.....		1
west side high school.....	1	.....
west side literary club.....		20
county board of supervisors.....	1	.....
Minneapolis (Minn.) public library.....		1
Minnesota commissioner of labor, St. Paul.....	1	.....



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Minnesota geological and natural history survey, Minneapolis .....	7	.....
historical society, St. Paul .....		2
railroad and warehouse commission, St. Paul .....	2	1
state board of charities and corrections, St. Paul .....	5	18
state treasurer, St. Paul .....	1	.....
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis .....		1
commissioner of labor, Jefferson City .....	1	.....
state university, Columbia .....	1	.....
superintendent of insurance, St. Louis .....	10	.....
Mitchell, John L., Milwaukee .....	14	60
Montana bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, Helena .....	2	.....
inspector of mines, Helena .....		1
Montreal Gazette .....		1
Morris, Mrs. Charles S., Berlin .....	1	1
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee .....	1	2
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison .....	1	19
Mueller, Adolf, Chicago .....	1	.....
Mueller, Rudolf, Alma .....		1
Mylin, Amos H., Harrisburg, Pa. ....	1	.....
Mylrea, W. H., Madison .....		3
National educational association, Chicago .....	1	.....
National primary election league, Chicago .....		1
Naughtin, J. M., Madison .....	1	.....
Nebraska commissioner of labor, Lincoln .....	1	.....
state historical society, Lincoln .....	1	1
university, Lincoln .....	1	3
agricultural experiment station .....		4
Newark (N. J.) free public library .....		1
Newberry library, Chicago .....		2
New England society in New York .....	1	2
New Hampshire board of railroad commiss'srs, Concord .....	1	.....
historical society, Concord .....		1
Hew Haven colony historical society, New Haven .....	1	.....
New Jersey adjutant general, Trenton .....	1	.....
bureau of statistics, Trenton .....	1	.....
department of banking and insurance, Trenton .....	2	.....
state board of assessors, Trenton .....	5	.....
state board of health, Trenton .....	2	.....
New Mexico bar association, Santa Fé .....		1
New Orleans comptroller .....		1
New York, city, charity organization society .....	123	85
children's aid society .....		1
free circulating library .....		32
league for social service .....	2	19
mercantile library .....		2
genealogical and biographical society .....		3
society of order of founders and patriots of America .....		2
state, banking department, Albany .....	1	.....
board of health, Albany .....	2	.....

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New York, state, board of mediation and arbitration, Albany .....	1	.....
board of railroad commissioners, Al- bany .....	2	.....
board of state charities, Albany.....	9	.....
bureau of statistics of labor, Albany.....	5	.....
charities aid association, New York.....		2
civil service commission, Albany.....	1	.....
college of forestry, Ithaca.....		1
library, Albany.....	8	18
Newspapers and periodicals received from publishers..	438	.....
North Carolina commissioner of labor statistics, Ra- leigh.....	1	.....
North Dakota agricultural experiment station, Fargo.....		4
commissioner of agriculture and labor, Bismarck.....		2
commissioner of railroads, Bismarck... ..	1	.....
state examiner, Bismarck.....		1
Northampton (Mass.) lunatic hospital.....		1
Northrop, B. B., Racine.....		2
Northwestern university library, Evanston, Ill.....	1	1
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison.....	1	.....
Oakley, Mrs. D. A., Madison.....	5	2
Oakley, F. W., Madison.....		4
Oberlin college library, Oberlin, Ohio.....	2	13
Ohio archaeological and historical society, Columbus..		3
auditor of state, Columbus .....	1	.....
department of inspection, Norwalk.....	1	.....
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati.....		1
insurance department, Columbus.....	5	.....
secretary of state, Columbus.....	2	.....
state board of charities, Columbus.....		3
Olds, Mrs. Irene, Madison.....	49	.....
O'Leary, Daniel, Albany, N. Y.....	1	.....
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.....		3
Olson, Julius E., Madison.....	1	.....
Ontario education department, Toronto.....		2
historical society, Toronto.....		2
Oshkosh Clio class.....		1
Ott, J. H., Watertown.....		5
Ottawa (Can.) literary and scientific society.....		1
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.....		1
Palmer, Mrs. C. F.....	1	.....
Paulett, John W., Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Peabody institute library, Baltimore.....	1	1
museum, Cambridge, Mass.....		2
Peck, Mrs. E. H. M., Milwaukee.....		9
Pennsylvania board of public charities, Philadelphia..	3	.....
commissioner of banking, Harrisburg... ..	5	.....
department of public instruction, Har- risburg.....	4	.....
factory inspector, Harrisburg.....	4	1
genealogical society, Philadelphia.....		2
German society, Philadelphia.....	1	.....

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS - Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Pennsylvania governor, Harrisburg .....		2
insurance department, Harrisburg .....	1	
secretary of internal affairs, Harrisburg .....	1	
state board of health, Harrisburg .....	5	
university, Philadelphia .....	2	
Perkins inst. and Mass. school for the blind, Boston .....		1
Peoria (Ill.) public library .....		3
Perry, Alfred T., Hartford, Conn. ....		1
Perry, Miss Anne, Davenport, Iowa .....	1	
Philadelphia academy of natural sciences .....		1
city clerk .....	20	
free library .....		2
Jewish foster home .....		1
library company .....		1
mercantile library .....		4
Picard, Alphonse & Son, Paris .....		1
Pocumtuck valley memorial association, Deerfield, Mass. ....	1	
Polk county board of supervisors .....		2
clerk, Osceola .....		1
Porter, E. G., Boston .....		3
Porter, Robert P., New York .....	1	2
Power, J. L., Jackson, Miss .....	1	
Pratt, Franklin S., Boston .....	1	
Pratt institute free library, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....		1
Presbyterian historical society, Philadelphia .....		1
Presson, George R., San Francisco .....		1
Princeton (N. J.) university .....	4	
Protestant Episcopal church in U. S., diocese of New York .....	1	
Providence (R. I.) athenaeum .....		2
public library .....	2	2
Purdue university, La Fayette, Ind .....		1
Putnam, W. C., Davenport, Iowa .....		1
Quebec commissioner of lands, forests and fisheries* .....		11
provincial secretary .....		1
Rabouin, P. A., New Orleans .....	1	
Raineri, Salvator, Genoa, Italy .....		1
Ranck, Samuel H., Baltimore .....		1
Raymer, George, Madison .....	1	
Reform club, New York .....	1	
Reinsch, Paul S., Madison .....		2
Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y. ....		2
Rhode Island bureau of labor statistics, Providence .....	1	
Rice, O. C., Shawano .....	1	
Riley, E. F., Madison .....		1
Riley, Franklin L., Jackson, Miss .....		1
Ripon college, Ripon .....		1
Rochester (N. Y.) university library .....		1
Rosenstengel, W. H., Madison .....		1
Roy, Pierre G., Levis, Quebec .....	1	3
Royal society of Canada, Toronto .....	1	
Runke, Richard, Madison .....		7

\*Also maps.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Sadler, Ralph, Dorking, Eng.....	3	1
St. Croix county board of supervisors.....		1
St. Louis academy of science.....	1	
mercantile library association.....		2
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn.....		1
St. Paul (Minn.) associated charities.....		4
Salem (Mass.) public library.....		4
Sanborn, John B., Madison.....		1
San Francisco board of supervisors.....	4	
free public library.....	1	2
Sauerhering, E., Washington, D. C.....	1	
Schafer, Joseph, Valley City, N. D.....		1
Schaper, W. A., Madison.....	6	
Schenck, A. V. C., Madison.....		4
Sears, Lorenzo, Providence, R. I.....		1
Sellers, E. J., Philadelphia.....	1	
Seymour, Miss Lavernia, Madison*.....		
Shambaugh, Benjamin F., Iowa City, Iowa.....		3
Shawano county board of supervisors.....		1
Sheldon, Mrs. A. R., Madison.....	100	126
Sheldon, George, Deerfield, Mass.....		1
Sheldon, Miss Georgiana R., Madison.....	3	23
Sherman, L. B., Morristown, N. J.....	2	
Sherman, S. A., Stevens Point.....		1
Simmons, James, Lake Geneva.....	1	
Simons, A. M., Chicago.....		1
Smith, J. Adger, Charleston, S. C.....	1	
Smith, T. C., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.....	9	
Social democracy library, Chicago.....		1
Solberg, Thorvald, Washington, D. C.....		2
Sons of the revolution, Missouri society.....	4	
New York society.....	1	
Pennsylvania society.....		1
South Carolina historical society, Charleston.....	1	
Southern California historical society, Los Angeles.....		1
Southern history association, Richmond.....	1	
Spooner, John C., Madison.....	1	
Springfield (Mass.) city library association.....		1
Starr, Frederick, Chicago.....		3
Steensland, Halle, Madison.....	1	
Stickney, Gardner P., Milwaukee.....		1
Stockwell, Thomas B., Providence, R. I.....	1	
Stone, E. A., Lexington, Mass.....		1
Stone, William L., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	7	
Stout, James H., Menomonie.....	1	
Stroeve, Carl, Chicago.....		1
Sulte, Benjamin, Ottawa, Can.....		5
Swain, George B., Trenton, N. J.....	1	
Sweet, E. T., Hutchinson county, S. D.....		2
Swett, Charles E., Boston.....		3
Taney, Mary F.....	1	
Tanner, H. B., Kaukauna.....		110



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Tasmanian government railways, Hobart.....		1
Tennessee university, Knoxville.....		1
Tenney, Daniel Kent, Madison.....		2
Texas railroad company, Austin.....	1	
secretary of state, Austin.....		2
Thomas, Kirby, Superior*.....	10	98
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison.....	12	32
Ties, Fred., Monroe.....		2
Todd, W. C., Atkinson, N. H.....		1
Toronto public library.....	1	
Trempealeau county board of supervisors.....		1
Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.....		1
Tucker, W. H., Indianapolis, Ind.....		2
Tulane university, New Orleans.....		1
Turner, A. J., Portage.....	4	1
Turner, Frederick J., Madison.....	11	38
United States board of Indian commissioners.....	1	
bureau of education.....	3	
bureau of statistics.....	6	
civil service commission.....	1	
commissioner of fish and fisheries.....	2	
commissioner of internal revenue.....	1	
commissioner of labor.....	1	1
commissioner of patents.....	1	
department of agriculture.....	3	18
department of interior.....	3	
department of state.....	11	
geological survey.....	6	
interstate commerce commission.....	2	3
life saving service.....	1	
light-house board.....	4	2
patent office.....	3	
superintendent of documents.....	346	100
treasury department.....	1	
war department.....	5	
Upsala university.....	1	
Usher, Ellis B., La Crosse.....	43	113
Van Cleave, James R. B., Springfield, Ill.....	2	
Van Vechten, Peter, Jr., Milwaukee.....	1	
Vance, Mrs. Frank L., Milwaukee.....	1	
Vermont university, Burlington.....		1
Vernon county board of supervisors.....		1
Vilas, William F., Madison.....	18	
Virginia university, Charlottesville.....		1
Volta bureau, Washington, D. C.....		1
Wal on, J. M., Philadelphia.....	1	
Washburn, C. L. D., Washington, D. C.....		1
Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va.....		2
Watkins, George T., Indianapolis, Ind.....		1
Webster, F. B., Pepin.....		1
Weeks, Mrs. A. R., Winnetka, Ill.....		2
Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass.....		1

\*Also unbound serials.

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## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Concluded.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. ....		2
Western reserve historical society, Cleveland, Ohio ....		49
Whelan, Charles E., Madison. ....		1
Wight, W. W., Milwaukee. ....	1	6
Wilder, Amos P., Madison. ....	1	5
William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va. ....		1
Williamson, Miss Susan, Madison. ....	13	
Wisconsin academy of science, arts and letters, Madison	1	
bank examiner. ....	3	
bureau of statistics. ....		2
central railroad, Milwaukee. ....		4
college of physicians and surgeons, Milwau- kee. ....		1
dairymen's association. ....	1	
farmers' institutes. ....	1	
free library commission. ....	91	82
geological and natural history survey. ....	1	
Horticulturist, Madison. ....		1
insurance department. ....	1	
newspapers and periodicals received from publishers. ....	226	
pharmaceutical association. ....	1	
secretary of state. ....	1	
state. ....	9	
state board of control. ....	1	
cranberry association. ....		1
firemen's association. ....		1
library. ....	113	438
medical society. ....	1	
normal school, River Falls. ....	1	
republican committee. ....	1	3
university. ....	4	
library. ....	17	
veterans' home, Waupaca. ....		1
Withers, Mrs. Lettie F., Eau Claire. ....		1
Wolff, G. W., Rhine. ....	1	
Woman's relief corps, Wisconsin department. ....		1
Women's clubs, general federation of. ....	1	
Wood, Mrs. E. F., Madison. ....	1	
Woodnorth, J. H., Milwaukee. ....	1	
Woodward, E. A., Sun Prairie. ....	1	
Worcester (Mass.) city clerk. ....	1	
free public library. ....		1
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee. ....	84	
Wright, A. O., Madison. ....	1	
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee. ....		2
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Nebr. ....		4
Wyoming commemorative association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		1
historical and geological society, Wilkes- Barre, Pa. ....		5
Wyoming state board of equalization, Cheyenne. ....		1
university agricultural college, Laramie. ....		6
Yale university, New Haven, Conn. ....	2	4



NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS REGULARLY RECEIVED AT THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

[Corrected to February 1, 1899.]

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS."

The following Wisconsin newspapers are, through the gift of the publishers, now regularly received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

- Albany* — Albany Vindicator.
- Algoma* — Algoma Record.
- Alma* — Buffalo County Journal.
- Alma Center* — Alma Center Herald.
- Antigo* — Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.
- Appleton* — Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund; Appleton Post; Weekly Gegenwart.
- Arcadia* — Arcadian; Leader.
- Ashland* — Ashland Daily News; Ashland Weekly Press; Helping Hand (m).
- Augusta* — Augusta Eagle.
- Baldwin* — Baldwin Bulletin.
- Baraboo* — Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.
- Barron* — Barron County Shield.
- Bayfield* — Bayfield County Press.
- Beaver Dam* — Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.
- Belleville* — Sugar River Recorder.
- Belmont* — Belmont Bee.
- Beloit* — Beloit Free Press (d and w); Our Church Life (m).
- Benton* — Mining Times.
- Berlin* — Berlin Weekly Journal.
- Black River Falls* — Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.
- Bloomer* — Bloomer Advance.
- Bloomington* — Bloomington Record.
- Boscobel* — Dial-Enterprise.
- Brandon* — Brandon Times.
- Brodhead* — Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register; Busy Citizen.
- Brooklyn* — Brooklyn News.
- Burlington* — Standard Democrat.
- Cambria* — Cambria News.
- Cassville* — Cassville Index.
- Cedarburg* — Cedarburg News.

- Centralia* — Centralia Enterprise and Tribune.  
*Chetek* — Chetek Alert.  
*Chilton* — Chilton Times.  
*Chippewa Falls* — Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Observer; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.  
*Clinton* — Clinton Herald.  
*Colby* — Phonograph.  
*Columbus* — Columbus Democrat.  
*Crandon* — Forest Republican.  
*Cumberland* — Cumberland Advocate.  
*Darlington* — Darlington Democrat; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican.  
*Deerfield* — Deerfield Enterprise.  
*De Forest* — De Forest Times.  
*Delavan* — Delavan Republican; Enterprise; Wisconsin Times.  
*De Pere* — Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.  
*Dodgeville* — Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; New Star.  
*Durand* — Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.  
*Eagle River* — Vilas County News.  
*Eau Claire* — Daily Telegram; Weekly Free Press; Weekly Leader.  
*Edgerton* — Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.  
*Elkhorn* — Blade; Elkhorn Independent.  
*Ellsworth* — Pierce County Herald.  
*Elroy* — Tribune.  
*Evansville* — Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune; Wisconsin Citizen (m).  
*Fennimore* — Times Review.  
*Florence* — Florence Mining News.  
*Fond du Lac* — Commonwealth (s-w); Daily Reporter.  
*Fort Atkinson* — Ft. Atkinson Chronicle; Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson County Union.  
*Fountain City* — Alma Blätter; Buffalo County Republikaner.  
*Friendship* — Adams County Press.  
*Grand Rapids* — Wood County Reporter.  
*Grantsburg* — Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.  
*Green Bay* — Advocate (s-w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Weekly Gazette.  
*Hammond* — Superintendent (m).  
*Hancock* — Hancock News.  
*Hartford* — Hartford Press.  
*Hillsboro* — Hillsboro Sentry.  
*Hudson* — Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.  
*Hurley* — Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.  
*Independence* — Independence News Wave.

*Janesville* — Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times; Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange (m).

*Jefferson* — Jefferson Banner.

*Juneau* — Juneau Telephone.

*Kaukauna* — Kaukauna Sun.

*Kenosha* — Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.

*Kewaunee* — Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

*Kilbourn City* — Mirror-Gazette.

*La Crosse* — La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Daily Press; La Crosse Volksfreund; Nord-Stern; Nord Stern Blätter; Republican and Leader (d and w).

*Lake Geneva* — Herald.

*Lake Mills* — Lake Mills Leader.

*Lake Nebagamon* — Nebagamon Enterprise.

*Lancaster* — Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.

*Linden* — Southwest Wisconsin.

*Lodi* — Lodi Valley News.

*Madison* — American Thresherman (m); Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Farm und Haus; Madison Democrat (d); Monona Lake Quarterly; Northwestern Mail; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w); W. C. T. U. Motor (m).

*Manitowoc* — Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Pilot; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

*Marinette* — Eagle (d and w); Förposten.

*Marshfield* — Marshfield Times.

*Mauston* — Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

*Medford* — Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

*Menasha* — Evening Breeze (d).

*Menomonie* — Dunn County News; Menomonie Nordstern; Menomonie Times; Wisconsin Signal.

*Merrill* — Merrill Advocate; Lincoln County Anzeiger; School Bell Echoes (m).

*Merrillan* — Wisconsin Leader.

*Middleton* — Middleton Times-Herald.

*Milton* — Weekly Telephone.

*Milwaukee* — Acker- und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); Altruist (m); American School Board Journal (m); Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherisches Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); International Review (m); Kuryer Polski (d); Lamplighter (m); Living Church Quarterly; Masonic Tidings; Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Herold (s-w); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Milwaukee Telegraph; Pneumatic (m); Seebote (s-w); Union Signal; Wahrheit; Way-Side (s-m); Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund

(s-w); Wisconsin Patriot; Wisconsin State Work of Y. M. C. A. (m); Wisconsin Vorwärts; Wisconsin Weather and Crop Journal (m); Wisconsin Weekly Advocate; Young Churchman.

*Mondovi* — Mondovi Herald.

*Monroe* — Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Journal-Gazette; Monroe Sentinel.

*Montello* — Montello Express.

*Mount Horeb* — Mount Horeb Times.

*Necedah* — Necedah Republican.

*Neenah* — Danskeren; Friend and Guide (m).

*Neillsville* — Republican and Press; Neillsville Times.

*New Lisbon* — New Lisbon Times.

*New London* — New London Press; New London Republican.

*New Richmond* — New Richmond Voice; St. Croix Republican.

*North La Crosse* — Weekly Argus.

*Oconomowoc* — Oconomowoc Republican; Wisconsin Free Press.

*Oconto* — Diocese of Fond du Lac (m); Oconto County Reporter.

*Omro* — Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

*Oregon* — Oregon Observer.

*Osceola* — Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.

*Oshkosh* — Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.

*Palmyra* — Palmyra Enterprise.

*Pardeeville* — Crank; Pardeeville Times.

*Pepin* — Pepin Star.

*Peshtigo* — Peshtigo Times.

*Phillips* — Bee; Phillips Times.

*Pittsville* — Yellow River Pilot.

*Plainfield* — Sun.

*Platteville* — Grant County News; Grant County Witness.

*Plymouth* — Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.

*Portage* — Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

*Port Washington* — Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

*Poynette* — Poynette Press.

*Prairie du Chien* — Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.

*Prentice* — Prentice Calumet.

*Prescott* — Prescott Tribune.

*Princeton* — Princeton Republic.

*Racine* — Racine Journal; Racine Times (d); Slavie; Wisconsin Agriculturist (s-m).

*Reedsburg* — Reedsburg Free Press.

*Rhineland* — Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.

*Rice Lake* — Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.

*Richland Center* — Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.

*Ridgeway* — Barneveld Banner.



*Rio* — Columbia County Reporter.

*Ripon* — Advance Press; Ripon Commonwealth.

*River Falls* — River Falls Journal.

*St. Croix Falls* — St. Croix Valley Standard.

*Shawano* — Shawano County Advocate; Shawano County Journal; Shawano Folksbote.

*Sheboygan* — Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Times.

*Sheboygan Falls* — Sheboygan County News.

*Shell Lake* — Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.

*Shiocton* — Shiocton News.

*Shullsburg* — Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.

*Sinsinawa* — Young Eagle (m).

*Soldiers Grove* — Crawford County Advance.

*South Kaukauna* — Kaukauna Times.

*Sparta* — Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.

*Spring Green* — Weekly Home News.

*Stanley* — Stanley Republican and Journal.

*Stevens Point* — Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

*Stoughton* — Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.

*Sturgeon Bay* — Door County Advocate; Door County Democrat.

*Sun Prairie* — Sun Prairie Countryman.

*Superior* — Evening Telegram (d); Inland Ocean; Lake Superior Miner and Telegram; Superior Leader (d); Superior Tidende;\* Superior Times; Superior Wave.

*Thorp* — Thorp Courier.

*Tomah* — Tomah Journal.

*Tomahawk* — Tomahawk.

*Trempealeau* — Trempealeau Herald.

*Two Rivers* — Manitowoc County Chronicle.

*Union Grove* — Union Grove Enterprise.

*Valley Junction* — Valley Advocate.

*Viola* — Intelligencer.

*Viroqua* — Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.

*Washburn* — Washburn Times.

*Waterford* — Waterford Post.

*Waterloo* — Waterloo Journal.

*Watertown* — Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

*Waukesha* — Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.

*Waunakee* — Waunakee News.

*Waupaca* — Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.

*Waupun* — Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.

*Wausau* — Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).

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\*Received through the courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson.

*Wautoma* — Waushara Argus.

*West Bend* — Washington County Pilot; West Bend Democrat.

*West Superior* — Vindicator.

*Weyauwega* — Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.

*Whitewater* — Gazette; Whitewater Register.

*Windsor* — Windsor Herald.

*Wonewoc* — Wonewoc Gazette.

#### OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are regularly received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

##### ALABAMA.

*Birmingham* — Labor Advocate.

##### ALASKA.

*Sitka* — Alaskan.

##### ARIZONA.

*Phoenix* — Weekly Phoenix Herald.

##### CALIFORNIA.

*Oakland* — Signs of the Times.

*San Francisco* — Class Struggle; Coast Seamen's Journal; Free Society; Pacific Union Printer (m); San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt; Social Economist; Voice of Labor.

##### COLORADO.

*Denver* — Industrial Advocate; Retail Clerks' National Advocate (m); Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

*Pueblo* — Pueblo Courier.

##### CONNECTICUT.

*New Britain* — Independent.

##### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington* — American Federationist (m); Forester (m); Washington Post (d); Woman's Tribune (s-m).

##### GEORGIA.

*Atlanta* — Atlanta Constitution (d).

##### ILLINOIS.

*Belleville* — Social Democratic Herald.

*Bloomington* — Tailor (m); Traders' Review.

*Chicago* — American Lumberman; Arbejderen; \* Chicago-Posten; \* Chicago Times-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Cigar Makers' Official Journal (m); Fackel; Flaming Sword; Home Visitor (m); Humanisten; \* International Wood-Worker (m); Ram's Horn; Rundschau; \* Skandinaven (d \* and w); Standard; Stone Cutters' Journal (m); Svenska Amerikanaren; \* Svenska Kuriren; \* Vorbote.

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\* Received through the courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson.

- Evanston* — Social Crusader (m).  
*Galesburg* — Galesburg Labor News.  
*Ottawa* — Afholds-Vennen.\*  
*Quincy* — Quincy Labor News.

## INDIANA.

- Indianapolis* — Buch drucker Zeitung; Indiana State Journal; Indiana Tribune (d); Union.  
*La Fayette* — Painters' Journal (m).

## IOWA.

- Decorah* — College Chips (m); \* Decorah-Posten (s-w); \* Decorah Republican; \* Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende.\*  
*Lake Mills* — Republikaneren.\*

## KANSAS.

- Gerard* — Appeal to Reason.  
*Independence* — Star and Kansan.  
*Topeka* — Kansas Semi-weekly Capital.

## KENTUCKY.

- Lexington* — Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal (m).

## LOUISIANA.

- New Orleans* — Times-Democrat (d).

## MAINE.

- Portland* — Board of Trade Journal (m).

## MARYLAND.

- Baltimore* — Baltimore Weekly Sun; Granite-Cutters' Journal (m); Maryland Churchman.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

- Boston* — Boston Herald (d); Christian Register; National Association of Builders' Bulletin (m).  
*Groton* — Groton Landmark.  
*Holyoke* — Biene.

## MICHIGAN.

- Detroit* — Detroit Sentinel; Detroit Weekly Tribune; Herold.  
*Harbor Springs* — Anishinabe Enamiad (m).  
*Marquette* — Mining Journal.  
*Saginaw* — Exponent.  
*West Bay City* — Chronicle.

## MINNESOTA.

- Duluth* — Duluth-Superior Volksfreund; Labor World; Union Label Advocate.  
*Emmons* — Emmons Record.\*  
*Fergus Falls* — Red River Tidende;\* Rodhuggeren.\*  
*Kenyon* — Kenyon Leader.  
*Madison* — Minnesota Tidende.\*

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\*Received through the courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson.

*Minneapolis* — Lutheraneren;\* *Minneapolis Tidende*;\* *Nye Norman-*  
*den*;\* *Spøgefuglen* (s-m);\* *Ugebladet*.\*

*Red Wing* — *Nordstjernen*.\*

*St. Paul* — *Minnesota Stats Tidning*;\* *Nordvesten*;\* *Pioneer Press* (d).

*Winona* — *Westlicher Herold*; *Winona*.

#### MISSOURI.

*Independence* — *Labor Exchange*.

*St. Louis* — *Altruist* (m); *American Pressman* (m); *Brauer Zeitung*;  
*Trackmen's Advance Advocate*; *Westliche Post*.\*

#### MONTANA.

*Butte City* — *Butte Weekly Miner*.

#### NEBRASKA.

*Omaha* — *Omaha Weekly Bee*; *Western Laborer*.

#### NEW YORK.

*Brooklyn* — *Bakers' Journal* (s-m).

*Buffalo* — *Arbeiter Zeitung*.

*New York* — *American Economist*; *American Fabian*; *American Sen-*  
*tinel*; *Arbeitaren*; *Churchman*; *Commonwealth*; *Fourth Estate*; *Freiheit*;  
*Irish World*; *New York Tribune* (d); *New York Voice*; *New Yorker Volks*  
*zeitung* (d); *People*; *Record and Guide*; *St. Andrew's Cross* (m); *Vorwärts*.

*Oneonta* — *Saturday Critic*.

*Schenectady* — *Toiler*.

*Syracuse* — *Northern Christian Advocate*.

*Troy* — *Troy Advocate*.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

*Fargo* — *Fargo Posten*;\* *Fram*.\*

*Grand Forks* — *Normanden*.\*

*Hillsboro* — *Statstidende*.\*

#### OHIO.

*Cincinnati* — *Cincinnati-Zeitung* (d).

*Cleveland* — *Cleveland Citizen*.

#### OREGON.

*Portland* — *Weekly Oregonian*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

*Lancaster* — *Labor Leader*.

*Philadelphia* — *Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal* (m);  
*American Trade* (s-m); *Carpenter* (m); *Pattern Makers' Monthly Journal*.

*Pittsburg* — *National Glass Budget*; *National Labor Tribune*.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Charleston* — *News and Courier*.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Sioux Falls* — *Fremad*.\*

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\* Received through the courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson.



## TENNESSEE.

*Ruskin* — Coming Nation.

## UTAH.

*Salt Lake City* — Living Issues; Salt Lake Deseret News (s-w); Salt Lake Herald (s-w); Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune.

## VIRGINIA.

*Lawrenceville* — Southern Missioner.

*Richmond* — Weekly Times.

## WASHINGTON.

*Edison* — Industrial Freedom.

*Seattle* — Seattle Times.

*Spokane* — Freeman's Labor Journal.

*Tacoma* — Spirit of '76; Tacoma Tidende.\*

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Victoria* — Semi-Weekly Colonist.

## CANADA.

*Montreal* — Cultivateur; Montreal Gazette (d).

*Quebec* — Revue Médicale.

*Toronto* — Mail and Empire (d).

## DENMARK.

*Kolding* — Kors og Stjerne (m).

## ENGLAND.

*London* — Weekly Times.

## GERMANY.

*Frankfort* — Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

## ICELAND.

*Reikiavik* — Nyja Öldin.\*

## MANITOBA.

*Winnipeg* — Manitoba Free Press (s-w); Sameiningin (m).

## PERIODICALS.

The following periodicals are regularly received at the library, either by gift or purchase:

Ægis. (m.) Madison.

American Academy of Polit. and Social Science, Annals. (bi-m.) Phila.

American Antiquarian. (bi-m.) Chicago.

American Book Lore. (q.) Milwaukee.

American Catholic Historical Researches. (q.) Philadelphia.

American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.

American Colonial Tracts. (m.) Rochester.

American Economic Association, Publications. (bi-m.) Baltimore.

American Geographical Society, Bulletin. (q.) New York.

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\* Received through the courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson.

- American Historical Magazine. (q.) Nashville.
- American Historical Review. (q.) New York.
- American Journal of Philology. (q.) Baltimore.
- American Journal of Sociology. (bi-m.) Chicago.
- American Missionary. (m.) New York.
- American Monthly Magazine. Washington.
- American Statistical Association, Publications. (q.) Boston.
- Annals of Iowa. (q.) Des Moines.
- Antiquary. (m.) London.
- Archæological Institute of America, Publications. Cambridge, Mass.
- Arena. (m.) Boston.
- Athenæum. (w.) London.
- Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
- Baltimore, Enoch Pratt Free Library Bulletin. (m.)
- Bible Society Record. (m.) New York.
- Biblia. (m.) Meriden, Conn.
- Bibliotheca Sacra. (q.) Oberlin, Ohio.
- Blackwood's Magazine. (m.) Edinburgh.
- Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal. (m.) Kansas City  
Kansas.
- Book Buyer. (m.) New York.
- Bookman. (m.) New York.
- Bookseller. (m.) London.
- Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
- British Record Society, Index Library. (q.) London.
- Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Bulletin of Additions. (ann.)
- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal. (m.) Cleveland.
- Bulletin des Recherches Historiques. (m.) Lévis, Canada.
- Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m.)
- Canada Bookseller and Stationer. (m.) Toronto.
- Canadian Antiquarian. (q.) Montreal.
- Canadian Bookseller. (m.) Toronto.
- Canadian Institute. Proceedings. Toronto.
- Canadian Magazine. (m.) Toronto.
- Canadian Patent Office Record. (m.) Ottawa.
- Catholic World. (m.) New York.
- Century. (m.) New York.
- Charities Review. (m.) New York.
- Clinique. (m.) Chicago.
- College Days. (m.) Ripon, Wis.
- Columbia University Quarterly. New York.
- Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais. (m.) New Orleans.
- Connecticut Magazine. (m.) Hartford.
- Contemporary Review. (m.) London.
- Cook's Excursionist. (m.) New York.

- Cosmopolitan. (m.) New York.  
 Cosmopolitan Osteopath. (m.) Des Moines.  
 Courrier du Livre. (m.) Quebec.  
 Critic. (m.) New York.  
 Current History. (q.) Buffalo.  
 Dedham Historical Register. (q.) Dedham, Mass.  
 Dial. (s-m.) Chicago.  
 Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m.) New York.  
 Dublin Review. (q.) Dublin.  
 Economic Studies. (bi-m.) New York.  
 Edinburgh Review. (q.) Edinburgh.  
 English Historical Review. (q.) London.  
 Essex Antiquarian. (m.) Salem, Mass.  
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q.) Salem, Mass.  
 Fame. (m.) New York.  
 Folk Lore. (q.) London.  
 Fortnightly Review. (m.) London.  
 Forum. (m.) New York.  
 Genealogical Queries and Memoranda. (q.) London.  
 Gitche Gume. (m.) West Superior.  
 Graphic. (w.) London.  
 Harper's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
 Harper's Weekly. New York.  
 Hartford Seminary Record. (q.) Hartford, Conn.  
 Harvard University Library, Bibliographical Contributions.  
 Helena (Mont.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
 Home Missionary. (q.) New York.  
 Illustrated London News (w.) London.  
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w.) London.  
 Independent. (w.) New York.  
 International Good Templar. (m.) Milwaukee.  
 Iowa Historical Record. (q.) Iowa City.  
 Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.  
 Iron Moulders' Journal. (m.) Cincinnati.  
 Irrigation Age. (m.) Chicago.  
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. Baltimore.  
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.  
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q.) Boston.  
 Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q.) Cincinnati.  
 Journal of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc. (m.) Detroit.  
 Journal of Political Economy. (q.) Chicago.  
 Journal of Zoöphily. (m.) Philadelphia.  
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. (m.) Philadelphia.  
 Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.

- Kingsley House Record. (m.) Pittsburg.  
Lewisiana. (m.) Elliott, Conn.  
Library. (m.) London.  
Library Journal. (m.) New York.  
Library Record; bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library. (m.)  
Light. (m.) La Crosse.  
Literary Era. (m.) Philadelphia.  
Literary News. (m.) New York.  
Literature. (w.) New York.  
Littell's Living Age. (w.) Boston.  
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. (m.) Peoria, Ill.  
Lost Cause. (m.) Louisville, Ky.  
Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.  
McClure's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
Macmillan's Magazine. (m.) London.  
Maine Bugle. (q.) Rockland, Me.  
Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. (m.) Portland.  
Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.) Portland.  
Manifesto. (m.) Canterbury, N. H.  
Manitoba Gazette. (w.) Winnipeg.  
Methodist Review. (bi-m.) New York.  
Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.  
Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.  
Minneapolis Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.  
Miscellaneous Notes and Queries. (m.) Manchester, N. H.  
Missionary Herald. (m.) Boston.  
Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics. Washington.  
Monthly Weather Review. Washington.  
Monumental Records. (m.) New York.  
Municipal Affairs. (q.) New York.  
Munsey's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
Nation. (w.) New York.  
National Review. (m.) London.  
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q.) Boston.  
New England Magazine. (m.) Boston.  
New World. (q.) Boston.  
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (q.) New York.  
New York Public Library Bulletin. (m.) New York.  
New York State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) New York.  
Nineteenth Century. (m.) London.  
Normal Advance. (m.) Oshkosh.  
North American Review. (m.) New York.  
Northwest Magazine. (m.) St. Paul.  
Notes and Queries. (m.) London.  
Official Gazette of U. S. Patent Office. (w.) Washington.



- Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.  
 "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus, Ohio.  
 Our Day. (m.) Chicago.  
 Outlook. (w.) New York.  
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco.  
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q.) Philadelphia.  
 Philadelphia Library Company, Bulletin. (q.)  
 Philadelphia Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q.)  
 Philosopher. (m.) Wausau.  
 Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs. (m.) New York.  
 Pilgrim Scrip. Boston.  
 Political Science Quarterly. New York.  
 Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q.) Philadelphia.  
 Printers' Ink. (w.) New York.  
 Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
 Public Libraries. (m.) Chicago.  
 Public Opinion. (w.) New York.  
 Publishers' Weekly. New York.  
 Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine. Salem, Mass.  
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston.  
 Quarterly Review. London.  
 Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.  
 Railroad Telegrapher. (m.) Peoria, Ill.  
 Railroad Trainmen's Journal. (m.) Peoria, Ill.  
 Railway Conductor. (m.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 Review of Reviews. (m.) New York.  
 Révue Canadienne. (m.) Montreal.  
 Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. (q.) Providence.  
 Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
 San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
 Scottish Review. (q.) Paisley.  
 Scribner's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
 Sound Currency. (s-m.) New York.  
 Southern History Association, Publications. (q.) Washington.  
 Spirit of Missions. (m.) New York.  
 Tennessee State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) Nashville.  
 Texas State Historical Society Quarterly. Austin.  
 Tradesman. (s-m.) Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Travelers' Record. (m.) Hartford, Conn.  
 Typographical Journal. (m.) Indianapolis.  
 United States Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station Record. (m.)  
 United States Dept. of Agriculture. Insect Life.  
 United States Dept. of Agriculture, Library Bulletin. (m.)  
 University of Tennessee. (q.) Knoxville.  
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q.) Richmond.

Westminster Review. (m.) London.

Whist. (m.) Milwaukee.

William and Mary College Quart. Hist. Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.

Wisconsin Horticulturist. (m.) Baraboo.

Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m). Madison.

Wisconsin Osteopath. (m.) Milwaukee.

Yale Review. (q.) Boston.

*Tabular summary of foregoing lists.*

Wisconsin newspapers.....	337
Other newspapers.....	164
Periodicals.....	195
Total.....	696

## WISCONSIN NECROLOGY FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

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BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

**Almerin M. Carter**, born in Litchfield county, Conn., October 4, 1814; died at Mendota, Wis., June 7, 1898. He was educated at Hamilton college, and in 1842 settled in Johnstown, Rock county, Wis., that being his home until the time of his death, which occurred while on a visit to his son, during the Wisconsin semi-centennial celebration. He was a successful farmer, and never sought official position. In 1848 he was a member of the second constitutional convention, and in 1863 a member of the assembly.

**Alexis Clermont**, born in St. Ignace, Mich., April 3, 1804; died at De Pere, Wis., February 8, 1898. His father, a British soldier, was killed in the War of 1812-15. In 1820, Alexis came with his step-father's family to Green Bay. In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk war, and was for years a fur-trader and steamboat pilot on various Wisconsin rivers. He was also one of the early pedestrian mail carriers, and in 1893, during the World's Fair, made a trip on foot over his old route from Green Bay to Chicago.

**Thomas P. Collingbourne**, born in Leicester, England, 1826; died in Milwaukee, December 23, 1897. He came to Milwaukee from England in 1845, and successfully engaged in the painting business.

**Edward Colman**, born in Rochester, N. Y., 1829; died in Sheboygan, Wis., September 4, 1898. He came to Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1852, and was a farmer and civil engineer. In 1861, he went out as first lieutenant with Co. A, 18th Wisconsin volunteers; twice wounded, he was, in 1865, mustered out of service as colonel of the 49th. He was superintendent of public property at the state capitol for two years, and from 1878-80, sheriff of Fond du Lac county. His home was in Moline, Ill., but he died while on a visit to Sheboygan.

**Pitt Cravath**, born in Lima, Rock county, Wis., August 1, 1814; died in Whitewater, Wis., November 23, 1898. He was graduated from the State University in 1863, and in 1865 from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. Beginning the practice of law in Whitewater, he went to New Orleans in 1863; there he became assistant secretary of state, also secretary of the senate. In 1879 he returned to Whitewater to resume his residence there, and established the *Whitewater Chronicle*, now the *Gazette*; but shortly after, he began the practice of law, in which he continued until his death.

**John R. Daniel**, born in Wales, 1826; died in Randolph, Wis., March 23, 1898. He came to Wisconsin in the early forties among the large number of Welsh immigrants of that time. In 1854-55 he was a student in Racine college, then became pastor at Randolph, and for forty-three years took a leading part in the affairs of the Wisconsin synod of the Welsh Presbyterian church. He held but the one pastorate, and was esteemed one of the most eminent of the ministers in connection with his synod.

**Mrs. Catharine Dunn Dewey**, born in Jonesboro, Ill., 1827; died in Washington D. C., March 16, 1893. Mrs. Dewey was the daughter of Charles Dunn, who was a territorial judge of Wisconsin, a member of the constitutional convention of 1848, and in many other ways prominent in the social and political life of the Territory and young State. Mrs. Dewey was the widow of Nelson Dewey, the first governor of this State.

**Riverious Palmer Elmore**, born in Sharon, Conn., 1815; died in Milwaukee, December 23, 1897. As a child he moved with his parents to Ulster county, N. Y., where his young manhood was spent. In 1851 he came to Milwaukee, and with his brother engaged in the coal business. Five years later his brother withdrew and the firm was reorganized, as the "R. P. Elmore Co.," one of the largest of its trade in this State. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church and to its extension gave liberally of his time and money. He had acceptably held many of the most prominent lay offices within the gift of the church.

**Mrs. Angeline Gokey**, born in Montreal, December 25, 1792; died in the town of Rudolph, Dodge county, Wis., October, 1893. She and her husband, Frank Gokey, who died six years ago at the remarkable age of one hundred and nine years, came to Milwaukee in 1841, and two years later settled in Theresa, Dodge county. They lived there about thirty years, and then settled in Rudolph, which has since been their home. Mrs. Gokey was the mother of eleven children, five of whom survive her.

**Wallace Wilson Graham**, born in Cragerycroy, Armagh county, Ireland, September 16, 1815; died in Milwaukee, October 13, 1898. He emigrated to America, and first settled in Ashtabula, Ohio, but in 1838 came to Milwaukee, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the first constitutional convention in 1846, of the assembly in 1852, and of the first common council of Milwaukee in 1846, known as the "Juneau council," because Solomon Juneau was then elected mayor. At the time of his death, Mr. Graham had been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee for nearly sixty years.

**Mrs. Mary E. Grignon**, daughter of David P. and Lydia Meade, born in Harrisburg, Pa., September 18, 1818; died at Kaukauna, Wis., April 29, 1898. She was educated at a Catholic convent in Somerset, Ohio.



In 1837 she was married to Charles A. Grignon at Green Bay. They soon moved to Kaukauna, where she passed the remainder of her days on the Grignon farm. The Grignon home, erected in 1839 and still standing was noted for its hospitality in Territorial fur-trade days. Mrs. Grignon was a devoted Catholic and gave liberally to the support of that church.

**John S. Hawks**, born in York, Pa., November 30, 1829; died at Madison, Wis., September 10, 1898. He learned the printer's trade in Canton, Ohio, and in 1848 came to Milwaukee and worked on the *Evening Wisconsin*. From 1849-53, he was foreman in the *Sentinel* office. Between 1853 and '60, in which latter year he settled permanently in Madison, he worked in Madison, Racine, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. In 1860, he became foreman of the *Wisconsin State Journal* Printing company, with which his connection was only severed by death. The long line of men afterwards prominent who had been under him, and the quality of the work which the office issued, entitled him to the soubriquet, "master printer," so often bestowed on him.

**Thomas C. Hawley**, born in county Tipperary, Ireland, 1835; died in Green Bay, Wis., May 18, 1898. He came to Wisconsin nearly fifty years ago and was captain of the steamboat "Morgan L. Martin" that made the first trip up the river to Appleton, in 1851. He was also captain of boats running on the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. During the Peshtigo fire (1871), he ran his boat, the "Union," up the river to the dock at Peshtigo when the town was burning and took aboard two hundred men, women and children, whom, although in great danger from the flames, he landed in a place of safety.

**Abraham Bolton Hayes**, born in Patterson, N. Y., June 11, 1838; died in the town of Yorkville, Racine county, Wis., December 23, 1897. In 1846, he came with his foster parents to Racine county, where he was a successful farmer and stock-raiser. For fourteen years he had been a member of the board of supervisors, and had held many minor offices of trust.

**Mrs. Sally Hicklin**, born in Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., July 29, 1801; died near Lancaster, Wis., June 16, 1898. In 1817, her family moved to Missouri, and there she was married, October 16, 1823, to Moses Hicklin. In 1829, they came to Cassville, Wis., and five years later settled on the farm on which she died. Mrs. Hicklin was in Cassville during the Black Hawk war, and to her death retained many vivid memories of this and other incidents in Grant county history.

**Reuben P. Hicks**, born in New York state, December 20, 1826; died in Omro, Wis., November 2, 1898. He settled in Omro, Wis., in 1854, and was until his death a highly respected citizen of that place.

**Jesse Hubbard**, born in Jefferson county, N. Y., 1812; died in Milwaukee, Wis., July 22, 1898. He came to Milwaukee in 1844; a few years later

moved to Mequon, but returned to Milwaukee in 1863. He was in early life a farmer, and subsequently a contractor.

**John Henry Inbusch**, born in Badburg, Hanover, Germany, October 10, 1814; died in Milwaukee, November 22, 1893. He emigrated to New York in 1834, and until 1856 conducted a retail grocery store. In 1850, however, he had established a wholesale store in Milwaukee. By 1856 the business had grown to such proportions that he abandoned the New York house, and, with various changes in partners, conducted a large business in Milwaukee till his death. He was a man largely interested in benevolent and church work, and gave generously to many public enterprises.

**Edward Keogh**, born in Cavan, Ireland, May 5, 1835; died in Milwaukee, November 29, 1898. He came with his parents to New York in 1841 and a year later to Milwaukee. Learning the printer's trade when a young man, by his industry and cleverness he worked himself to the head of one of the largest printing establishments in the State. He was a member of the assembly thirteen terms, and of the senate two; in 1893 he was speaker of the assembly. He was, during his later years of service, practically the leader of the Democratic party in the legislature and influential in State and city politics.

**Thomas Kingston**, born in Cork, Ireland, January 20, 1797; died in Madison, Wis., December 20, 1897. He came to America in 1832, at first settling in Rochester, N. Y., and coming to Dane county, Wis., in 1853. His active business life was spent as a contractor for the construction of railroads and canals.

**William DeLoss Love**, born in Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., September 29, 1819; died at St. Paul, Minn., September 5, 1898. He was a graduate of Andover in 1843 and four years later entered the Congregational ministry. His only Wisconsin pastorate was that of the Spring Street Congregational church of Milwaukee, with which he was connected from 1858-71. During the War of Secession he was in the service of the Christian Commission, formed a provisional church in the army, and assisted in organizing the Freedmen's Bureau. In 1866, he published a *History of Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion*; being also the author of numerous pamphlets and several religious books, and a frequent contributor to religious journals and newspapers.

**Nathaniel F. Lund**, born in Bradford, N. H., in 1818; died at Concord, N. H., November 23, 1898. He came to Janesville in 1856, and for several years was in the agricultural machinery business there. He was chief clerk under W. W. Tredway, the quartermaster-general of the State during the first year of the War of Secession, and in 1862 succeeded to his place. In 1865, he became secretary of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, serving that institution until its failure; and in 1885 returned to New England to spend the remainder of his days.

**Charles Lafayette MacArthur**, born in Claremont, N. H., January 7, 1824; died in Troy, N. Y., October 12, 1898. Colonel MacArthur achieved distinction in the War of Secession, and was the first editor of the *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*.

**Johnson McClure**, born in Chicago, October 23, 1837; died in Milwaukee, November 25, 1898. Mr. Johnson came with his parents to Milwaukee in 1842, and after being educated at Canandaigua, N. Y., entered at once the Milwaukee National Bank. He soon won promotion and finally became manager of the Clearing House Association. The strain of the financial crisis of 1893 so impaired his health that he never fully recovered, and during the last year had failed rapidly.

**Xavier Martin**, born in the commune of Grez-Doigeau, Brabant, Belgium, January 10, 1832; died at Green Bay, Wis., December 16, 1897. In 1853 he came to America, and until 1857 lived in Philadelphia. In that year he came to the Belgian settlement in Brown county, and for five years labored among these people — not one of whom could read, write or speak the English language — in the capacity of school teacher, justice of the peace, town clerk, school superintendent and postmaster. From 1862-70, he was register of deeds for Brown county, and from 1871 to the date of his death, was engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Green Bay. He held many city offices, and in 1874 was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being its president continuously from that date. Mr. Martin's admirable article on "The Belgians of Northeast Wisconsin," in Vol. XIII of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, attracted much attention from students of foreign immigration.

**George W. C. May**, born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., December 18, 1814; died in Fort Atkinson, Wis., May 23, 1898. He and two brothers came to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled on a farm two miles south of Fort Atkinson. He was the owner of one of the first sawmills of the district, and furnished the lumber for most of the early buildings of Fort Atkinson.

**William Meacher**, born in England, May 27, 1833; died in Portage, Wis., April 22, 1898. At an early age, Dr. Meacher came with his parents to America, and in 1844 to Wisconsin. In 1862 he was graduated from Rush Medical College. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 16th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and later served for four months as contract surgeon. In 1870, he located at Portage, and during the last twenty years of his life was surgeon at Portage for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and for half that length of time for the Wisconsin Central. He was a member of the board of censors of the Wisconsin Medical Society, an ex-president of the Northwestern and Central Wisconsin medical societies, and the inventor of several surgical appliances now in general use.



**William P. Merrill**, born in South Berwick, Me., March 25, 1816; died in Battle Creek, Mich., July 25, 1898. He received a common school education in New York state, whither his people had emigrated when he was a child. In 1836, he came to Milwaukee, staying for about a year. The period between 1837-39 he spent in exploring northern Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1839, he settled permanently in Milwaukee, and bought eighty acres of land in the vicinity, later doubling it. He soon became actively interested in real estate, and as the city developed, the value of his property rapidly increased. One of the last acts of Mr. Merrill's life was the gift of \$12,000 to Milwaukee-Downer College, and the new main building has been named Merrill Memorial Hall. He died while on a visit to his son, D. L. Merrill, at Battle Creek.

**Benjamin Kurtz Miller**, born in Gettysburg, Pa., May 6, 1830; died in Milwaukee, September 12, 1898. He came to Milwaukee with his father's family in 1839. Graduating from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1848, he was in 1851 admitted to the bar. The panic of 1857 proved his ability to disentangle business complications, and for many years he was connected, both as an official and legal adviser, with a large number of home and foreign corporations. In 1896, he gave \$5,000 to the Milwaukee Law Library, and was generally interested in the improvement and development of the city.

**George F. Newell**, born in Vermont, May 5, 1816; died at Waterford, Wis., March 18, 1898. He was graduated from Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, in 1842, and two years later settled in Waterford, Racine county, Wis. In 1847-48, he was a member of the territorial legislature, and for many years superintendent of the schools of Waterford. Eight years ago Dr. Newell suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered.

**Alfred W. Newman**, born in Green county, New York, April 5, 1834; died in Madison, Wis., January 12, 1898. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1857, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. Soon thereafter he came to Wisconsin and settled at Trempealeau, where he remained in the practice of law until 1894, when he was appointed to the supreme bench of the State. In 1860 he had been elected county judge, and was twice re-elected; from 1876-94 he served on the circuit bench. In 1866-76, he was district attorney, and in 1868 State senator for one term. His death resulted from a fall on an icy sidewalk; he had, a year previously, suffered a stroke of paralysis.

**Nathan Olmsted**, born in Delaware county, N. Y., October 17, 1812; died at Belmont, Wis., April 5, 1898. He came to Wisconsin in 1838, and two years later settled at Belmont. He was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Dodge, which office he held till the time of his death. He was a member of the legislature in 1851 and 1853, and is said to have held more minor offices than any other man in the county. Since 1860, he had been engaged in the practice of law.



**Martin Roehm**, born in Kierheim, Wurtemberg, in 1822; died at Ashland, Wis., April 17, 1898. In 1855 he settled on the land where Ashland now stands, and for forty-three years had spent but four days, all told, out of this county. He was one of the celebrities of Ashland, and an industrious and honored citizen.

**Patrick Rogan**, born in Ross Glass, County Down, Ireland, September 26, 1808; died in Watertown, Wis., February 16, 1898. He came to America in 1823, and first located at Montreal. In 1837, he settled in Watertown, becoming prominently identified with all the activities of the then frontier town. He held, in his time, nearly all the city and town offices, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1846, and a member of the legislature from 1851-55, and again in 1866. He was an active member of the Catholic church, being the organizer of the first parish in Watertown. The *Watertown Gazette* says of him: "To such worthy pioneers as Mr. Rogan, are not only the citizens of Watertown, but those of the entire country, under everlasting obligations."

**James Simons**, born in Oneida county, New York, January 5, 1821; died in Kaukauna, Wis., February 2, 1893. In 1834, he, with the majority of the Brothertown Indians of Connecticut, was removed from New York to Wisconsin, and settled on the shores of Lake Winnebago, where the village of Brothertown now stands. As one of the descendants of the chiefs of his tribe, he occupied a prominent place among his people, after the tribal system was abandoned and these Indians had become citizens of the United States.

**Samuel Smead**, born in Bradford county, Pa., June 11, 1830; died at Fond du Lac, Wis., April 28, 1898. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Fond du Lac, where he resided until his death. In 1853, he became publisher of the *Fond du Lac Press*, and continued in the newspaper business for several years. Afterwards he was a merchant, and still later a real-estate dealer. An influential Democrat, he was in 1892 elected to the State senate, and served one term.

**Angus Smith**, born at Algonac, Mich., December 18, 1822; died in Milwaukee, April 22, 1898. He early began a business career; in 1858, coming to Milwaukee, he in company with Jesse Hoyt built the first grain elevator there. His operations in wheat early made Milwaukee famous as a grain center. He was also one of the founders of the Milwaukee & Northern railroad, which is now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, was one of the first members of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, and an owner of several mines.

**Frederick Ludwig von Suessmilch-Hoernig**, born at Wurzen, Saxony, Germany, October 26, 1820; died in Delavan, Wis., February 11, 1898. He was a student in the gymnasium of Grimma and Nicholai College, Leipzig, and completed his course at Bautzen; his medical education was received at Leipzig and Dresden, but in 1848 he was compelled to

emigrate, because of his political beliefs, and came to Wisconsin. In 1852, he became a resident of Delavan, being until his death prominently identified with the affairs of the village, and well known throughout the State in medical and Masonic circles.

**Alexander M. Thomson**, born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 30, 1822; died in Milwaukee, June 9, 1893. When he was two years of age his family migrated to Trumbull county, Ohio, and in that State he received his education. In 1848 he came to Hartford, Washington county, Wis., and engaged in farming. In 1859-60 he was part owner of the *Milwaukee Free Democrat*; in 1862, editor of the *Home League*; from 1864-70, editor of the *Janesville Gazette*; from 1870-74, editor-in-chief of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, and in 1874-75, editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, and one of the proprietors of the *Morning News*. Later, he was an editorial writer on the *Chicago Tribune*, and from 1890-94, on the *Chicago Journal*. In 1863-69, he was a member of the assembly from Rock county. His last newspaper work was a political history of Wisconsin published from January to April, 1893, in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. The *Sentinel* said of him: "His death will leave a gap in the older generation of editors and politicians that cannot be filled. He was a connecting link between the political history of the days when Wisconsin was in its infancy, and the present."

**Robert Byron Treat**, born in New York state, August 2, 1824; died in Chicago, December 20, 1897. He came to Janesville, Wis., in 1848, and began the practice of medicine. At once taking a prominent part in the affairs of that city, he served as mayor for several terms; and for fourteen years was president of the board of trustees of the State School for the Blind. In 1871 he became a resident of Chicago.

**Jacob J. Vollrath**, born in Doerrebach, Rhine Province, Germany, September 19, 1824; died in Sheboygan, Wis., May 15, 1898. He learned the trade of a molder in Germany, and in 1844 came to Milwaukee, where he spent about five years. From Milwaukee, he moved to Chicago, and finally in 1853 settled in Sheboygan, there becoming a manufacturer of agricultural implements. He was the inventor of the gray enameled ware, and began its manufacture in 1874; his business interests assumed large proportions, and since 1884 a stock company, of which he was president, have operated the plant.

**David Williams**, born in Darien, Genesee county, N. Y., January 6, 1818; died at Darien, Wis., February 7, 1898. He came to Geneva, Wis., in 1846, and to Darien in 1868. In 1857 he was elected to the assembly. He was one of the organizers of the Walworth County Fair, and an active member of the State Fair Board.

**Elmer Yocum**, born in Mifflin county, Pa., August 6, 1806; died in Kilbourn, Wis., October 12, 1893. At the age of twenty, in Wayne county, Ohio, he was licensed as a local Methodist preacher, and joined the Ohio

conference in 1829. In 1849 he came to Platteville, Wis., and thereafter, throughout his active life, served as presiding elder in some Wisconsin district. It is said that before the War of Secession there was no town or city in Wisconsin in which he had not preached.

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## LEADING WISCONSIN EVENTS IN 1898.

### JANUARY.

- 7.—North Wisconsin Historical Society organized at Ashland.
- 12.—Death of A. W. Newman, justice of State supreme court, at Madison.
- 29.—F. A. Walsh & Co.'s large tin-ware establishment destroyed by fire in Milwaukee; loss, \$225,000.
- 23-26.—Heavy storms throughout the State.
- 25.—C. V. Bardeen appointed to the State supreme bench, succeeding Judge Newman.
- 27-28.—Annual meeting of Wisconsin National Guard, in Milwaukee.

### FEBRUARY.

- 2-4.—Joint convention of State Horticultural, State Forestry, and Wisconsin Cheesemakers' associations at Madison.
- 20-21.—Heaviest snow storm since 1881.

### MARCH.

- 23.—Gen. William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, speaks in Milwaukee.
- 26.—Burning of factory buildings at State industrial school, Waukesha; loss, \$80,000.

### APRIL.

- 25.—Three regiments of infantry are called for Wisconsin, for the Spanish-American war.
- 28-29.—First, Second, and Third regiments, and Companies A, B, C, and F of the Fourth, mobilize at Camp Harvey, Milwaukee.

### MAY.

- 14.—Third regiment starts for Chickamauga.
- 15.—Second regiment leaves for Chickamauga.
- 16.—Beginning of strike of the Oshkosh wood-workers.
- 19.—Wind and electrical storm throughout Wisconsin and neighboring counties; slight loss of life, but many injured, and much property damaged.
- 20.—First regiment leaves for Jacksonville.
- 25-26.—Thirty second annual encampment of the Wisconsin G. A. R., at Appleton.

## JUNE.

- 7-9.—State semi-centennial anniversary celebration, at Madison.
- 14-16.—Little Chute semi-centennial celebration, by Holland settlers.
- 23.—Commencement at the State University.
- 24.—State troops sent to Oshkosh to quell the riot of striking wood-workers.
- 27.—Fourth regiment mobilized at Camp Douglas.
- 27.—July 2.—Milwaukee Carnival.

## JULY.

- 6.—First light battery mobilized at Camp Douglas.
- 12.—Orders issued by Adj.-Gen. Boardman for the formation of the Fifth Wisconsin infantry.
- 13.—Racine Malleable and Wrought-Iron Co.'s works burn; loss, \$75,000 in money, three lives, and many seriously injured.
- 21.—Second and Third Wisconsin regiments leave Charleston for Puerto Rico.
- 28.—Second and Third regiments arrive in Puerto Rico, and take part in the capture of Ponce.

## AUGUST.

- 1.—State Reformatory opened, at Green Bay.
- 4.—Oshkosh mills start up, after the long strike.
- 13.—The Third Wisconsin in the last engagement of the Spanish-American war, at Aibonito, Puerto Rico.
- 17-19.—Republican State convention, at Milwaukee.
- 20.—Sick from the Second and Third Wisconsin regiments reach New York.
- 21-24.—State convention of German Catholic societies, in Milwaukee.
- 29.—Order received from Washington, to muster out the First Wisconsin.
- 31—Sept. 1.—Democratic State convention, in Milwaukee.

## SEPTEMBER.

- 10.—First regiment arrives in Milwaukee.
- 16.—Last of Second regiment arrives at New York.
- 29-30.—Forest fires, chiefly in Barron county; 258 families left destitute; loss, \$400,000. Relief agencies established in various cities of the State.

## OCTOBER.

- 4.—Third Wisconsin regiment sent back from San Juan to Coamo.
- 5.—Sick Wisconsin soldiers arrive at Newport News, from Puerto Rico.
- 7.—Gen. Charles King, of Wisconsin, ordered to Manila.
- 11.—Third Wisconsin regiment leaves Coamo; one-third of regiment left behind sick.



## OCTOBER (continued).

- 20.—Elisha D. Smith Library, of Menasha, dedicated. Four Milwaukee companies of First Wisconsin, mustered out.
- 26.—Third Wisconsin reaches New York from Puerto Rico.
- 30.—Third Wisconsin arrives in Milwaukee.

## NOVEMBER.

- 8.—Edward Scofield re-elected governor.
- 9.—Justice S. U. Pinney resigns from the State supreme bench.
- 10.—Annual convention of Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs begins at La Crosse.
- 16.—Second Wisconsin mustered out.
- 19.—Joshua E. Dodge appointed member of State supreme court, to succeed Justice Pinney.
- 26.—Battleship *Wisconsin* launched at San Francisco.

## DECEMBER.

- 17.—Five stores burn on Fond du Lac avenue, Milwaukee; loss, \$56,000.

## NECROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

(Alphabetical arrangement.)

The following notable Wisconsin people died within the year: At Oshkosh, September 1, President Albee, of the Oshkosh State normal school; at Mendota, June 7, A. M. Carter, member of second constitutional convention; at Washington, D. C., March 16, Mrs. Catherine Dunn Dewey, daughter of Charles Dunn, territorial judge, and widow of Nelson Dewey, first State governor; at Berlin, Germany, November 2, Julius Goldschmidt, consul general of United States, and prominent Milwaukee business man; at Milwaukee, October 13, Wallace W. Graham, member of first constitutional convention; at Kaukauna, April 29, Mrs. Mary E., widow of Charles A. Grignon, early fur-trader; at Troy, N. Y., October 12, Charles L. MacArthur, first editor of Milwaukee *Daily Sentinel*; at Portage, April 22, Dr. William Meacher, prominent physician; at Battle Creek, Mich., July 25, William P. Merrill, a Milwaukee pioneer and benefactor of Milwaukee-Downer College; at Milwaukee, September 12, Benjamin K. Miller, pioneer lawyer; at Madison, January 12, Alfred W. Newman, justice of State supreme court; at Watertown, February 16, Patrick Rogan, a Watertown pioneer, member of first constitutional convention, and early legislator; at Kaukauna, January 5, James Simons, one of the head-men of the Brothertown Indians; at Delavan, February 11, Dr. Frederick L. von Suessmilch-Hoernig, a prominent physician; at Milwaukee, June 9, Alexander M. Thomson, pioneer journalist; at Milwaukee, October 21, Col. John J. Upham, U. S. A., a distinguished soldier; at Darien, February 7, David Williams, pioneer assemblyman and agriculturist.

## STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION — FEBRUARY, 1899.

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A State historical convention was held in the auditorium of the First Congregational church at Madison, upon February 22d and 23d, under the auspices of the Society.

The convention opened at 2 P. M. of Wednesday, the 22d, with an attendance representing all sections of the State. President Johnston occupied the chair, and the following papers were presented:

Puritan Influence in Wisconsin. By Hon. E. B. Usher, editor of *La Crosse Chronicle*.

The Settlement of Beloit as Typical of the Best Western Migration of the American Stock. By Prof. Henry M. Whitney, of Beloit College.

The Influence of the French Regime, in the Valley of the Fox. By Mrs. Ella Hoes Neville, of Green Bay, president of Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The German-American Press. By Hon. Emil Baensch, of Manitowoc.

The First Norwegian Settlements in America, within the Present Century. By Hon. Rasmus B. Anderson, of Madison, editor of *Amerika*.

At 6 P. M., in the chapel of the church, the resident members of the Society tendered a supper to non-resident members and other invited guests. About one hundred and twenty persons participated. President Johnston acted as toastmaster, Dr. James D. Butler offered prayer, and toasts were responded to by Col. William F. Vilas, of Madison; Dr. George Burton Adams, of Yale University; Hon. Francis B. Keene, of Milwaukee; and ex-Gov. William D. Hoard, of Fort Atkinson.

At 7:50 o'clock the company adjourned to the auditorium, where Dr. Adams, of Yale, introduced by the President to a large and representative audience, delivered the biennial address before the Society, on "The Movement for Federation between England and her Colonies."

The final session of the convention was held on the morning

of Thursday, the 23d. Secretary Thwaites occupied the chair, and the following papers were read:

Allouez and his Relations to La Salle. By Rev. Joseph S. La Boule, of St. Francis Seminary.

Some Distinctive Characteristics of the History of our Lead Region. By Rev. John N. Davidson, of Two Rivers.

The Old Fort at Fort Atkinson. By Prof. D. D. Mayne, city superintendent of schools, Janesville.

The Future of Northern Wisconsin. By Hon. James O'Neill, of Neillsville.

The Great Lakes and the Railroad Development of Northern Wisconsin. By Prof. J. S. Griffin, principal of Broadway High School, West Superior.

The History of a Great Industry. By Hon. John Luchsinger, of Monroe.

The convention thereupon stood adjourned.

# THE ORIGIN AND THE RESULTS OF THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.<sup>1</sup>

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BY GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D.

During the last half of the present century, a great change has taken place in the feeling of the people of England in regard to the Colonies and the Empire. Before 1850, so great was the prevailing indifference that it was exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to arouse public opinion on any question of colonial policy. At present, scarcely any subject exists of greater interest to the mass of Englishmen. Before that date, and indeed for many years afterwards, the colonies were looked upon almost solely as sources of wealth to England, or as safely-distant places into which could be drained the superfluous, the destitute and burdensome, and even the criminal population of the mother country. Now, the conception of colonies as a mere commercial investment, or a kind of a social pest house, has entirely passed away, and the nation has come to realize that they are a source of wealth which cannot be entered in the ledger, and of moral health not measured in the statistics of crime. And the vision of new Englands in many regions of the globe, filled with prosperous and patriotic Englishmen, destined in the future greatly to exceed in wealth and numbers the parent state, is gradually changing also the idea of the Empire. Anglo-Saxon empire is coming to mean no longer, as it once did, mere geographical expansion or mere political conquest and rule, but rather the one race in all its scattered homes, united by pride in a common past, by the possession of a common civilization, and by common aspirations for the future. It is coming to mean less the territories which the Anglo-Saxon occupies, wherever they may lie on the map, than the political liberty and freedom of opportunity for all which he is there working out, or

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<sup>1</sup> Biennial Address delivered before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, February 22, 1899.



the training in the best of his possessions which he is imparting to inferior races.

This new idea of empire, as the united race and its common inheritance, has begun most happily to extend beyond England and her present colonies, and to take in us who once were colonies. It has led to the idea of the race as above the nation, of a kinship superior to artificial boundary lines, and was one of the chief causes of that helpful friendliness so often extended to us during our war with Spain.

A change so full of interest to us as this, and so fraught with the highest good to all the world (if it leads, as it may very likely do, to a common Anglo-Saxon policy, generously conceived and pursued in close alliance), is one of the most important that has ever occurred in history. What are the causes which have brought it about?

The subject to which I would invite your attention to-night, is the history of one of the strongest influences creating this new consciousness of race unity, the so-called imperial federation movement in England. While this movement was in the main confined to England, and was wholly concerned with the relation of England to her colonies, the new conception which it helped to create has not been so confined, and the recent expression of it to which I have just alluded has aroused among us something at least of a response, and may not impossibly lead to results which will give the imperial federation movement a direct bearing on our future history.

The question of the proper form of an imperial government, including in one system England and her colonies, is one that did not arise until long after the founding of the American colonies, but it has been more or less constantly discussed for a century and a half. It was the heavy expense of the long struggle with France, that first gave rise to the question whether the English parliament could not exercise more direct powers of government in the colonies than it had hitherto done. The answer which was returned to this question, we are not likely to forget. The stamp act and the tax on tea were clumsy experiments in imperial government, and led, with what they necessarily implied, to a result which England ought to have

anticipated had she remembered her own history in the seventeenth century, and recognized the fact that the American colonists were likely to preserve the spirit and insist upon the rights of their ancestors. In recent years the English people have come to do justice to the colonial cause, and to understand how much they themselves gained from our successful resistance to the will of George III. It is true also, that since England's return to a policy of self-government in the colonies, she has drawn from her experience in America a valuable lesson in present colonial government. But for almost a hundred years, the memory of the American Revolution exercised an influence upon the relation of England to her colonies unfortunate for both. This influence in some particulars I have attempted to trace elsewhere.<sup>1</sup> I shall refer to it here, only as one of the important causes of that feeling in the English official world in regard to colonial relations, which finally became so strong and so nearly carried out in practice as to bring about a popular reaction which led immediately to the rise of the idea of imperial federation.

The first effect of the American Revolution seems to have been a very general fear that a liberal policy in the government of the colonies would result in their throwing off their allegiance and proclaiming themselves independent, as the American colonies had done. Naturally, the English government determined to prevent the anticipated result, and naturally also, holding this belief, it sought to do so by maintaining a strict control of the colonies from the home office; for, as an advocate of this policy wrote in 1813, "it cannot be too often or too seriously pressed, that a firm adherence to a restrictive policy alone can secure the allegiance of the colonists and the advantages which they bring to the mother country."<sup>2</sup> This policy, applied to Canada, was one of the chief causes of the Rebellion of 1837; and it led to so plain an exhibition of the temper of the colonists that England was persuaded to abandon it, and free self-government was granted to Canada. The same

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<sup>1</sup> *Report of the American Historical Association for 1896*, vol. i, pp. 373-389.

<sup>2</sup> Anonymous pamphlet, *Considerations on Colonial Policy* (1813), p. 14.

favor was granted a little later, and with some further hesitation, to the Australian colonies.

But, though the policy of strict government from home was dropped, the English official world was not converted from the belief that the colonies were destined to inevitable independence. The first result of granting self-government to them, was rather to strengthen this belief. It was the reigning opinion at the middle of this century, that in allowing the colonies to govern themselves, England had consented to the first steps towards independence, and that the experience which the colonists would gain in managing their own affairs would soon lead them to demand complete separation from the mother country. So reconciled did the public become to this view of the case, that it even came to be generally believed that the real object of colonial self-government should be to train the colonists in the conduct of government, as a preparation for future independence. This fact cannot be put more exactly than in the words of Mr. Arthur Mills, in the introduction to his work on colonial constitutions, published in 1856. He says: "To ripen those communities to the earliest possible maturity,—social, political, and commercial,—to qualify them, by all the appliances within the reach of a parent State, for present self-government, and eventual independence, is now the universally admitted object and aim of our colonial policy."<sup>1</sup> Says Lord Bury, afterwards Earl of Albemarle, in a work on colonial history published in 1865, speaking of the same fact: "So wide spread is this belief that our whole colonial policy is based on the assumption that our colonies will at some future time desire to become independent nations; and that we have learned the lesson taught by the war of American independence too well to prevent them even if we could."<sup>2</sup>

Interesting evidence of the extreme form of this belief is found in the fact that Lord Bury, in the work just quoted, and Mr. Thring, afterwards Lord Thring, a subordinate officer of the government, in a publication of the same year, both submitted plans to be adopted in advance, by which the independ-

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<sup>1</sup> Mills, *Colonial Constitutions*, p. lxix.

<sup>2</sup> Lord Bury, *Exodus of the Western Nations*, ii, p. 17.

ence of a colony might be legally declared whenever it should wish, and the new nation launched upon its career with the blessing of the parent state.<sup>1</sup>

While this belief was held by most public men, and by many writers on colonial subjects from the early part of the century, its influence was combined with that of another theory before it began to affect the practical action of the government. This was the doctrine that the colonies were nothing but a burden, and that it would be better for England to be rid of them.

It is impossible to trace here in any detail the rise and growth of this doctrine, interesting as it might be to do so. It undoubtedly had its origin, like the other idea, in the troubles of the American revolutionary period. Briefly stated by Adam Smith, just as the war was beginning,<sup>2</sup> and by Dean Tucker a little later,<sup>3</sup> it received still more complete and striking development from Jeremy Bentham, in 1793, in a paper addressed to the revolutionary government in France, but not published at the time. After an interval of about thirty years, the idea again made its appearance, and this time apparently with some considerable popular support.<sup>4</sup> It appeared in the reviews, and was heard in the House of Commons. A writer in the *Quarterly Review* of January, 1822,<sup>5</sup> considered the notion prevalent enough to deserve an answer, and indicated its character by saying: "It may not be amiss to advert to some objections occasionally advanced against these dependencies altogether. It is sometimes insisted that colonies are burdens;

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<sup>1</sup> Lord Bury's plan, given in his *Exodus of the Western Nations*, vol. ii, pp. 459-463, provided for independence by a treaty between England and the colony. Mr. Thring's plan was stated in a pamphlet which I have not seen, entitled *Suggestions for Colonial Reform*. As given by Lord Bury, *Exodus*, ii, 457, it provided for independence by royal proclamation.

<sup>2</sup> *The Wealth of Nations*, book iv, chap. 7.

<sup>3</sup> See his pamphlet made up of letters addressed to Necker, entitled *Cui bono*, especially letters v and vi, and the postscript.

<sup>4</sup> It was not possible within the limits of this address to discuss the relation of this idea to the movement for the removal of trade restrictions, nor of Cobden's to the free trade movement. I hope to give this part of the subject more adequate treatment on some future occasion.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. 26, p. 523.



and that the wealth and strength of a country would be increased by seeking the productions of detached states and settlements of other countries." A few weeks later in the same year, in a debate in the House of Commons on a petition from Canada, Sir I. Coffin said: "It would have been a good thing for this country if Canada had been sunk to the bottom of the sea. It cost this country £500,000 per annum, and did not make a return to it of 500 pence. \* \* \* The sooner the governor was called home, and the sooner the assembly and colony were suffered to go,—he should be sorry to say *au diable*,—the better."<sup>1</sup> In the next year the House of Commons listened to the same doctrine from Mr. D. Hume, who maintained that "it was obvious that the colonies, instead of being an addition to the strength of the country, increased its weakness."<sup>2</sup> In 1825 the *Edinburgh Review*<sup>3</sup> said: "We defy anyone to point out a single benefit, of any sort whatever, derived by us from the possession of Canada, and our other colonies in North America. They are productive of heavy expenses to Great Britain, but of nothing else." And the next year the same *Review* added:<sup>4</sup> "We have no hesitation in saying, that instead of being of any value to England, it would have been better for her, had Canada, Nova Scotia, etc., continued to this hour in the possession of their aboriginal savages."

I will not multiply these quotations, though it might easily be done; but it is especially interesting that Jeremy Bentham's tract, in which he had tried to persuade the French revolutionists to abandon their colonies, and which had remained for a whole generation unpublished, was put into circulation in England, for some reason, in 1830.<sup>5</sup> A party advocating these views had already begun to form itself, and was no doubt encouraged and strengthened by Bentham's striking argument. It is to be noticed also that this tract was published just at the beginning

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<sup>1</sup> *Parliamentary Debates*, 2d series, vol. 6, col. 1076.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 8, col. 250.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. 42, p. 291.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. 43, p. 350.

<sup>5</sup> *Emancipate your Colonies! Addressed to the National Convention of France, A<sup>o</sup> 1793. Now first published for sale* (London, 1830). Included also in vol. iv of Bentham's *Works*.

of the most dangerous crisis in English colonial government since the American revolution — the culmination of the struggle in Canada. That danger was overcome, however, not by abandoning Canada altogether, according to the doctrine of this new party, but by a wise and generous yielding to her wishes, which speedily restored her shaken loyalty.

With the rise of the free-trade movement, this doctrine of the misfortune of possessing colonies received the powerful support of the Manchester school of economists and politicians, and especially of Mr. Richard Cobden. In both his speeches and his political writings he is continually recurring to the subject. Nothing but the foreign policy of England is so foolish and insane as her colonial policy. Cobden's view of the question is entirely that of the economist. His only standard by which to measure the value of colonies, is that of shillings and pence.<sup>1</sup> The fearful burden of taxes; the maintenance of an unnecessary army and navy; the enormous debt; the necessity of economy; the possibility of the fate of Spain overtaking the nation which is immolating its natural greatness on the shrine of trans-Atlantic ambition,<sup>2</sup> these are the reasons which he urges for an immediate dissolution of the Empire, and for abandoning the colonies to themselves, apparently without inquiring what their wishes might be in the matter. They are able, he says, to take care of themselves. Evidently no vision arose before his mind of a diminishing national debt and enormously increasing national wealth, going hand in hand with an undreamed of colo-

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<sup>1</sup> "Three hundred millions of permanent debt have been accumulated, millions of direct taxation are levied annually, restrictions and prohibitions are imposed upon our trade in all quarters of the world, for the acquisition or maintenance of colonial possessions; and all for what? That we may repeat the fatal Spanish proverb — 'The sun never sets on the king of England's dominions.' For we believe that no candid investigator of our colonial policy will draw the conclusion, that we have derived, or shall derive, from it advantages that can compensate for these formidable sacrifices."—*Political Works*, vol. i, p. 26.

<sup>2</sup> "Spain lies, at this moment, a miserable spectacle of a nation whose own natural greatness has been immolated on the shrine of trans-Atlantic ambition. May not some future historian possibly be found recording a similar epitaph on the tomb of Britain."—*Political Works*, vol. i, p. 25.

nial expansion. One would like to know if he would still measure the value of Canada and Australia to England by the balance of trade alone.<sup>1</sup>

Vigorous as was the argument of Mr. Cobden against the colonial policy of England, it was surpassed in frankness and completeness, near the end of his life, by a younger member of the Manchester school, Mr. Goldwin Smith, then Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. He first published his argument in a series of letters to the London *Daily News* in 1862, and in the following year as a volume, with an introduction and some additions, under the title of *The Empire*. In the way of actual argument the letters contained but little that was new, except in relation to recent events. The reasoning was very largely that of Bentham and Cobden, but it was developed and enforced with all the remarkable dialectic skill of the author, and made attractive by the graces of his style.

From the appearance of the first letter, this skillful reassertion of the doctrine that England ought to look to her own interests alone, and lay aside all responsibility for the colonies, attracted much attention and led to much discussion both in England and in the colonies. Undoubtedly it strengthened the official class, especially the leaders of the Liberal party, in their belief that colonial independence was certain to come at no distant day. On the general opinion of England, in so far as it can be inferred from the press, it seems to have had an effect opposite to that intended by the author. It was interpreted as an attack on the integrity of the Empire, especially dangerous because so able, and it awakened a spirit of opposition and a

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<sup>1</sup> A representative of the Manchester school has denied that they ever entertained a feeling of contempt for the colonies. This of course depends largely upon what one considers a feeling of contempt, and the colonies are hardly likely to have had the same view of the case as those who held the opinions of Cobden. Probably almost any one would admit, however, that the following words of Mr. Cobden, written in 1836, come near to proving the accusation: "The colonies, the army, the navy, and the church, are only appendages of our aristocratical government. John Bull has for the next fifty years the task set him of cleansing his house from this stuff." — Quoted from Geffcken, *The British Empire*, p. 53.

determination to maintain the colonial connection, which must be regarded as the first step towards the federation movement.

So long, however, as ideas of this sort were confined to theoretical writers like Bentham and Goldwin Smith, or to politicians accustomed to use extravagant language but not responsible for the actual conduct of colonial affairs, like Mr. Cobden, the sound public sense of England was not likely to take alarm. The letters of Prof. Goldwin Smith called forth considerable discussion in newspapers and reviews, in which the cause of the Empire was quite as ably maintained as the cause of disintegration; but for some years the debate remained purely academic. It was only when real anxieties arose regarding the safety or the loyal feeling of the colonies, combined with evidence that the ministry of the day were disposed to put these theories into practice and turn the colonies adrift, that the people of England were sufficiently aroused to make their feeling known.

Before the close of the decade in which Mr. Goldwin Smith's book appeared, two colonial questions had arisen which seemed to England of unusual importance, and which excited a general popular interest. The first of these was the defence of Canada against the danger to which she was believed to be exposed from the civil war then going on in the United States. The second, coming immediately on the heels of the other, was a prolonged and difficult war between the natives of New Zealand and the colonists. The special questions arising in the course of this war gave rise to a general discussion of the fundamental question—the proper attitude of the mother country towards her colonies.

It was a series of events, however, in the year 1869 and the early months of 1870, which revealed to the nation that the theories of the certainty of colonial independence and of the disadvantage of colonial possessions had gone much further towards a realization in actual facts than anyone had supposed. In the New Zealand native war, the settlers were having, as they thought, a rather bad time of it, and they had earnestly appealed to the home government for aid, but without effect. The use of imperial troops had been refused them; even the single regiment which had been stationed in the colony, was withdrawn



in the middle of the war. The colonists had been denied the guarantee of a loan to meet their military expenses, and finally they were rather harshly informed that the home government considered itself under no obligation to assist them. The British troops were also withdrawn from the Cape Colony, and the Australians were told that only one regiment would be left in that island. Canada was informed through Sir John Young, that she might have independence for the asking.<sup>1</sup> At a public meeting in London, Mr. Edward Wilson, "an eminent Australian, said, among other things, that a letter which he had received and which he read to the meeting, proved that Lord Granville's private views were in favor of a policy of separation between the colonies and this country."<sup>2</sup> That is, the secretary of state for the colonies was in favor of the dissolution of the Empire. In another meeting a few days later, Sir George Grey, lately Governor of New Zealand, said "that Lord Granville had intimated to one of the deputations on the subject of New Zealand, that if New Zealand wished to break off her connection with this country, and thought it would be for her own advantage to do so, there would be no objection."<sup>3</sup>

In August of that year, certain distinguished colonists in London issued an invitation to the leading colonies to send deputies to a conference to meet in February of 1870 to discuss the question of future relations between England and the colonies, and stated in the call that the government appeared to have announced as its policy "that (except to the extent of partial protection in case of foreign war with civilized powers) the mother country recognizes no responsibility for their welfare or safety nor any obligation to help them, even in circumstances of great danger and pressing need."<sup>4</sup> To the meeting of this conference Lord Granville objected, and the London *Times*, in a leader on the call which had been issued for it, graciously in-

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<sup>1</sup> *The Spectator*, Aug. 23, 1869, p. 1001.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Nov. 27, 1869, p. 1383.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Dec. 4, 1869, p. 1414.

<sup>4</sup> The invitation is dated Aug. 13, and is printed in the *Times*, Aug. 26, p. 9. Lord Granville's dispatch on the subject is dated Sept. 8, and is given in the *Times* of Dec. 17, p. 7.

formed the colonists that England could be called their mother country only in a historical sense, only in the sense in which Schleswig Holstein was the mother country of England.<sup>1</sup> These events were in 1869.

Early in 1870, Mr. Alexander Galt, a Canadian political leader, received the honor of knighthood from the home government. As he was at that time a public advocate of the policy of independence for Canada, he was criticised for accepting the honor. In defending himself, he said that when the offer was first made him he had informed the English government of his views on the subject of independence and had stated that if these views were inconsistent with the honor, he must decline to receive it. He had therefore drawn the inference that his views were in accordance with those of the British cabinet—an inference that would certainly need no argument when the honor followed such a declaration on his part.<sup>2</sup> Later in the year, in the Canadian Parliament, "it was openly stated by Sir Alexander Galt, Mr. Huntingdon, and other prominent members of the Assembly, that it was with unfeigned regret that they had come to the conclusion that it was the deliberate intention of Her Majesty's ministers to bring about a separation between the two countries."<sup>3</sup> In Canada and in the Cape Colony, the royal governors publicly discussed the separation of the colonies from England as something quite within the range of probability.<sup>4</sup>

These facts, becoming known within the space of a few months, were a sudden revelation to the British public that the government of Mr. Gladstone was preparing to act upon the theories which had so long been taught, and to force upon the colonies the independence which they ought to desire.<sup>5</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup> *The Times*, Aug. 26, p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> *The Spectator*, Mar. 26, 1870 — vol. 43, p. 393.

<sup>3</sup> *The National Review*, vol. v, p. 214.

<sup>4</sup> *The Nineteenth Century*, vol. i, p. 810.

<sup>5</sup> I am not here concerned with the question whether the government's intention was in every particular correctly interpreted — probably it was so only in the main, — but with the causes of the popular feeling which gave rise to the idea of imperial federation. Of these the newspapers and reviews are better evidence than the blue books.

effect of this revelation on the public was unmistakable. The judgment of the nation as a whole, which in the end controls the policy of cabinets and ministers, proved to be thoroughly sound when it was brought to face the question, not as one for debate merely, but as a practical one demanding immediate action. Aroused public feeling brought itself to bear on the ministry, in all the various ways which Anglo-Saxon public opinion has of making itself felt. There were letters to the *Times* and heavy articles in the reviews, and speeches and questions in Parliament. Public meetings were held for the enlightenment of the nation and the discussion of plans. There were deputations to the ministers, and protests from the colonies.

It was the New Zealand question on which public opinion centred as the one demanding immediate settlement, and it was on this that the victory was gained over the Liberal policy of dissolution. So evident and so decided was the general feeling, that it brought about a quick reversal of the ministerial policy in the matter. The New Zealanders were allowed the use of imperial troops, and their loan was guaranteed — first of five hundred thousand pounds, and then of a million. At the end of May, 1870, there was a leader in the *Spectator* on this sudden change of the cabinet's policy, which it called "the death-bed repentance of the colonial office," in which it said: "Ministers have changed their policy, have changed it abruptly, and have changed it for the best of all reasons — because they had begun to discover that their line was not the line of the people of England, and would, if pushed to its logical results, end in events which would bring down the bitter displeasure of the people of England." <sup>1</sup>

It was in connection with these events that the first discussion of imperial federation arose, at least in such a way as to attract attention to it as a plan that might prove practicable. There had been some incidental and not very definite suggestion of the possibility of a federation between England and her colonies, as early at least as the controversies to which Prof. Goldwin Smith's letters gave rise, but such suggestions had

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<sup>1</sup> May 21, p. 632.

attracted no general attention, and the idea seems to have been regarded as a pleasant speculation merely, useful for purposes of debate, but hardly likely to be put into practical operation. The following passage from the *Saturday Review* of February 15, 1862, may be taken as a fair specimen of these early references to the subject. It is a passage not without interest also, from the internal evidence which it affords of having been written during the American civil war. The writer, criticising Mr. Smith's idea of a friendly separation, says: "Certainly it is a bold assumption to take for granted the absolute certainty of a transaction [that is, friendly separation] the like of which had never been attempted since the world began. It would perhaps be less extravagant to imagine a continual approach on the part of England and her colonies to the realization of some idea of Federal Empire, which the democratic machinery of the United States has so signally failed to construct."

In the crisis of 1869 the subject was again referred to in a similar way, for purposes of debate, but with a greater definiteness and clearness which showed that, in the thinking of the nation at least, some progress had been made. In an article in *Frazer's Magazine* for January, 1870, in answer to objections, Mr. Froude wrote:<sup>1</sup> "Neither the terms of the federation, the nature of the Imperial council, the functions of the local legislatures, the present debts of colonies, or the apportionment of taxation, would be found problems hard of solution, if the apostles of *laissez-faire* could believe for once that it was not the last word of science." A few days before this article of Mr. Froude appeared, the *Times* said, in a leader on the colonial troubles: "Lord Granville and his colleagues are called upon to consider the whole subject, and either to extract a principle of government from the precedents they find recorded at the colonial office, or to throw over these traditions and devise a system of federal government without an example in the history of our Empire."<sup>2</sup> These quotations, it will be seen, indicate some thinking on the subject, but not as yet any tendency to urge

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<sup>1</sup> Also in Froude's *Short Studies*, vol. ii, p. 173.

<sup>2</sup> *The Times*, Dec. 29, 1869, p. 6.



the actual adoption of a federal organization. This next step in advance was, however, immediately taken.

In January, 1871, an article was published in the *Contemporary Review*, entitled "Imperial Federalism." It was by Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of a clever sociological satire called "Ginx's Baby." The publication of this article is usually referred to as the first definite date in the imperial federation movement, and as giving it a name. What Mr. Jenkins really did in inventing the name, was to put together two words, both of which had been in frequent use in the discussions of the preceding ten years, as in the passage quoted from the *Saturday Review* of 1862, where the expression is "a federal Empire." In doing so, however, he certainly coined a most effective term, afterwards used in the slightly different form of "Imperial Federation," and this helped to crystallize the ideas of the opponents of the government's policy and to form them into a party — no slight service at the time. This article and another<sup>1</sup> which followed in the April number of the same review, were the first extended discussion of imperial federation, which Mr. Jenkins treated not as a mere academic theory, as it had hitherto been regarded, nor as an impossible dream, but as a practicable plan which England must be persuaded to adopt, if the Empire was to be saved from impending dissolution. The articles are an impassioned and vigorous argument against the ministerial policy, and in favor of a close organization on the model of the federal systems in use in the United States and Canada. This was a more important service than the invention of a name, and Mr. Jenkins justly deserves the honor of beginning the imperial federation movement, as a movement with a definite aim and purpose.

It was four years, however, from the appearance of these articles before the proposal was taken up by any active politician as a measure with which he ventured to identify himself. During the interval, the subject received frequent discussion in public meetings and in the press,<sup>2</sup> and a new colonial question

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<sup>1</sup> Entitled *An Imperial Confederation* — vol. 17, pp. 60-79.

<sup>2</sup> A sketch of the discussion of this time will be found in Young, *Imperial Federation*, pp. 68-70.

of the time also served to keep alive interest in the relation between home and colonial governments. This was the question of the annexation of the Fiji Islands, in which the English government seemed for a time, as the Australian colonists thought, determined to sacrifice their interests.<sup>1</sup>

Notwithstanding increasing interest in the subject, the federation movement still lacked one most important support in the eyes of the average Anglo-Saxon. It had not as yet received the sanction, as I have said, of any one who could be called a practical statesman. As the *Times* said in 1884,<sup>2</sup> in a leader on the formation of the Imperial Federation League, speaking of the troublous times of 1869-70, "There were some even then who contended for the principles of a federal union between the mother country and her colonies, but the question was not regarded as a practical one, and it would have been difficult to induce any politician of mark to identify himself with a project which seemed likely to remain a splendid but impracticable dream." In other words, until taken up by some party leader whose political future might depend upon the cause he advocated, the federation plan failed to meet the test universally applied by all who speak the English language to every proposal—it was not practical.

This lack was at last supplied by Mr. W. E. Forster, the Liberal leader, who, in an address delivered in Edinburgh in November, 1875, announced his belief in the feasibility and wisdom of imperial federation, and urged it upon the attention of the nation.<sup>3</sup> It may have been, as some one said later, that

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<sup>1</sup> One point of interest in the debate on this question may be mentioned. The later fashion of denying or explaining away views not favorable to the Empire extended to Mr. Gladstone, but in his argument against the annexation of the Fiji Islands he comes very near to saying in explicit terms, he certainly implies, that the troubles which New Zealand had brought upon England were so great as to make the development of that most interesting and instructive of all colonies a public misfortune. One hardly knows in what terms to characterize such an opinion, and prefers to hope that Gladstone did not hold it.—See *Parl. Debates*, 3d series, vol. 221, cols. 1285-1286.

<sup>2</sup> July 30.

<sup>3</sup> *Our Colonial Empire*, printed in full in the *Times* of Nov. 6, p. 10.

at the time Mr. Forster was walking in the dry places of opposition seeking rest and found Imperial Federation, but certainly the adhesion to the scheme of a statesman so popular and so universally respected gave the plan a dignity and influence which it had not before possessed. For a time, however, other public men seemed to hesitate to follow the example set by Mr. Forster, and no progress was made toward the actual adoption of a federal organization until early in the eighties, when the difficulties crowding upon the Empire in both foreign and colonial affairs created a strong, though apparently a temporary, current in favor of some immediate action.

The step then taken was the organization of the Imperial Federation League, and the circumstances which brought this about are very significant and lend much support, in my opinion, to the belief that if federation is ever adopted as the actual constitution of the British Empire, it is far more likely to be done in some moment of threatening danger, than as the result of any amount of discussion in peaceful times. These circumstances at home and abroad are best stated in the words of Mr. Greswell, a writer of note on colonial subjects.<sup>1</sup> He says: it was "a period of political unrest, agitation, and doubt. \* \* \* Ireland, Egypt, and South Africa all contributed their share of anxiety at that time to the rulers of this country, and the English people themselves seemed to be walking along an endless valley of humiliation. Forces were at work which seemed powerful for evil, and in many places to make for rebellion, war and the disintegration of the Empire. The heart of the nation was touched to the core by the base desertion of Gen. Gordon in Egypt, and the ignominy was felt by our colonists to extend far beyond the frontiers of the Empire. In South Africa there had been an unparalleled record of disaster and disgrace, since 1879-80, and on the borders of the Transvaal, in Zululand, on the south west coast, and even in Kaffirland and Pondoland the good name of England had for several years been impeached. In Ireland the 'Cavendish' tragedy had for once stirred national sentiment to its utmost

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<sup>1</sup> *The National Review*, vol. 14, p. 186.

depths and caused a tremor of apprehension to pass over the land. \* \* \* Abroad and especially in the Pacific and along the African coasts there seemed to be indications on the part of France and Germany of taking advantage of England's extraordinary misfortunes and we heard of annexations in many unexpected places. The Congo conference was really a snub to England and Prince Bismarck guided, if he did not head, the German craze for a colonial Empire."

Already, early in the year referred to, 1884, some of the most devoted friends of imperial federation had reached the conclusion that the time had come for a forward step. They formed the plan of bringing together a conference of prominent men, without reference to party, but interested in maintaining the unity of the Empire, for the purpose of discussing the next move to be made to further the cause. This proposal received the hearty support of Mr. Forster, and a voluntary committee was at once formed to carry it out.<sup>1</sup> It was the feeling excited by the difficulties besetting the nation which have just been recounted that gave a general support to the idea of some immediate action, and it was in the spirit natural to such a time that the conference met at the end of July of this year. As described in the *Times* of the next day,<sup>2</sup> the conference "included representatives official, and unofficial, of all the more important colonies, and conspicuous members of both political parties at home. Mr. Forster was in the chair and was supported by Lord Roseberry, Lord Wemyss, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Stanhope, Sir Henry Holland, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Bryce, and other public men of every shade of opinion. Ex-governors of the principal dependencies of the crown, such as Lord Normanby, and Sir Henry Barkly, were there as well as military and naval officers of distinction to whom the defense of the Empire is a problem of the highest practical interest, and colonial High Commissioners and Agents-general and ministers in large numbers."

The result of this conference was the organization of the Imperial Federation League a few weeks later, with Mr. Forster as

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<sup>1</sup> Labilliere, *Federal Britain*, p. 28.

<sup>2</sup> July 30.



its first president. On the death of Mr. Forster not long afterward, the Earl of Roseberry became its second president, and when he took office he was succeeded by Mr. Stanhope of the Conservative party.

In reviewing the work done by the league, and passing judgment on it, it is well to know just what it undertook to do, as stated in the resolutions adopted by the conference by which it was organized. The first of these declared, "that in order to secure the permanent unity of the Empire some form of Federation is essential." The second, declared the League organized "for the purpose of influencing public opinion, both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, by showing the incalculable advantage which will accrue to the whole Empire from the adoption of such a system of organization."<sup>1</sup> It was in influencing public opinion, if not in proving the particular thesis, that the great work of the League was done. The very organization itself, by bringing together in support of the project so large a number of the leaders of both parties, went far to produce upon public opinion a decided effect.

Branches of the League were organized in different places throughout England and in Canada and Australia, while in South Africa a league which had already been formed for a similar purpose, called the Empire League, joined the alliance. A monthly journal was established, and named *Imperial Federation*, to advocate the measures of the League, which continued in publication for a time after the League itself had been dissolved. In 1887 the government, at the suggestion of the League, called a conference of colonial representatives to meet in London, which discussed questions of common interest, though that of federation was purposely excluded, and led as one result to the formation of the Australian naval squadron,—a beginning of colonial contributions to the permanent defense of the Empire. So successful was this conference, that two years later, in July, 1889, the League took steps to induce the government to call another; but Lord Salisbury decided that circumstances were not favorable to such a conference, and declined to entertain the

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<sup>1</sup> Lord Brassey, *Papers and Addresses: Imperial Federation*, p. 8.

proposal. Two years later still, in 1891, a deputation of the League renewed the request, but Lord Salisbury again declined to issue the call. He suggested instead, that the League might perform a valuable service by drawing up a definite plan of federation for the instruction of the public.<sup>1</sup> In response, the League appointed a distinguished committee which formulated a somewhat general plan and presented it to Mr. Gladstone, who had then succeeded Lord Salisbury as prime minister.<sup>2</sup> Though the second conference desired by the League did not meet, the very useful conference of 1894, which was held in Canada, may be regarded as in part at least a result of its activity. These two precedents of successful conferences make it likely that others will be held in the future; and while they are hardly a step toward formal federation,—more likely on the whole to be an obstacle in its way,—they are of great service in maintaining and drawing closer the real unity of the Empire.

Other less formal efforts during these years to interest the public in the purposes of the League, might be mentioned, like the prizes offered for essays on the subject, by the London Chamber of Commerce, and the tour which Mr. Parkin, a Canadian by birth, and one of the ablest advocates of federation, undertook of all the principal colonies, to awaken interest by holding public meetings which he addressed.

After a few years of activity, it became evident that there were very decided differences of opinion among the members of the League as to the specific objects desired, and that efforts to advance any particular plan in the future would be very greatly embarrassed by these differences, even to the injury of the general cause to which all were ready to subscribe.<sup>3</sup> So pronounced had these differences finally become, that the most devoted friends of federation were driven to the conclusion that the real purposes of the League would best be served by its dissolution.

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<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. vi.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. viii. For text of the report, see appendix iv.

<sup>3</sup> See an article on the dissolution of the League in the *National Review*, vol. 22, p. 814, and Lord Brassey, *Imperial Federation*, pp. 232-234.

This was accordingly proposed in the spring of 1893, and formally accomplished in November of that year. Since that date there has been no organized body in existence whose object it is to further the adoption of an imperial federal government, and though the idea has been by no means abandoned, formal discussion of the subject has been less frequent. In a brief history of this movement, we may regard the dissolution of the League as the proper point at which to attempt a statement of the results which have been produced, though these have been to a considerable extent implied in what has already been said.

First and most important as determining all that follows, is the awakened public opinion, the increased interest of the mass of Englishmen in the colonies, of which I spoke at the beginning of this address. This must not be understood to be the work of the League alone. It was rather the result of a variety of causes. It was behind the popular reaction against the policy of the Liberal cabinet of 1869, and of that reaction the League itself was one result. The change in the national feeling would have taken place to a great extent if the League had never been organized, but the service of the League in this direction was very important. Its peculiar mission was to set forth a definite plan to be realized, and to urge its adoption by the Empire. A specific programme attracted wider attention than the mere expression of feeling or of personal judgment, however weighty. A practical object to work for, even if so difficult as the adoption of an untried system of government, created new interest and strengthened the feeling already existing. To deepen interest into that determination, which Englishmen and colonists alike now profess, that the unity of the Empire must be made permanent, and if necessary by some form of political organization, was chiefly the work of the Imperial Federation League.

With this change has come in a truer estimate of the value of the colonies to England, not as mere producers of wealth, but as an expansion of the race, almost as a component part of the nation. The feeling of the colonies themselves is better understood, and the bond of union between them and the mother country is stronger and truer than when the government at-

tempted to draw it more close by constant interference. Originating itself in a reaction against the policy of dissolution, the federation movement has made that policy impossible for the future. No government will ever again venture to go so near to forcing independence on the colonies, without reference to their wishes and unknown to the public, as did that of Gladstone. The old belief, indeed, in the certainty of colonial independence has practically disappeared, and with it the doctrine that England should strive to make herself wealthier and happier by throwing off all outside responsibility and by seeking her interests within the four seas alone.

The force of this public opinion has had its natural and legitimate effect upon the political parties. This is particularly noteworthy in the case of the Liberal party, most of whose leaders were at one time contaminated by anti-colonial theories. Now, only an occasional voice is lifted in that party in the old strain — never, I think, against maintaining the colonies, but only on the burden of Empire. In fact, so thoroughly has imperial unity come to be the policy of all England, that for many years, now, no practical difference in this particular can be distinguished in the public records of the two parties.

If there is no longer any danger of the dissolution of the Empire from the action of an English cabinet, one further result, in part at least, of the imperial federation movement is, that there is also no further danger of the sort from the action of the colonies. The colonists were never, it is true, possessed with that desire for independence which the dissolution theories took for granted. Occasional prominent advocates of that policy were to be found in some of the colonies about the middle of the century, like Dr. Lang of New South Wales and, for a time, Sir Alexander Galt of Canada, but their following was never large, and they would find even less to-day. While the colonists themselves were never active in support of imperial federation, except in individual cases, the discussion awakened their attention anew to the advantages of their connection with England, and revealed to them the strength of the feeling of imperial patriotism at home, and of pride in the colonies which they had not always had reason to suspect, at least from the



action of the government. One evidence of the new feeling of the colonies towards the Empire, especially significant because almost unknown in the past, is their greater interest in its defense and their willingness to make contributions to it, like the recent offer of the little colony of Natal to supply coal free of cost to Her Majesty's war ships that may call for it. If the time should ever come, it has been said, when the colonies desire imperial federation and ask for it, then it will be realized; and we may add, that it will probably not be until that time does come; but such a desire is likely to arise whenever a closer organization and a more centralized command of all resources seem to the colonies necessary to their safety.

The members of the Imperial Federation League did not succeed in answering all the objections which were advanced against their plan. Urged also, repeatedly, by their opponents to show why federation should be adopted, their only satisfactory answer was defense—a need not likely to be realized until it arises. Urged again to propose some practicable federal constitution,—as by Lord Salisbury in the instance mentioned,—they were able to answer only in general terms. But though the objections stand in the record of the discussion unanswered, no difficulty has been suggested which is not likely to prove in practice less of an obstacle than it seems in theory.

As a matter of fact, it is not the existence of objections, however serious, nor the inability of the League to formulate a feasible plan, which has prevented the actual adoption of a federal system. None of the objections so far advanced would be felt to be insuperable, if any urgent need existed of a federal government of the whole Empire. It is the absence of any such need, the feeling that the Empire is safe as it is, that no present improvement is to be made by the proposed change answerable to the possible inconvenience and difficulty of such an organization, that has prevented any experiment in actual federation. If an imperative necessity ever arises, Anglo-Saxon political genius, which has already created at least one great and successful federation in the face of obstacles as serious and without the light of experience to show the way, can be trusted

to overcome the difficulties and to form a single successful government of the Empire.

May I venture, in conclusion, to add a word of application to ourselves. Great as was the work of the federation movement, a greater remains yet to be done. The unity of the Anglo-Saxon race as a whole is a higher and nobler ideal for which to strive, than the unity of the British Empire, lofty as that conception is. To strive for the one, does not fall to us who are not citizens of the empire. The realization of the other is pre-eminently our work; and if it is ever accomplished it will be because we have willed it and determined that it shall be. Nothing that England can do will bring it about, except as her action may move us to decision. A single word of ours, like the word which we are told England spoke for us at the beginning of our war, would suffice, by its simple speaking, to establish a unity of the race, for the world would then know that danger to the least of our lands, or to any protected land, would bring the whole race forward in its defense. And this is all that is needed. A federal government is not necessary, nor even a formal alliance. Only a determined resolution, backed by ready power of action, that in the age which is now coming on, when the frontiers of the races draw together and a struggle between them, if it comes, will be the last and the decisive one of history — a determined resolution that in such an age our race shall act as one in behalf of a civilization which is one.

The old attack upon the Empire, whose history I have told, is past, but attacks have not ceased with the gaining of this victory. They are to-day no longer directed against unity and permanence, but against its morality. The cruelty and selfishness of conquest, the wickedness of expansion for mere trade, the demoralizing influence of ruling inferior races, these are the new charges, and the occasional voices lifted in this strain half a century ago have now become a full cry. The justice of these accusations no man can wholly deny. In the history of the British Empire there are many pages only to be read with shame. Our own history records a like story. If we are to undertake in the future still more difficult rule than in the past, we must acknowledge that in all probability we shall have

occasion to blush for many things. Of the beginning we need not be ashamed. A war of mere conquest is one thing. A war begun in the interests of humanity, which entails still further obligations, is quite another. In meeting these obligations, if we are honest with ourselves, if we use our best men, if our rule is more for others than for ourselves, the time will come when our work will be worth all that it may cost, and be so regarded by the world.

The chorus of these accusers is in itself a most hopeful sign. It could no more have been possible, one hundred years ago, than the new idea of race unity, or the steamboat and the telegraph, which make that unity actual. It is a sign of quickened and quickening conscience; and the man who joins the cry is performing, after his kind, a valuable service to the future. But surely that man is blind to his own times, who does not see that under this new attack the judgment and heart of the race are as sound as under the old. There is no determination which has grown so rapidly and so strongly in this nation in the last generation, and I believe the same to be true of England, as the determination to do justice ourselves to other men, to protect the weak, to check wherever possible the merely rapacious, and to hold our institutions, our civilization, and our religion in trust for all men. With this resolution at heart, the nation may make mistakes; it may be badly led; it may not always be able to distinguish between the mere scheming of the politician and the line of true policy; nor always know how to do what it does know should be done; it cannot in a generation free itself from selfishness and greed. If we embark upon empire, we shall not do as well even as England does, and we shall suffer, and those we rule will suffer in consequence. But we shall learn, and we shall, at no distant day, do well. We are now ready, as I believe, to go forward and to find our place in that empire of our race which, under Providence and with all of evil that it includes, is the greatest power for good in the world that history has ever known. If we do go forward, may God grant that it be with our old watchword on our lips, and its new meaning in our hearts — "The Union, one and inseparable."

## PURITAN INFLUENCE IN WISCONSIN.<sup>1</sup>

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BY ELLIS B. USHER.

In 1876 the late George William Curtis began an address before the New England Society of New York by recalling the remark, attributed by Izaak Walton to Dr. Botelier, "that doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless he never did," with the application that "doubtless there might have been a better place to be born in than New England, but doubtless no such place exists."

In the same happy vein he said:

"The Mayflower, sir, brought seed, not a harvest. In a century and a half the religious restrictions of the Puritans had grown into absolute religious liberty, and in two centuries it had burst beyond the limits of New England, and John Carver of the Mayflower had ripened into Abraham Lincoln of the Illinois prairie."

This is the historical epitome of the settlement of the West. The fact, also alluded to by Mr. Curtis, that every American is a "Yankee" to the European, is the wide testimonial and acknowledgment of the pregnant Puritan influence upon our national character.

The tendency of emigration to follow latitude in the westward march of empire has been noticed and commented upon, as applying quite as well to emigrants of American birth as to those who come here from the old world. Perhaps there is no more marked illustration of this natural tendency than the westward movement of the Puritan stock.

The Northern Yankee from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont has followed the pine trees from New York to Puget

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<sup>1</sup>Address delivered before the State Historical Convention, at Madison, February 22, 1899.



Sound. The Connecticut and Massachusetts Yankees followed the Connecticut grant, scattering through Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York to some extent, but making their main lodgment with General Cleveland and his successors, in the "Western Reserve" of Ohio. This emigration extended to Iowa, and was to some extent diverted below its normal line by the anti-slavery troubles of Kansas.

In these general statements I think there is enough of truth to furnish suggestions for the lover of investigation. It is not the purpose of this paper to go into their merits. But the influence of this emigration is so apparent that I am tempted to deal with its manifestations in a State where it has hitherto attracted little attention — the State of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin, two years after its admission to the Union, in 1850, contained but 305,391 people. In 1860 it had grown to 755,881. This increase was largely due to foreign immigration, and of the 91,000 troops sent to the field during the war for the union, more than fifty per cent would, I think, be found to have been foreign born. Foreign blood has dominated the population from the beginning of her statehood, and the census of 1890 shows that of Wisconsin's 1,686,880 people, 74.14 per cent have one or both parents who were born aliens, 25.86 per cent are native born with native parents, and more than half the voters are still aliens by birth. In this foreign blood the Teutonic predominates, the major part of it is German, and, as our free institutions are a development from the spirit of the old frei-mark of Germany, and the Hanseatic cities, we find that no foreigner makes a more jealous and independent free-man than the German immigrant.

The average New Englander is likely to raise his eyebrows at this statement of the strength of our foreign-born element, for he is quite often oblivious to the fact that Boston has a bigger Irish population than Dublin, and that Massachusetts, according to the census of 1890, had 29.35 per cent of foreigners while Wisconsin had but 30.75 per cent. The difference is mainly to be found in the "native born" population. The great majority of the natives in Wisconsin are of the first and second generations in descent from foreign immigrants. Not to ex-

ceed 15,000 such natives could trace an ancestry in this country, reaching to or back of the revolutionary period, without admixture of foreign blood.

This is the fact that is most astonishing in this examination, and it is quite remarkable, in this aspect of the growth of the State, to find the great influence that the little leaven of Puritan blood has exerted from the very beginning.

Thinking that this testimony to the strength and endurance of the most American of American influences may be of use and value, as well as of interest, I have been tempted into writing this paper, more with the hope that the subject may prove inviting to some more capable hand; than with the expectation that I can here do it justice.

There were two constitutional conventions held in Wisconsin Territory. The first, whose constitution was rejected, held in 1846, contained 134 delegates. Of those delegates twenty-nine were known to be New England men, and ten others were of New England parentage, and of the forty-two natives of New York, who were then and have ever since been numerically strong and dominant, there were many names that suggest Puritan origin. In the second constitutional convention held in 1847, there were sixty-nine delegates; twenty-four of these were from New England and five were known to be of New England parentage. Of the thirty-two men who were members of these conventions, who held positions of prominence, fourteen were of New England birth or stock. Brief mention of them will be of interest.

Louis Powell Harvey, a member of the convention of 1847, was born in East Haddam, Conn. His family early joined the movement to the Western Reserve, where Louis got part of a college education at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson. In 1841 he located in what is now Kenosha, Wisconsin, and opened a school; then edited a Whig paper, and was postmaster of the place under President Tyler. Afterwards he lived in Clinton, then settled in Waterloo, whence he served two terms in the state senate, one term as secretary of state, was a regent of the state university and, in 1861, was elected governor. He had served only about four months as governor when he was

drowned by accidentally falling from a steamboat deck into the Tennessee river at Savannah. He had gone South to look after the welfare of the Wisconsin troops. His untimely end interrupted a most useful and promising career.

Harrison Reed, of Littlefield, Mass., one of the early editors of the State, was governor of Florida five years, 1868-73, and held minor public positions.

The most distinguished career was that of Alexander W. Randall, a native of New York, but the son of Phineas Randall, of Massachusetts. He was twenty-seven, in 1846, when he was elected to the constitutional convention. He distinguished himself there by introducing a resolution requiring the question of colored suffrage to be separately submitted to vote of the people. The resolution was adopted after an exciting debate, by a vote of fifty-three to forty-six. Mr. Randall served part of a term as circuit judge. He was governor of the State four years, 1858 to 1862, and was most efficient in raising troops early in the war. In 1862 he was appointed minister to Rome. Resigning in 1863 he sought a military appointment, but was induced by the president to accept the position of assistant postmaster general, which he filled until 1865, when he was made postmaster general.

Experience Estabrook, a native of New Hampshire, was attorney general of the State.

Wm. M. Denis, of Rhode Island, was State bank comptroller.

Edward V. Whiton, of Revolutionary stock, born in Lee, Massachusetts, served several terms in the territorial legislature and was a member of the judiciary committee of the first convention. He was elected a circuit judge immediately after the adoption of the constitution; the circuit judges sitting together *en banc* then constituted the supreme court, over which he for a season presided. When the separate organization of the supreme court was made, in 1852, he was elected chief justice, which position he filled with great ability and dignity until his death in 1859.

George Gale, a native of Vermont, held minor positions and served nine years as circuit judge. He helped organize Trempealeau county and founded the village of Galesville, and Gale

College, for which he left an endowment of \$10,000. He wrote a book on the "Upper Mississippi" that is already one of the rare and sought for books of Americana.

J. Allen Barber, of Vermont, served one term in the territorial legislature and five since the State organized. In 1863 he was speaker. He served two terms in the State senate, and two terms as representative in congress.

John H. Tweedy, a native of Connecticut, was a delegate in congress.

Frederick S. Lovell, of Vermont, was a colonel of volunteers.

The natives of New York who were of New England ancestry held positions as follows:

Charles H. Larrabee was a congressman, circuit judge, and colonel of volunteers.

A. Hyatt Smith and George B. Smith were attorneys general.

Eleazer Root was the State's first superintendent of public instruction. He was of Connecticut ancestry.

To go on with this investigation from the members of the constitutional convention to the men of prominence in the later development of the State, it is apparent that the activity and force of this New England element in public affairs has been maintained with a record quite disproportionate to the smallness of its numbers, as compared with the rest of our population.

To look over our list of governors, who, including Gov. Edward Scofield, number eighteen, one is first struck with the fact that the only aliens by birth who have ever held the office were Lieut. Gov. Arthur McArthur, a Scotchman, who served four days in 1856, during a contest between rival claimants for the office; Edward Salomon, a German, who was not elected to the office but succeeded to it from the lieutenant governorship upon the death of Governor Harvey, and Gov. William E. Smith, a Scotchman, the only foreign-born citizen who ever held the office by election.

The list, in order, with nativity, is as follows:

Nelson Dewey	1848-1852	Connecticut
Leonard J. Farwell	1852-1854	New York
Wm. A. Barstow	1854-1856	Connecticut
Arthur McArthur	1856-4 days	Scotland



Coles Bashford	1856-1858	New York
Alex. W. Randall	1858-1862	New York
Louis P. Harvey	1862-3 mos.	Connecticut
Edward Salomon	April, 1862-1864	Germany
James T. Lewis	1864-1866	New York
Lucius Fairchild	1866-1872	Ohio
C. C. Washburn	1872-1874	Maine
Wm. R. Taylor	1874-1876	Connecticut
Harrison Ludington	1876-1878	New York
Wm. E. Smith	1878-1882	Scotland
Jeremiah M. Rusk	1882-1889	Ohio
Wm. D. Hoard	1889-1891	New York
George W. Peck	1891-1895	New York
Wm. H. Upham	1895-1897	Massachusetts
Edward Scofield	1897-	Pennsylvania

Beginning with Governor Dewey, who was born in the "Nutmeg State," five of the eighteen were New England men by birth, while Governor Fairchild, who had a distinguished civil and military career, was born of Massachusetts parents. He was Consul to Liverpool, Minister to Spain, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Loyal Legion.

Governor Rusk's name suggests the Yankee filtered through the Western Reserve.

Randall and Peck are known to have a like origin, and other names suggest the same lineage.

Of all these men, probably the ablest and the most distinguished was Cadwallader Colden Washburn, who was one of a remarkable family, three brothers of which simultaneously represented three different States in congress for several terms during the civil war, and a younger brother has since been United States senator. He settled in Wisconsin in 1842, at Mineral Point, where he formed a partnership with Cyrus Woodman, also a native of Maine, that lasted for eleven years, and laid the ground-work for large fortunes for both of them. They practiced law to some extent, but the development of the country drew them into the land and banking business and resulted

in a large ownership of pine in Northern Wisconsin, that later grew to great value. Mr. Washburn was elected to congress in 1854 and this partnership was dissolved, though the two men were forever after devoted friends and frequently interested in each other's enterprises. Mr. Washburn served five terms in congress, and his civil career was supplemented by three years' service in the army, most of the time with the rank of major general. His business operations after the war were mainly devoted to his large flouring industry at Minneapolis, though he retained his Wisconsin residence and interest in lumbering to the last. He was a man of large abilities, great force and perfect rectitude.

It is a notable fact that in the supreme court the two justices who were of foreign birth, both of them jurists of great ability, James G. Ryan and Samuel Crawford, were natives of Ireland, and that notwithstanding our large preponderance of German blood, it has made few conspicuous successes in the law. The State has never had a justice of the supreme court, nor, until recently, a circuit judge of German birth.

Like the list of governors, the list of justices of the supreme court begins with a New England name, to which I have already alluded, Chief Justice Whiton. Luther S. Dixon, a native of Vermont, was another distinguished chief justice. These and Jason Downer, also a Vermonter, are the only New England men who have been justices since the separate court was organized, until the recent appointment of Justice Dodge; but New York, which has furnished ten of the seventeen, has several to her credit who must go to New England for a pedigree.

The same conditions obtain as to the circuit bench, where New York has continued to furnish a large share of the judges, as such names as Doolittle, Larrabee and Wentworth would plainly suggest.

Of the men of New England birth who have occupied the circuit bench, Timothy O. Howe, his nephew James H. Howe, and G. W. Washburn, all of Maine; Wyman Spooner, of Massachusetts; L. S. Dixon, George Gale, George W. Cate and O. B. Wyman, of Vermont, are the principal names. Of these

James H. Howe, who was also a United States district judge, Luther S. Dixon, Wyman Spooner, and George W. Cate would easily lead the list.

Wisconsin has had, including the present incumbents, eleven United States senators whose average of ability and influence has been remarkably high. Four of these men, Charles Durkee, Mathew Hale Carpenter, Philetus Sawyer and William Freeman Vilas, were natives of Vermont; Timothy O. Howe, already alluded to, was from Maine; Mr. Doolittle's ancestry runs back to Connecticut; John C. Spooner's father was born in Massachusetts, though he was himself born in the Western Reserve, and John L. Mitchell's mother is a native of Massachusetts.

Throughout the field of public life the Yankee and his descendants have held this prestige. I find them among the State superintendents of schools, as witness the names of Josiah L. Pickard, Edward Searing, Lyman C. Draper, Wm. C. Whitford, Jesse B. Thayer and John Q. Emery; while a suggestion of the source of our educational inspiration is found in the names of the Rev. A. L. Chapin, of Beloit College; Rev. William Harkness Sampson, of Lawrence University; Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, who endowed the university that bears his name; Edward Cooke, of Boston, its first president; Rev. J. W. Walcott, president of Ripon College in 1853; Rev. C. Whitford, president of Milton College; Simeon Mills, who, as one of the first regents, bought the site and superintended the erection of the first building for the State University; John H. Lathrop, first chancellor, Henry Barnard, the second chancellor, the Rev. John Bascom and the present incumbent, Charles Kendall Adams, of its later presidents, and many other men of New England origin, have had great influence in this field.

It is an interesting fact that when the civil war began in 1861, the roster of every early regiment, and the names on every early subscription paper, bore testimony to the patriotism of the descendants of the Pilgrims, and among the Wisconsin men who won distinction in the field they bore a noble part. Of the commanders of the famous "Iron Brigade," General Lysander Cutler was a native of Massachusetts, while General Edward S.

Bragg, who has since served in congress and made a national reputation in civil life, is the grandson of a man who fought under the stern old fellow who said, at Bennington, that he would win the fight or leave Molly Stark a widow. General Fairchild's ancestry is in Massachusetts, and General John A. Kellogg's in Connecticut. This brief allusion to a most distinguished command is typical of the Wisconsin record in that war.

In special fields, two of Wisconsin's most famous citizens, Lyman C. Draper and Increase A. Lapham, are to be counted among the descendants of New England. The former helped to form the school system of the State and did a wonderful work in making the Wisconsin State Historical Society one of the greatest depositories of Americana in this country, a shrine that every historian of the West must visit. The latter, as a geologist and student of anthropology, gave an early impulse to the study of the natural wonders of the State and left enduring monuments to his own patient research.

From the days of 1767, when John Carver of Connecticut first put Yankee foot on Wisconsin soil, the forests have been the temptation to many of the new Pilgrims from the East. Every township of pine in the State will bear testimony to their visitations. At Green Bay the first lumberman (1827) was Col. Ebenezer Childs.

Daniel Whitney was the first man to invade the pine forests of the Wisconsin river in 1827-8. H. S. Allen, a Maine Yankee, was sawing lumber in Dunn county in 1835. And the long line of New England names has many who have been known in other fields: Philetus Sawyer, C. C. Washburn and Daniel Wells, Jr., served in congress, while the Cranes and Libbys of Oshkosh; the Shaws, Randalls, Marstons, and Eastons, Eau Claire; Hixons, Colmans, Pettibones, Holways, Bussells, Withees, La Crosse, and dozens of other prominent names to be found in every lumber district of the State, attest the activity and success of the New Englander in this chosen field of industrial enterprise.

Among the merchants and manufacturers of Milwaukee, the metropolis of the State, T. A. Chapman, of Maine, amassed a fortune and led the trade in dry goods.



Edward P. Allis, of Massachusetts, led not merely the State, but the Northwest, in the manufacture of steam engines and mill and other machinery; while such men as J. H. Mead (Vermont), of Sheboygan, banker and manufacturer; Abel Keyes (Vermont), lumberman and miner of Menasha; Lucius Blake (Vermont), manufacturer, of Racine; Arabut Ludlow (Vermont), of Monroe, banker and businessman; Rufus B. Kellogg (Massachusetts), banker, Oshkosh and Green Bay; Augustus Ledyard Smith (Connecticut), Appleton; H. H. West (Connecticut), and Levi H. Kellogg, L. A. Wheeler (Vermont), Charles H. Larkin (Connecticut), Abner Kirby (Maine), and Franklin J. Blair (Massachusetts), prominent Milwaukee merchants, suggest the general diffusion of the enterprising Yankee throughout all the pioneer mercantile enterprises.

In another important field of development, that of railroads, New England blood has been much in evidence. In the early days of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, Byron Kilbourn of Connecticut, and E. D. Holton of New Hampshire, were leading spirits. S. S. Merrill, who came to be its general manager, was another New Hampshire man, as was his assistant, H. C. Atkins. Wm. R. Sill one of the early chief engineers, and his assistant H. I. Bliss, were both from Connecticut. H. C. Dodge, one of the later engineers, was from Connecticut, and Don J. Whittemore, the present chief engineer, was born in Vermont. John Catlin, who was one of the moving spirits, and president of the Milwaukee & Mississippi road, the present Prairie du Chien division of the C., M. & St. P. road, was a Vermonter. Perry H. Smith, James H. Howe, and other leading spirits of the Chicago & Northwestern system, were likewise from the East. David M. Kelley, of Massachusetts, built the Green Bay road; D. A. Baldwin, H. H. Porter (Maine), John C. Spooner and Edwin E. Woodman, a descendant of Edward Woodman, of Newbury, Mass., are among the leading names of the Omaha system, while the Wisconsin Central was built by Gardiner Colby, his son Charles L., and the Abbots, all Yankees.

In no field has the influence of New England been more potent in forming Wisconsin than in the press. Among the pioneer editors are General Rufus King (Massachusetts an-

cestry, father of Brig. Gen. Chas. King, soldier and writer), General Albert G. Ellis (Massachusetts stock), C. C. Sholes, his brother Charles Latham Sholes (Connecticut), Daniel W. Ballou (Vermont), Maj. L. H. Drury (Vermont), Sterling P. Rounds (Vermont), Henry Leach Devereaux (Massachusetts), Chas. S. Benton (Maine), Chas. Seymour (Vermont), Harrison Reed (Massachusetts), David Atwood (New Hampshire), George H. Paul (Vermont), Levi Alden (Vermont), and a host of others, are on this roll. General Ellis started the first Wisconsin newspaper at Green Bay, in 1822.

The ministers among the pioneers were many of them of New England stock or ancestry. The names of Cutting Marsh, Brunson, Irish, Colman, Chapin, Sherwin, Clapp, Goodenough, McClellan and Kidder, are a suggestive supplement to those already mentioned among the promoters of the schools and colleges.

There is no need to multiply names or suggest fields for investigation. The Yankee was a pioneer in every part of Wisconsin. He has linked his name with every important industry, except that of brewing, and with every section of the State. Though few in numbers, the New England men have been a potent factor in shaping this commonwealth, and however the foreign blood has or may predominate, theirs is the pattern that has been set and must be followed.

It has sometimes been a matter of wonder that Wisconsin, so overwhelmingly foreign in its population, should be so distinctively American in all its institutions of government, in its educational impulse and its progress. I have endeavored to solve the question in these inquiries, incomplete and hasty as I have been compelled to make them. Wisconsin institutions have been dominated by Americans of the Puritan seed from the beginning.

In this exposition of what will to some be a new idea as to the dominant influence in the upbuilding of this great commonwealth, there has been no intention or desire to belittle the character, ability, or influence of any of its other worthy inhabitants. It is not less their privilege to enjoy glorification of their own nativity, nor less their right to be proud of the fact

that they were nurtured under other than New England skies, because the Yankee cheerfully admits his own importance.

In truth, the principal points in the Yankee's favor seems to be his large influence in proportion to numbers, his force, and his ubiquity.

# THE SETTLEMENT OF BELOIT, AS TYPICAL OF THE BEST WESTWARD MIGRATION OF THE AMERICAN STOCK.<sup>1</sup>

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BY HENRY M. WHITNEY, M. A.

Externally, the settlement of Beloit was not so very different from what has been found in other parts of the State; but internally it had distinctive features, and those were such as may be called typical of the best pioneering work of the people of American stock. Beloit never went through the period of cowboy domination, with saloons as the chief ornaments of the streets, and the crack of the revolver as the chief diversifier of the monotony of daily life; indeed, it was a long time before the saloon was tolerated, and it has never had great prominence or influence. Beloit never had many people of the restless sort who come to pick up land as a speculation, selling out and moving westward as soon as they can get their price; such people, so far as they came there, on taking a good look at the situation, traveled on without stopping to invest. The pioneers of Beloit came to stay, and their children and grandchildren are still foremost in the life of the city, or have gone elsewhere because there came to them a call. Beloit had many of that class which endures the hardships and makes the sacrifices, spending their strength in the pioneer days, — perhaps, like Dr. Horace White, laying down their lives under the stress, — leaving the profits of the advancing prices and the enjoyment of the advancing comfort, to those who came in at a later day.

The Rock River valley having been opened to settlement by the Black Hawk War, population swarmed in. You know the charm of the whole valley through Rock county, the bold bluffs above Janesville, the projection of Big Hill into the expanse of

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<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Historical Convention, at Madison, February 22, 1899.



prairie, and, lower yet, the location of Beloit, where the Rock is met by the Turtle, at what is now the state-line. The greater river comes down the narrower valley; the Turtle, using the valley of what was in geologic days a great river, draining a great geologic lake, comes westward from Delavan lake and empties its exceedingly various volume into the staid and uniform Rock. At the commanding corner, where the two lines of bluffs come together, is a place where a West Pointer would set an earthwork to command both valleys; indeed, perhaps it was the recognition of this strategic quality that made Major Philip Kearney buy a few city lots just there in the infant days of the village, and perhaps it was the Beloit spirit that made him give these lots with all cheerfulness when Beloit College was looking for a local habitation to add to its name. At the very corner the mound-builders had set a giant turtle, with his head toward the beautiful river scene; or perhaps only toward the fish of both streams and toward the long and shady ravine down which buffalo and deer loved to reach the river to drink; or, again, perhaps only so as to be able to keep one eye on the site of the future Janesville and the other on the sites of the future Rockton and Rockford; or perhaps to see that the state-line did not come any further up. I cannot undertake to answer for the motives of the mound-builders in shaping their totem at this commanding point, but I know that wandering Winnebagoes, long after the settlement of Beloit, came and took a look at their turtle; so, when private Abraham Lincoln went southward through the place, in returning from the surrender of Black Hawk, he found a Turtle Nillage, but it was not a white man's place. You may know that Beloit has the three types of prairie, the level on the north and south, — Rock and Winnebago prairies, — the rolling on the west, and the broken on the east. Fish were in the two streams in such numbers that they sometimes blocked the wheel of the settler's mill; the deer and the wild birds were equally abundant. Turtle Creek would furnish two small water-powers till the settlers could gather their means to dam the Rock. Then there was gravel, unlimited gravel, — six hundred feet or more, as we now know, — and that would appeal with immense force to the New Eng-

lander who had been toiling around the sandy end of Lake Michigan and then through the fathomless Chicago mud. Indeed, the first professor in Beloit College, struggling in Frink & Walker's stage through the hundred miles of mud from Chicago, at last, as the stage went down Roscoe hill, heard the crunch of gravel under the wheel; out went his head at the window, and he asked the driver how much farther it was to that place where he was to try to set a college in the prairie-grass. "Seven miles," said the driver, and the young professor took fresh courage, for he thought that it was an omen that the college, when founded, would never get entirely stalled.

But, to return: we must make out to see some picturesqueness in old Joseph Thiebault, the first white man known to have made Turtle Village his abode. He was a Frenchman trading with the Indians, and (for services rendered to General Scott as interpreter in negotiating, in 1833, a treaty by which the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their title to the territory between the lakes and the Mississippi) he claimed all the land lying about his cabin within "three looks." Even if he had two wives with a corresponding number of children, that is not counted a disadvantage nowadays, at least in the congress of the United States. I speak of Thiebault chiefly because he had a log-cabin, for, when Caleb Blodgett came, early in 1836, and for \$200 bought Thiebault's vast and rather dubious claim, the log-cabin, duly cleaned, became the abode of the settlers till they could build for themselves. It is not every community, even in the west, that can place its beginnings with so much exactness. Caleb Blodgett was a Vermonter by way of Ohio and New York, and he was, fortunately, a Beloit kind of man.

Now, let us go to New Hampshire, far north of the White Mountains, and within a few miles of the Canadian line; there, on an affluent of the Connecticut River, is the quaint old village of Colebrook. Those who lived there must have been a hardy race, fit for pioneering. In that village was a group of twelve men who felt that the world had for them something larger and nobler than little Colebrook could ever afford. They formed the New England Emigrating Company in October, 1836, appointed Dr. Horace White their agent, and sent

him across the country by such conveyance as he could hire or buy, to find them a western home. R. P. Crane and O. P. Bicknell pushed westward too, and the three, after looking in many places, saw the strategic value of Turtle village and fixed their choice. They bought one-third of the Blodgett claim and returned to Colebrook to gather up their families and their goods. It has been said that the life went out of Colebrook when they left; I should prefer to say that these men had the vision to see the future to which Colebrook was necessarily destined, and the will-power to get into the path of empire while they were physically fresh. I fear Colebrook would have been as completely overshadowed even if they had stayed. By mid-summer in 1837, the colonists were in their new abode and were breaking the wilderness to the service of man.

Dr. White's wife was from Bedford, at the other end of New Hampshire, and that connection brought to Turtle Village six families of equal sturdiness and value in determining the character of the town. The stamp of the settlement was at once so individual that its fame spread far and wide. The New England Settlement it was called, and it got plenty of abuse for its positive ideas, but also attracted many who liked those ideas and wanted to cast in their lot with such a people. L. G. Fisher, searching for a place, came to Watertown, heard of the New England Settlement, floated down the Rock till he reached it, and was there in time to be chairman of the committee to find a new name for the settlement. It was he who, starting with *Belle* and *Detroit*, evolved the present name.

I have given these fragments of early history, not as new to the historian, but as new to many of you and therefore necessary as a framework in which to set what I may be able to say of a more abstract nature.

Now the first thing that I want to say about my subject, the settlement of Beloit as representing the best westward migration of the American stock, is that these men, and those whom they drew in after them in the earliest days, had an immense amount of practical sagacity. They knew enough to get out of the shadow of the Great White Hills (although if they had staid they might now at last be keeping hotels and coining money at



White Mountain prices from the summer-resorters); they made no mistakes in the steps they took to obtain a location and to settle upon it; they knew the moral value of having gravel under their feet; they knew good land; they knew the value of a quarry, and of good oak-trees; they were attracted by the New England-like look of the country, and especially of the River Rock; they saw that the Rock River Valley must prosper if anything in this region could; they saw that it was a fit seat for empire. It was a piece of hardheaded business-sense to transplant themselves and their households to a place of so much promise; they saw that if they placed themselves at Beloit things must come their way.

And again, they were physically and morally robust. Some of us remember the Irish that came to New England after the potato-famine in 1845; they were often bent almost double, with hooked hands, waxy faces, and wolfish glances; many of them did not know what a sidewalk was for. It is the pride of New England that fifty years of American life have made excellent citizens of the grandchildren of those physical wrecks and mental dwarfs, but it took fifty years and the tremendous power of the New England civilization to do it. I suppose the Italian and the Chinese who come to us are the most enterprising of their class, but the class is low; assisted immigration has dumped some poor material of manhood upon our shores. But just as most of the Germans, the Norwegians, the Swedes, and the Scotch are selected stock, so the early settlers of Beloit were selected men and women; they might have prospered in Colebrook, in Bedford, or in the other places whence they came, but they wanted something better yet. They faced the wilderness bravely; they lived, in a way that now seems amusing, by barter and credit; later they had the beauties of wild-cat banking and the business depression of 1836-37 to make them realize what financial quicksands are.

And again, they had large ideas, and so laid broad foundations. They platted the village in 1838 with broad New England-like streets,—streets that a New Englander recognizes at once,—and they made College street the name of one of the choicest. It is an interesting fact that, when the committee, appointed a few



years later to choose a site for the proposed college of the state-line, had viewed all the suggested locations, they not only selected Beloit as the town, but hesitated only between two locations, both fronting on that same street.

It is evident that from the start they meant to have a college. As I have wondered why that was, I have seemed to see three reasons: 1. That they were that kind of men: that of course was the fundamental fact. 2. That, being that kind of men, they had felt the great distance of the one college of New Hampshire from any of their old homes, and they wanted the luxury of having one within five minutes' walk—indeed, the plan to place it at the distance of a ten minutes' walk was suppressed. 3. I think they had a seer-like vision of what was likely to happen to them and their children if they did not nurse the church and the school. Have you not felt the sadness of the sight when people, bright by early associations and bright by the attrition of new experience and new acquaintance, have settled down without recognizing that brightening and elevating influences must be carefully fostered about them, and, lacking these, have lost intelligence and spirituality, and their children have lost moral life as well? The West, with all its boasted superiority to the East, has many such cases of degeneration, and they have sometimes proved plague-spots in the body of the state. Now I believe that the Beloit pioneers saw that vision with sufficient clearness to make them want the college as well as the church, that they and their children might be saved from such a fate.

I said that they wanted also the church: they brought along a deacon on purpose. Before they got a church building they worshiped in a kitchen, and the prairie people came in ox-wagons to attend. They started a church-building, getting shingles in Racine on credit, hauling them across the country by ox-power, the driver sleeping under the wagon at night, and they honestly paid for the shingles in the spring. The church that they built was the most stately of the three Congregational churches existing in Wisconsin in 1844,—so stately, indeed, that it got into two editions of the American Encyclopedia, but it was not built by people of wealth, except the wealth of devo-

tion. It is an interesting illustration of their breadth of interest, that when the Congregational church of Madison undertook to erect a house of worship, the people of Beloit, hardly yet emerged from log-houses into houses made of the hard-wood product of their saw-mill, put their hands into their pockets deeply enough to get \$50 to help the folks up here.

They had also great tenacity of purpose. They had experiences that would have made many other towns give up the ghost. They made mistakes, as we strewed our way with errors all through the war with Spain; but they lived down their mistakes, as we hope sometime to see a happy issue of this dreadful Philippine mess. As with us, so with them, the way out was forward and upward. And, finally, they had great elevation of character. You remember that the Indian and the star on the coat-of-arms of Massachusetts are said to mean that the settlers of Massachusetts wanted the star of Bethlehem to shine over the shoulder of the red man whom they found here, to guide him on his way. I have sometimes wished that the motto of Wisconsin were something more elevating than *Forward*; one can at least read into it the sense of *upward*, for that was what many of them meant. Those Beloit settlers meant *upward* when they pressed *forward* from their homes a thousand miles away. They brought the New Hampshire and Vermont brand of civilization and religion, while the more southern parallels were being filled by people of the Connecticut and Massachusetts kind. That difference may be read all over Wisconsin whenever we come upon cities or towns established by people of American stock. They wanted to make a commonwealth that should be good and great. They had magnificent help from men of other nationalities, they had the good sense to coöperate with them wisely, and the two produced a state of which we all are proud.

The other day I was reading about the adoption of seals by various Massachusetts towns. The selectmen have aimed to have something significant of local history: Rutland uses the tree standing at the geographical center of the state. Gardner takes the figure of Sir Thomas Gardner, from whom the town was named; Brookfield pictures the burning

load of hay that the savages pushed against the very last house when they had destroyed all the rest of the ancient village.

Then I said, what representative seal shall we give to Beloit? I understood the significance of the badger for the whole commonwealth: he has a great nose for business; he does no harm if he is not molested, but can make life a burden for those who trouble him; he is remarkable for the skill and the effectiveness with which he scratches the earth. That will do very well for the badger, although we have to spiritualize his attributes a little to be wholly satisfied to have him stand for our state; we wish he could do something better than dig. Then I thought that the totem left by the Winnebagoes would not be so very bad for the seal of Beloit, for Beloit has as yet no seal. The public-library seal has at the center a yawning blank, and the turtle-totem is the thing to fill it. He is looking in the right direction, he is always on duty, he represents an animal that may be slow but is always safe; indeed, one of the race is fabled to have once outrun the speedy but unreliable hare. When our cities and towns follow the example of Massachusetts in this excellent matter of seals, as they are nobly following her example in the provision of public libraries and some other good things, the badger will stand for Wisconsin, the turtle for Beloit, and the seal of a wise and steady progress, intellectualized, spiritualized, working upward as well as forward, will stamp all our public affairs.

# THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRENCH REGIME IN THE VALLEY OF THE FOX.<sup>1</sup>

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BY ELLA HOES NEVILLE.

The three great nations which fought at different times for the possession of the new world, each left the mark of their influence, which remained for a time on the settlements which they had made. The invasion of the Spanish, in the 16th century, was an invasion by fierce warriors inspired by lust of gold and conquest. The civilization which they founded was scarcely better than that they supplanted. After them came the French, full of the spirit of adventure, with the Jesuit fathers urgent to win the souls of the conquered people, and gather them within the bosom of the Church. Religion and the fur trade went into the wilderness hand in hand; it was expected to found an empire on peaceful traffic, and the gospel of good will.

The English, a nation which left the most lasting influence on people and customs, thought little and cared less for the welfare of the native possessor of the lands. They drove the savage tribes from their hunting grounds; went in and inhabited, or ravaged and destroyed. The policy of the French was different. They came with the spirit of genial comradeship; married and inter-married, and reared their dusky race in the forests — a race from which are descended some of the first families of Wisconsin.

As bold and hardy pioneers of the wilderness, the Frenchman has rarely found his equal. In his own country, what he had of civic ability faded under the voluptuous court of Versailles, while his mind and heart were kept in leading-strings by a

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<sup>1</sup> Address before the State Historical Convention at Madison, February 24, 1899.



church which was absolute. The new world gave him unbridled liberty; it also gave scope for his energies, and showed the stuff of which he was made. Consequently it became the field of his most noteworthy accomplishments. Here he led the way in the path of discovery, always in peril, but with an indomitable spirit that overcame difficulties and laughed at danger.

When on the Plains of Abraham, New France passed into possession of the English, there was little change in the life of the French habitant. England succeeded to the policy of the French people, who were never colonists; they had not encouraged settlements, and England followed in the same path. She wished the land of the great Northwest to remain a wilderness — the home of the trapper and the fur trader, of the Indian hunter and the French voyageur; a barrier against the growth of the seaboard colonies toward the interior.

Here in Wisconsin, near the old fort at the mouth of Fox River, a little group of French hamlets had been planted, differing in culture and refinement from most other French settlements. Roosevelt, in his *Winning of the West*, in a general summing up of the French in that part of the country, says: "Three generations of isolated life in the wilderness had greatly changed the character of the trader, trapper, bateauman, and adventurous warrior. It was inevitable that they should borrow many traits from their savage friends and neighbors. Hospitable but bigoted to their old customs, ignorant, indolent and given to drunkenness, they spoke a corrupt jargon of the French tongue. All their attributes seemed alien to the polished army officer of old France." It is clearly evident that Roosevelt had never made a study of the French and their descendants in the Fox River Valley, or he would have qualified this broad statement. In contrast to his estimate of the French settler, listen to what an old-time resident of Green Bay wrote in the early years of the century — and this a long time after that of which Roosevelt wrote, when race differences would have grown less, and deterioration of the French greater: "The settlers of Green Bay lived in primeval simplicity; of all people they seemed the most innocent, honest, truthful and unsuspecting. \* \* \* They inherited their manners from their forefathers, the French, and

politeness and good breeding was the rule, from the highest to the lowest. It gave them ease and gracefulness of deportment, often a surprise and a reproach to the Yankees, rendering their company acceptable and engaging with the most cultivated and polite, and insuring in their intercourse with each other the preservation of friendly feeling and good will. \* \* \* Frenchmen who have visited Green Bay have remarked on the purity with which the French language was spoken there compared with the Canadas." <sup>1</sup>

I have wondered if the title of this paper were not somewhat of a misnomer. The French left no lasting impression on the development of Wisconsin as a whole; had they never come, the result would have been the same. Yet their influence is undoubtedly stamped on the character of the lower valley of the Fox, and the oldest town in the State, because of it, differs from any other western town.

Augustin de Langlade, the Father of Wisconsin, as we like to call him, planted, in the wilds of what is now a great State, the first home west of Lake Michigan, on the spot hallowed by the utterance of the first prayer to the living God. It stood on the banks of the Fox — about the site of the power-house of the electric street railway of the Green Bay of today — where, according to tradition, Allouez and his followers landed on the eve of the day of St. Francis Xavier, 1669, and celebrated mass, after their perilous journey.

The descendants of Charles de Langlade, son of Augustin, while not of pure blood, have yet been possessed of all the peculiarities of their French ancestry. They intermarried with other French families, which were gradually added to the settlement; and when the Americans came, the whole formed one neighborhood, controlled by French tastes and manners. The people were liberal, free-handed, and generous, intelligent and appreciative of the advantages of education. School-houses soon sprung up, and it is noted that every list of contributors to the support of the schools is liberally headed by a Grignon, a descendant of the De Langlades. The daughters of the family were sent to the convents of Montreal to complete their educa-

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<sup>1</sup> A. G. Ellis's "Recollections," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, pp. 219, 220.

tion, and they returned to La Baye, modest and virtuous, with a good education in the French language, a smattering of music and the arts, and irreproachable manners.

The French nation has never been noted for any of the characteristics of our Puritan ancestors. They were volatile, fond of ease and amusement, and, while upright and honest, were not given to steadfastness of purpose. They took up land along the river,—two or three arpents wide, and running back indefinitely,—and cultivated these small farms just enough for the sustenance of the family—an easy task, for the land responded readily to cultivation, without the labor needed to revive an exhausted soil. Meat and fish were to be taken almost from the doorstep; and clothing was furnished from the spoils of the chase. The women had inherited from their ancestors a skill in culinary art; their preparation of the native foods was famed, even in foreign countries. Entertainment was lavish, without the weary restraints of formal etiquette and conventional rules. Under the low, bark roof there could always be found a fiddler ready to wield the bow, and moccasined feet tripped merrily to the gay tunes. Light and graceful, the native belles held sway, and many a young officer of aristocratic lineage forgot the claims of civilization in the witchery of their smiles.

Life was gayest in the autumn, for then the voyageurs from Quebec began to arrive on their way to the winter posts on the Mississippi. Their approach was heralded by the sound of gay boat-songs, caroled as they paddled their canoes up the river. They settled upon the little cantonment like a flock of birds of gay plumage, so brilliant was their attire. With shirts of gaudy stripes, blue trousers banded about the waist with scarlet sash, jauntily tied at one side, around the throat loosely-knotted colored kerchiefs, the head covered by a worsted cap or turban of variegated hue, this brilliant company always started a conflagration of fun, which, so long as they remained, ran riot.

In none of the other settlements of the State was life enjoyed to the same extent. Letters from the native youths exiled to the hamlet of Milwaukee are yet extant, in which the writers yearn for the pleasures of La Baye, especially for its music. "There isn't a fellow here who knows how to play a fiddle,"



bemoans one poor young man. Another, becoming unutterably weary of a winter there, made the long journey of over a hundred miles on snow shoes and alone, for only one week of unalloyed pleasure at La Baye Verte. It was then called "The City," in acknowledgment of its lively character.

The Grignons, Roys, Ducharmes, Brunettes, and Chevalliers formed a charmed circle. Some of them, through the fur trade, acquired considerable property, and were considered, for those days, wealthy men. Augustin Grignon, who had settled at the Kaukaulin rapids, lived in feudal style, and, with his Pawnee slaves and a number of engagés, exercised a hearty, though primitive, hospitality. His house was often so crowded at night as to inconvenience himself and family; but the cordial welcome, the happy smile, and the bountiful good cheer, never failed.

There were other men than those mentioned who left their stamp on the character of the first white settlement in Wisconsin — men of striking and impressive characteristics; but there is not time to individualize. This account, however, would be incomplete without at least brief mention of one who stands out a distinct figure. Judge Porlier was well born, of the old French nobility, and had received a good education in Montreal. It was said by those who knew him, that a few moments in his company assured you that you were in the presence of a man of culture and fine tastes. He was noted as well for his high moral character as for the purity and elegance of his language. Looked up to by his neighbors for counsel and assistance, many of their business papers are found to be in his handwriting; and nearly all, we are told, were made without compensation. It was not alone his superior intelligence and his high bearing as a gentleman which gave him the strong hold he had on the affections of the people, but his goodness of heart, and readiness at all times to help a friend.

The settlement at the mouth of the Fox passed slowly through the successive stages of village, town, city. A decade or so ago, it was sometimes dubbed old-fogyish and slow. It is true that the old town had gotten along in years before it threw off the spirit of the insouciant, happy beginning, and took on the



cold, commercial temper of other communities. It seemed, and yet seems, to hold an obligation to the past, which the present has not power to make it forget. There was a witchery about it that caused each new comer to throw off care, and live in the pleasure of the moment. The houses, through the lay of the farms along the river front, were not far apart, and in the town of Navarino there was a bond of goodfellowship which made the settlers as of one family. Even after the Americans outnumbered the French, there was an intoxication in the very atmosphere, under the spell of which each and all fell. The claims of business were never too pressing to give way to a dance, a sail, or a picnic party.

One bright morning the little town awoke to find itself left far behind in the march of progress. Since then it has never been quite the same. It will always hold its rich legacy from the past; but within the last decade or so, it has become a thriving commercial city. Men of business hold the reins, and the descendants of the old French habitants have yielded acre after acre of their rich possessions, until now they have little which they can call their own. There are but few of them left, but they have the veneration and respect of those who, in their turn, are now old settlers.

But a few years ago, there was occasionally to be met on the streets of the city, like a spirit of the past, a tall, stately woman, above the average height, of dignified presence and imperial bearing—one of the last of the descendants of the "Father of Wisconsin," Augustin de Langlade. Miss Ursule Grignon was a part of the best of the old French régime. Of a gentle, courtly manner, modest and retiring, with a fine command of language, her presence was always a delight. As one passed her on the street, in her black garb, with a shawl drawn tightly about her sloping shoulders, one intuitively felt her birth and breeding. It was a pleasure to receive her recognition, and the personality of her bow was as a benediction. Miss Grignon's last appearance at a social gathering—in early years she was one of the happiest, gayest, most eagerly sought dancers of them all—was in the old colonial home of one whom we of today love and respect, as a part of the last of the old

garrison days. She stood beside her hostess in a drawing room filled with spindle-legged furniture and old pictures, a charming presence, cheerfully, benignly receiving the greetings of the newer, younger, — I can not say better, — Green Bay; a link between the dreamy, peaceful life of the past, and the pushing, commercial existence of today.

The old French régime has passed away. It has, however, left, in the valley of the Fox, a heritage which clings as the odor of flowers to the vase which is shattered, perfuming and refining the rough vessel of clay.

# THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS.<sup>1</sup>

BY EMIL BAENSCH.

The English language, the simplest and purest of all mother-tongues, is the legal language of this land of ours, and "seems chosen," as the philologist Grimm puts it, "to rule in the future in a still greater degree in all the corners of the earth." The existence of a large number of influential American newspapers, printed in foreign languages, may seem inconsistent with this statement, and yet needs neither palliation nor excuse. The existence of such a press is founded on necessity and sentiment. As long as emigration to this country continues, bringing adult persons who are strangers to our language, so long will interpreters be needed to transform these people from subjects of a monarchy into intelligent sovereigns, to guide them in the paths of citizenship and to instill a true Americanism. It also rests on sentiment,—the sentiment of loyalty, that inculcates the edict to "honor thy father and thy mother." We love the language in which our lullabys were sung; in which we listened to the fairy tales as we stood at our mother's knees; in which were given the parting blessings of a father. Such newspapers should therefore not be looked upon as the mouth-pieces of a so-called "foreign element;" but rather should they be gratefully recognized as the representatives of a large and constituent part and parcel of our population, as important, absolutely essential factors in the amalgamation of the races and peoples on our soil, peoples who will leave the impress of their best traits and characteristics upon the now developing American national type.

Historically speaking, the fraternity of the German-American press has been most helpful in the upbuilding of our country,

<sup>1</sup> Address before the State Historical Convention at Madison, February 22, 1899.

ever since and even prior to the formation of our government. It followed close upon the heels of the English-American press. Although *Public Occurrences*, the first-born of American journalism, appeared in 1690, yet it was soon hushed by the intolerant spirit of that age, and experienced but one issue. It was not until 1704 that the *Boston News Letter* was published, and marked the beginning.

Thirty-five years later, on August 20, 1739, the first German-American newspaper entered the arena. It was called the *Pennsylvania Historian*, contained four pages, and was thirteen inches long and nine wide. It was published at Philadelphia by one Christoff Sauer. This pioneer printer was a unique character, and it is doubtful whether his like will ever again be seen among the craftsmen. He was a mechanical genius, and is said to have been an adept at thirty different trades, making his own tools, machines, and the usual printing outfit. The paper was intended to be issued quarterly, but being received with immediate favor was soon made a monthly. In 1741 it was enlarged, and in 1749 it was issued bi-weekly. Despite the increase in reading matter and frequency of issue, the price of subscription was never raised, remaining at three shillings, or about forty cents, per year.

This liberality also extended to the advertising department. At first, advertisements were inserted gratis. Later, Sauer charged five shilling for a private notice of "Lost or Found," but even then allowed a discount, stating: "If the notice be answered after the first insertion, two shillings will be refunded; if after the second, then one shilling."

Loyal to professional ethics, he was a truly truthful man. When canards had found their way into the columns, he changed the name of the paper to *Reporter*, warning his readers that its columns did not necessarily contain facts, but what were *reported* to be facts. Some captious critics will claim to be unable to find such frankness in modern-day journalism, and then grow enthusiastic about the "good old times."

But the publishers had troubles in those good old times, similar to those of our own day. Thus Sauer feels moved to enter this complaint: "Those who owe for three years and longer, and



who otherwise have no reputation, must not be offended at receiving a gentle notice." As early as 1751, his subscription list contained over 4,000 names, and later it increased to such an extent that he found great difficulty in printing with sufficient rapidity for prompt distribution. The circulation was not confined to Pennsylvania, but extended into Virginia, Georgia, and the two Carolinas. Hence, with all his gentleness and liberality, he was thrifty, and accumulated a large fortune.

He was a man of great piety, tinged with non-resistant Quakerism. While he abhorred the tyranny of Britain, he preferred humble submission on the part of the colonies to an independence achieved by force. Thus placed between two fires, his fortune and influence dwindled, and in 1778, after an existence of nearly forty years, the pioneer German-American journal ceased to be issued.

A different man was Henry Mueller, who published the *Philadelphia State Courier*, issued twice a week. He had founded the paper in 1762, it being then the sixth German journal in the colonies. He was a man of education, with some literary training, and wielded a most forceful pen. He espoused the cause of the colonists with enthusiasm and fearlessness. He was one of the men who brought out Thomas Paine's *Crisis*, which so stirred the spirit of independence. To his influence, in a large degree, may be ascribed the fact, as stated by George Bancroft, that, while the Germans in the colonies constituted but one-twelfth of the population, yet they formed one-eighth of the continental army.

During the agitation preceding the Revolution, there was naturally an increase of newspapers, but many of them discontinued when the struggle began. After the war and during the early part of the present century, the increase in numbers, influence and ability was very slight. This shows the German-American press to be a barometer of the emigration to this country; when the tide is high, the press prospers and grows; when it recedes, the press languishes.

The earliest German emigration was forced hither by religious persecution; that of a later period by poverty. Neither came in numbers too large to be assimilated. It scattered over the

country, except as to Pennsylvania, where it grouped, and where there grew up a distinct type, developing the so-called "Pennsylvania-Dutch" dialect. There was but little demand or custom for reading, beyond the Bible and the prayer book. However, there are still published some journals originating in that period—several that within a decade or two will have reached the century mark. One has already reached it. The Reading *Eagle*, at first published in the Pennsylvania dialect, has appeared regularly every week since 1796, being the sixteenth oldest newspaper in America. It attained such a large circulation and powerful influence that it won the compliment of "the Bible of Berks county."

But the general character of the German-American press, prior to 1840, was not of high grade—according to Kapp, who made a thorough study of the history of Germans in America. Loeher, another historian, calls the journals of that period "little, harmless birds as compared with the hawks and eagles of the English press." Fuerstenwaerther, who journeyed through the States in 1818, found only twenty-one German-American newspapers—nineteen of that number in Pennsylvania, one in Maryland, and one in Ohio. The last mentioned, the *Ohio Eagle*, founded at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1807, was the pioneer of German journalism in the West. It too, was originally published in the Pennsylvania dialect. Oddly enough, its first publisher was so far Americanized that he had even Anglicised his family name of Zimmermann into Carpenter. The paper was later removed to Columbus, where, I believe, it is still being published as the *Westbote*.

But the latter half of this century, which has chronicled the most wonderful progress in all matters, contains also the most prosperous chapters in the history of the German-American press. Political agitation in Germany during the third decade, and even more aggressive action during the forties, failing of hoped-for results, brought to us an emigration in masses. These emigrants were Americans in spirit before they ever set foot upon our soil. Then, too, they came at a most opportune time—for, instinct as they were with republican tendencies,

they gave a mighty, overwhelming impulse to the anti-slavery feeling and the Union sentiment.

With them came men highly educated and thoroughly trained — leaders of thought, and masters of a pure and vigorous style. To mention names, with justice to all, would extend these remarks beyond their prescribed limits. Suffice it to say that these men, entering journalism, raised the standard of American editorials, irrespective of language. Some were radical and idealistic, it is true, but all were imbued with high ideals, and left their impress on American thought and tendency. Others even attained high rank in the English-American press.

To German-American journalism they gave an impetus, the influence of which is noticeable at this day. Wherever Germans grouped, there appeared the German newspaper as a beneficial adjunct of the settlement. In every metropolis of our land, the German daily vied with its English contemporary in power and influence. Thus it grew and extended with the growth and extent of emigration, until at this time there are but five States within whose borders a German newspaper is not published — Wisconsin alone containing nearly a hundred.

There was one other person who deserves mention in this connection — John Peter Zenger, who, though the editor of an English-American paper, was yet a German printer. In 1735, when the people of New York colony were chafing under the arbitrary and tyrannical rule of Governor Crosby, Zenger established the *Weekly Journal* in opposition to the *Gazette*, the government organ — from which it appears that "organs" are not of latter-day growth. He fearlessly scored and criticised the governor. The copies of the *Journal* were ordered burned by the common hangman, in the public square. Undisturbed thereby, Zenger kept up his lively censure. The judges were ordered to punish him, but refusing, they were promptly removed from office. More obedient officers were found, and Zenger was arrested and languished in prison for eight months, awaiting trial. The leading lawyer of the colony was retained to defend him, and when he attempted to do so he was summarily disbarred. Finally, Andrew Hamilton, the foremost lawyer of Philadelphia, agreed

to take charge of the defense. His management of the case in court was masterful and brilliant. He appealed to the jury to be judges both of the facts and the law, and to take into consideration the truth of the alleged libel. After a trial replete with exciting and sensational episodes, Zenger was acquitted. This first libel case in America had been fruitful of far-reaching and important results. It established the principle that in libel, the truth of the statements made may be shown. Thus, Zenger's case, which Livingston termed the "morning star of the Revolution," became the beacon light of the liberty of the press, without which liberty popular government would be a failure, if not an impossibility.



# THE FIRST NORWEGIAN SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA, WITHIN THE PRESENT CENTURY.<sup>1</sup>

BY RASMUS B. ANDERSON.

How many Norwegians landed in America between the years 1492 and 1821, it is impossible to determine. We have no statistics to guide us, and we know there was, during that long period, no regular and systematic immigration from Norway. They did not come in collective bodies and form settlements; we are able to trace them only either through their descendants who have kept family records, or in public documents or published works where they happen to be mentioned. In this way Hans Hansen Bergen, Claes Cartensen, Thomas Johnson, and the others mentioned in my *First Chapter of Norwegian Immigration*<sup>2</sup> have been found. But it is fair to presume that a considerable number of enterprising Norwegians found their way to their old Vinland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and particularly during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

From 1820, the United States government supplies us with immigration statistics; but down to 1868 Sweden and Norway are grouped together, so that it is impossible to determine how many came from each country. From 1836, we are helped out by Norway, where the government in that year began to collect and preserve statistics of emigration. These early tables are, of course, more or less imperfect, and we are justified in assuming that the actual number of emigrants was larger than the one given. In the American statistics, the number of passengers and immigrants from Sweden and Norway from 1820 to 1835 in-

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<sup>1</sup> Address before the State Historical Convention at Madison, February 22, 1899.

<sup>2</sup> *First Chapter of Norwegian Immigration (1821-1840); its Causes and Results* (Madison, 1895).

clusive, is given as follows: 1820, 3; 1821, 12; 1822, 10; 1823, 1; 1824, 9; 1825, 4; 1826, 16; 1827, 13; 1828, 10; 1829, 13; 1830, 3; 1831, 13; 1832, 313; 1833, 16; 1834, 42; 1835, 31. From 1836, Norway furnishes statistics of Norwegians exclusively, as follows: 1836, 200; 1837, 200; 1838, 100; 1839, 400; 1840, 300; 1841, 400; 1842, 700; 1843, 1,600. From this time on, the Norwegians came to America by the thousands every year, and the means and conveniences for emigration in Norwegian vessels became thoroughly organized and systematized. The immigration from Norway culminated in 1882, in which year 29,101 Norwegians landed in the United States.

The total number of immigrants from Norway from 1820 to the present time is, in round numbers, about 500,000. The immigration from Sweden during the same period amounts to fully 600,000, and that from Denmark is about 150,000 — making an aggregate of 1,250,000 Scandinavian immigrants. Subtracting those who have died, or who may have returned to Europe, and adding the children, grand-children, and great-grand-children of the immigrants, the Scandinavian group — largely domiciled in the great Northwest, but having representatives in every state and territory in the Union — will be found to constitute no small part of our present population. I think we can safely estimate this grand total at 2,500,000, or double the number of actual immigrants.

It is a fact well worth noting here, that a larger percentage of the Scandinavians engage in agriculture than of any other group of our population. One out of four of the Scandinavians engages in farming; while only one out of six of the native Americans, one out of seven of the Germans, and one out of twelve of the Irish, chooses agriculture as his profession.

As will partly be seen from the statistics which I have quoted, Norwegian immigration did not amount to much before the year 1836. In that year, two ships brought immigrants from Stavanger to New York. These were the so-called Köhler brigs — the one named "Norden" (The North), and the other "Den norske Klippe" (the Norwegian Rock). The "Norden" left Stavanger the first Wednesday after Pentacost, in 1836, Capt. Williamson commanding, and arrived in New York, July 12. My father

and mother, and my two oldest brothers, were passengers in this ship. The other brig, "Den norske Klippe," sailed a few days later from Stavanger, and arrived in New York about three weeks later. Each of the ships had nearly a hundred passengers. The following year a ship called "Enigheden" (the Unity), from Egersund, a small seaport south of Stavanger, brought ninety-three immigrants. From that time on, the stream of Norwegian immigration gradually broadens, and a discussion of it does not come within the scope of this paper. My investigations, so far as the actual immigration is concerned, ends with the year 1837; but so far as their destinies in the New World are affected, I propose to watch their progress down to the year 1840, when we shall find them located in half a dozen Norwegian settlements destined to become more or less prosperous.

The two Köhler brigs came from Stavanger in 1836; but, just as the Puritans had their Mayflower in 1620, and the Swedes their Kalmar Nyckel in 1638, so the Norwegians had their little sloop called "Restaurationen" (the Restoration) in 1825, and it was loaded with no less precious human freight.

I am now prepared to go back to the year 1821, where we find the beginning and the causes of modern Norwegian immigration to the United States. Lars Larson (in Norwegian, Lars Larson i Jeilane) was born in Stavanger, September 24, 1787. He became a ship carpenter, and in 1807, during the Napoleonic wars, the Norwegian ship on which he was employed was captured by the English, he and the rest of the crew remaining for seven years prisoners of war. In 1814, he, with other prisoners, was released, and he spent a year in London, stopping with a prominent Quaker lady, the widow Margaret Allen, mother of Joseph and William Allen, who held high positions at the English court. During his sojourn in England, Lars Larson had acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of the English language, and become a Quaker. Some of his Norwegian companions in captivity had also accepted the Quaker faith. In 1816, they all returned to Norway, and at once proceeded to make propaganda for Quakerism, and to organize a Society of Friends. Two of them, Halvor Halvorson and Enoch Jacobson,



went to Christiania, the Norwegian capital, and made an unsuccessful attempt at starting a Quaker society there. Lars Larson returned to his native city (Stavanger), and there he, with Elias Tastad and Thomas and Metta Hille, became the founders of the Society of Friends in Norway. This society still flourishes, and today numbers about 200 adult members. The first Quaker meeting in Norway was held in Lars Larson's house in 1816. He was not a married man at the time, but his deaf and dumb sister Sara kept house for him. At Christmas, in 1824, he married Martha Georgiana Peerson, who was born October 19, 1803, on Fogn, a small island near Stavanger.

Many of the Norwegian officials of that time were inclined to be arbitrary and overbearing; all dissenters from the Lutheran church, which was the state religion, were more or less persecuted by those in authority. The persecution of the Quakers, in particular, is a dark chapter in the modern church history of Norway. On a complaint of the state minister, the sheriff would come and take the children by force from Quaker families, and bring them to the minister to be baptized. Parents were compelled to have their children confirmed, and even the dead were exhumed from their graves, in order that they might be buried according to the Lutheran ritual. These cruel facts are perfectly authenticated, and there is not a shadow of doubt that this disgraceful intolerance on the part of the laws of Norway, as in the case of the Puritans in England, was the cause of the first exodus to America. The very fact that Norwegian immigration began in Stavanger county, is evidence of the correctness of this view. Here it was that Larson, Tastad, and Hille had founded a Quaker society. In Stavanger and the surrounding country many had been converted to the Quaker doctrine, and there were no Quakers in Norway outside of Stavanger county.

As in all lands and times, emigration can often be traced to religious persecution. History repeats itself in Norway, and the sloop "Restaurationen" left Norway in 1825 because Quakers were not permitted, unmolested, to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Of course there were economic reasons also; the emigrants hoped to better their ma-



terial as well as their religious conditions. It should also be remembered that the common folk in Norway were displeased with and suspicious of the office-holding class. There were many unprincipled officials, who exacted exorbitant and unlawful fees for their services. With such officials, ordinary politeness to the common man was out of the question. Thus poverty, oppression on the part of the officials, and religious persecution, coöperated in turning the minds of the people in Stavanger county toward the land of freedom, equality, and abundance in the Far West.

All reports agree that Cleng Peerson, from Tysver parish, Skjold district, Stavanger county, was the man who gave the first impetus to the emigration of Norwegians to America. In the year 1821 he, with a comrade named Knud Olson Eide, from a neighboring parish, left Norway and went by the way of Gothenborg, Sweden, to New York, to make an investigation of conditions and opportunities in America. There is no doubt that they were practically sent on this mission by the Quakers. It is nowhere stated, so far as I know, that Peerson and Eide were themselves Quakers; but I have complete evidence to the effect that they were dissenters from the established church. After a sojourn of three years in America, all of that time presumably spent in and around New York City, they returned to Norway in 1824.

Peerson's reports awakened the greatest interest, and culminated in a resolution to emigrate. Lars Larson (i Jeilane), the same man in whose house the first Quaker meeting had been held in 1816, at once undertook to organize a party of emigrants. Being successful in finding a number of people who were ready and willing to join him, six heads of families converted their scanty worldly possessions into money, and purchased a sloop built in Hardanger, which they loaded with a cargo of iron. For this sloop they paid eighteen hundred dollars. While six of the passengers owned some stock in this vessel, the largest share was held by Lars Larson, who was in all respects the leader in the enterprise. He had acquired a good knowledge of the English language during his eight years' sojourn in Eng-

land, and the general supervision of the preparation and voyage naturally fell into his intelligent hands. The captain, Lars Olson, and mate, Erikson, were engaged by him.

This little Norwegian "Mayflower" of the nineteenth century was named "Restaurationen" (the Restoration), and on the American day of Independence (July 4), 1825, this brave little company of emigrants sailed out of the harbor of the ancient city of Stavanger. The company consisted of fifty-two persons, chiefly from Stavanger and from Tysver parish, mentioned above. When they landed in New York, at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the second Sunday in October, they numbered fifty-three, Mrs. Lars Larson having, on the second day of September, given birth to a beautiful girl baby.

Their fourteen weeks' journey across the ocean was a romantic and perilous one. They passed through the British Channel, and after a few days anchored in a small harbor near the Lizard, on the coast of England, where they remained until the following day. Here they began to sell liquor to the inhabitants, which was against the law; and when they perceived the danger into which they had thus plunged themselves, they made haste to steer the little craft out upon the boundless ocean. They must have lost their reckoning or been looking for the trade winds, or the captain was ignorant of the art of navigation, or the wind may have been unfavorable, for when we next hear of them they had drifted far south, to the island of Madeira. Near Madeira, they found a pipe of wine floating in the sea. It must have been very old wine, for the cask in which it was contained was entirely covered with barnacles. Lars Larson got out in the yawl boat to fish it up; but while he was putting a rope around the pipe, a shark came near biting his hand off. To celebrate their good fortune, both the officers and passengers had to taste of the delicious contents of the pipe of wine, the result being that the most of them got more or less intoxicated.

They came drifting into the harbor of Madeira without colors and without command. Here it was feared that they had some kind of contagious disease on board, and a German on the wharf cried out to them that, if they did not wish to be greeted by

the cannon already being aimed at them from the fortress, they had better hoist their colors at once. Thorstein Olson Bjodland, one of the party, who was for many years my neighbor in Wisconsin, frequently told me this story. He always claimed that it was he who hunted up the Norwegian flag, and with the assistance of others ran it up to the mast-top, thus averting the danger. A couple of custom-house officials then came on board the sloop, and made an investigation, finding everything in good order. Much attention was shown them in Madeira. The American consul increased their store of provisions, giving them also an abundance of grapes, and before their departure he invited the whole company to a magnificent dinner. They arrived in Madeira on a Thursday, and left the following Sunday. As they sailed out of the harbor, the fortress fired a salute in their honor. Four weeks had passed since they left Stavanger, and for ten long weeks more the little sloop had to contend with the storms and waves of the rough Atlantic.

In New York, quite a sensation was awakened by the fact that these Norwegians had ventured across the ocean in so small a craft. Such a thing had not before been heard of. Here they also got into trouble with the authorities, on account of having a larger cargo and a larger number of passengers than the American laws permitted a ship of this size to carry. In consequence of this violation of Uncle Sam's laws, Captain Lars Olson was arrested, and the ship with its cargo was seized by the custom-house authorities.

The above named Knud Olson Eide remained in Norway until 1836, when he sailed to America in the same ship with my father (Bjorn Anderson) from Kvelve, in Vigedal, Stavanger county. But Kleng Peerson, instead of coming in the sloop, had again gone by the way of Gothenborg, and was already in New York, ready to receive his friends. He had doubtless found Quakers in the American metropolis who were prepared to give our Norwegian pilgrims a welcome, and such assistance as they most needed. I suppose the authorities in New York, partly in consideration of the ignorance and childish conduct of the sloop party, and partly persuaded by the intercession of Quaker



friends, decided to be merciful. The fact is, the captain was released, and the sloop and its cargo were restored to their owners.

The New York Quakers took a deep interest in these new comers, who were destitute of food and money. The Friends gave many of them shelter under their own roofs, and supplied them with money to relieve their more pressing needs. The Quakers showed themselves in this case, as everywhere in history, to be friends indeed. Enough money was raised to pay their expenses — six dollars each — to the town of Kendall, Orleans county, N. Y., where farms could be secured. In 1811, one Joseph Fellows had been appointed agent to sell a tract of land in Kendall. It seems that Fellows suggested the idea of locating these Norwegian immigrants on this land, and thus was the first Norwegian settlement in America founded. Captain Lars Olson remained in New York, while the mate, Erikson, returned to Norway.

The leader of the party, Lars Larson, also remained a few weeks in New York to dispose of the sloop, which he eventually sold, with its cargo, for four hundred dollars. Having been a ship carpenter in Norway, he removed with his wife and daughter to Rochester, N. Y., where he settled as a builder of canal boats. He prospered, and when he died in 1845 he left a handsome fortune. In the years from 1836 to 1845, thousands of Norwegians on their way to Illinois and Wisconsin called at his hospitable house, bringing him news from Norway and getting valuable advice in return. Larson went into business for himself, and in 1827 he was able to build himself a home in Rochester — a house which still stands on the original site, and which no doubt is the oldest house now in existence in America, built by a Norwegian argonaut of the nineteenth century. His widow, Martha Georgiana, died October 17, 1887, then more than eighty years of age.

He left eight children, all of whom are living, and all are married but one. His oldest child was born on the sloop, a little girl named Margaret Allen. She married John Atwater, of Rochester, who afterwards became a prominent publisher in Chicago. Mr. Atwater is dead, but the famous sloop girl is



still alive and well. She resides at Western Springs, in Cook county, Ill., where she has a comfortable home and is surrounded by a family of bright and happy children. Another daughter is the widow Martha Jane, who, born in Rochester sixty-seven years ago, was married in 1860 to the inventor Elias C. Patterson. Martha Jane has the great honor of being one of the first persons of Norwegian descent to teach a public school in America. She taught in New York state from 1849 to 1854; and in 1857 she entered the public schools of Chicago as a teacher. One of the sloop party, by name Ole Johnson, went back to Norway in 1827, and returned in 1829 with a wife.

In the town of Kendall, Orleans county, N. Y., on the shores of Lake Ontario, land was sold to the Norwegians by Joseph Fellows at five dollars per acre; but as they had no money to pay for it, they agreed to redeem it in ten annual installments. This land was heavily wooded, and each head of a family and adult person purchased forty acres. During the first years they suffered great privations. The clearing of the forests required hard work. They longed to get back to old Norway; but they had burnt the bridges behind them, and a return would be not only humiliating, but even impossible. Benevolent neighbors helped them, and in the course of time their industry brought them its reward. As they did not reach New York until about the middle of October, 1825, it was November before they got settled in Kendall, and the cold winter soon set in. The country thereabouts was but sparsely settled at that time, and there was not much opportunity for getting employment or shelter. Twenty-five of them combined and put up a log house, 12x12 feet. Crowded together in this little hut, their patience must have been taxed to the utmost, and only the hope of a brighter future could sustain them under such circumstances. In those days, threshing machines were not known, and these Norwegian settlers made their first little earnings by threshing out grain for the older American settlers with the flail. For this kind of work they received every eleventh bushel. The next year (1826), they cleared on the average two acres on each of their farms. On these they raised wheat, which gave them bread for the next winter's support.

We get a glimpse of this first Norwegian settlement in America from a letter written in 1871 by H. Hervig, who came in the sloop. He says: "After a long voyage we finally arrived safe in New York and went thence to this place in the forest. We were all poor and none of us could speak English. When we arrived in Kendall the most of us became sick and discouraged. The timber was heavy and it took a long time before we could raise enough to support us. I must confess that when we first arrived here, we thought everything was wrong when it was not like what there was in Norway. But we soon found that there were good things even among people who worshiped God in another manner than we did, and we found that the difference was not so great after all."

We get a more encouraging view from a letter written to Norway by Gjert Gregoriuson Hovland, in 1835, after he had lived in Kendall four years. Hovland left Norway June 24, 1831, and went by way of Gothenborg to New York, where he arrived September 18, having been retained in Gothenborg for several weeks. He bought fifty acres of land in the Kendall settlement, and improved it for four years, when he sold it at a profit of \$500. He is loud in his praises of American laws, equality, and liberty as compared with the extortions of the official aristocracy in Norway. He advises all who are able to immigrate to America, arguing that the Creator had not prohibited man from locating where he pleased. Gjert Hovland's letters to Norway were transcribed in hundreds of copies, and passed from house to house and from parish to parish, and many were in this way induced to emigrate. Hovland removed the same year (1835) to Illinois, where he died at a very advanced age. In the *Pioneer History of Orleans County, New York*, by Arad Thomas, published in 1871, I find the following interesting notice of this first Norwegian settlement in America:

About the year 1825 a company of Norwegians about fifty-two in number settled upon the lake shore in the northeast part of the town (Kendall). They came from Norway together and took up land in a body. They were an industrious, prudent and worthy people held in good repute by people in that vicinity. After a few years they began to move away to join their countrymen who had settled in Illinois, and but a few of that colony are still in Kendall.

They thought it very important that every family should have land and a house of their own. A neighbor once asked a little Norwegian boy whose father happened to be too poor to own land where his father lived and was answered "Oh, we don't live nowhere, we hain't got no land."

I have made considerable investigation in regard to this first Norwegian settlement in America, and find that a number of the descendants of the original settlers are still living there. They are thoroughly Americanized; but among them are later comers from Norway, who are able to speak the Norwegian tongue. Many of them are relatives of Lars Larson, the leader of the sloop party. Any one visiting Kendall now will find Mr. Harvig, Knut Orsland, Rasmus Davidson, John Johnson, Henry Orsland, and Mr. Shulstad, with their families, besides several others.

In this manner began the great Scandinavian exodus of the nineteenth century, which has brought to our shores one and a quarter million immigrants; and thus was founded the first settlement which has been followed by so many large and thrifty ones throughout the Northwest. As the sloop party will always be of the greatest interest to all Scandinavians and their descendants in this country, I have taken pains to ascertain who they were. By the aid of some of the survivors, and various others who knew them, I believe I am able to present an almost perfect list. I hold the list subject to future revision and correction, but I do not think it will be found to contain many errors. Here it is:

- 1- 3. Lars Larson, i Jeilane, wife and daughter, now Mrs. Atwater.
- 4- 9. Cornelius Nelson Hersdal, wife and four children.
- 10-13. Johannes Stene, wife and two children.
- 14-18. Oyen Thompson (Thorson), wife and three children.
- 19-25. Daniel Stenson Rossadal, wife and five children.
- 26-30. Thomas Madland, wife and three children. The above named six families were the owners of the sloop, of which Lars Larson owned the largest share.
- 31-35. Simon Lima, wife and three children.
- 36-37. Nels Nelson Hersdal and wife Bertha.
- 38. Jacob Anderson (Slogvig).
- 39. Knud Anderson (Slogvig).
- 40. Sara Larson, deaf and dumb sister of Lars Larson.
- 41-42. Henrik Christopherson Hervig and wife.

43. Ole Johnson.
44. Gudmund Haugaas.
45. Thorstein Olson Bjodland.
46. George Johnson.
47. Andrew (Endre) Dahl, the cook.
48. Halvor Iverson.
49. Nels Thompson, a brother of Oyen Thompson.
50. Ole Olson Hetletvedt.
51. Andrew Stangeland.
52. Lars Olson, the captain.
53. Mr. Erikson.

I have myself talked with eight of the sloop passengers, viz.: Thorstein Olson Bjodland, Mrs. Lars Larson and her daughter Mrs. Atwater, Nels Nelson and his wife, Mrs. Hulda Olson, Mrs. Martha Fellows, and Mrs. John Mitchell; and I have corresponded with a ninth and tenth, Mrs. Sara T. Richey and Mrs. Serena Anderson. Gudmund Haugaas was an educated man, and acted both as minister and physician for the first Norwegian immigrants, thus being the first Norwegian who practiced medicine and preached the gospel in America, within this century. He died a wealthy man in California.

Five of this memorable "Restaurationen" party are still living, viz.: Mrs. Sara T. Richey, a daughter of Oyen Thompson. She was born March 9, 1818, 14 miles south of Stavanger, Norway, and now resides at Guthrie Center, Iowa. Mrs. Martha Fellows, born in Tysver parish, Norway, September 27, 1823. Mrs. Margaret Allen Atwater, daughter of Lars Larson. She was born on the sloop September 2, 1825, and resides at Western Springs, Cook county, Ill. These three became the wives of Americans, and as a consequence they, with their offspring, now bear English names. The fourth is Mrs. Hulda Olson, who still bears a Norwegian name. She is the daughter of Daniel Rossdal, and was half a year old when she embarked in the sloop. She now resides at Sheridan, La Salle county, Ill. The fifth is Mrs. Serena Anderson, daughter of Thomas Madland, and widow of Jacob Anderson Slogvig. She was born in Stavanger, Norway, January 1, 1814, and now resides in Fruit, California. It will be seen that all the five survivors are women. The last survivor of the men was Nels Nelson, who



was born July 4, 1800, and died in La Salle county, Ill., September 21, 1886.

From 1825 to 1836, there was but little immigration from Norway. There were as yet no regular vessels for this purpose. Those who did emigrate came by the way of Gothenborg, or Hamburg or Havre, and the most of them joined the colony in Kendall, N. Y. I have been able to trace a considerable number of these, and will give two examples. Gudmund Sandsberg, an educated Norwegian, came to New York in 1829. His daughter married a Mr. Mitchell, brother-in-law of Mrs. Inger Mitchell, and her son now owns a cigar factory in Ottawa, Ill. Ole Olson also came from Norway in 1825. He went to Kendall and thence to Niagara Falls, where he married a Miss Chamberlain and worked in a paper mill. Mrs. Inger Mitchell informed me that she lived with his family in Niagara Falls for one year. Ole Olson finally came west and settled in La Salle county, and his son, Porter C. Olson, became captain (afterwards colonel) of Co. F, of the 36th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, in the War of Secession. He was struck by a musket ball, which entered his breast and passed through his body in the region of the heart, in the bloody battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, dying almost instantly, his last words being, "Oh, help me, Lord."

Of course a lot of letters were written to relatives and friends in Norway, and these were read by hundreds who were anxious to better their fortunes. Finally Knud Slogvig, one of the sloop passengers, returned to Norway in 1835, and the news that he had arrived at his old home in the Skjold district created the greatest excitement. People traveled hundreds of miles to see and talk with him. This led to the great exodus of 1836, when the two Köhler brigs were fitted out in Stavanger and departed that summer loaded with 150 to 200 passengers for New York. The American fever continued, calling for one ship in 1837, and several in 1838; and the fever has continued to rage ever since, culminating, as heretofore stated, in 1882.

But only a small number of the immigrants of 1836 went to Kendall. They continued their journey to Chicago, and thence to La Salle county, where the second Norwegian settlement had

already been founded. It appears that this location had been selected by the restless Kleng Peerson. Kleng was doubtless the first Norwegian who ever came west of the lakes. He certainly visited La Salle county as early as 1834, and possibly earlier. He claims he had a vision. He had been on a pedestrian tour west of Chicago, to the vicinity of Ottawa. Weary and hungry, he lay down on a hill to rest, and saw in his fancy fields of waving grain and large herds of cattle feeding. He interpreted this as a token from Almighty God that his countrymen should come here and settle. He forgot his pain and hunger, thanked God that he had permitted his eyes to behold this beautiful region, and decided to advise his countrymen to come west and settle there. He thought of Moses, who from the mountain had looked into the land of promise. He returned to Kendall, and in the spring of 1835 he, with several others, moved out to Illinois and founded the so-called Fox River settlement, near Ottawa. I have myself examined the public records, and found that the following Norwegians purchased land in the towns of Mission, Miller, and Rutland, La Salle county, in 1835: Kleng Peerson, Carrie Nelson (the mother of Mrs. Mitchell), Gjert G. Hovland, Thorstein Olson Bjodland, Nels Thompson, Jacob Anderson Slogvig and Gudmund Haugaas. It will be noticed that nearly all these are sloop people.

The immigrants of 1838 nearly all went to La Salle county, and the colony became one of the largest and most prosperous Norwegian settlements in the United States. The immigrants of 1837 also intended to go to the Fox River settlement; but when they arrived in Chicago they heard unfavorable reports from there, so they sent three men south into Iroquois county, where it was reported good land was to be had. The three men returned with a most brilliant report; the result being that a large number at once proceeded to Iroquois county, where they founded, in the summer of 1837, the third Norwegian settlement in America,—the so-called Beaver Creek settlement. But it proved to be a failure. The land was low and swampy, and the air filled with malaria. Many of the settlers were taken sick and some died, and in 1839 the settlement was abandoned.

The Beaver Creek settlement is usually regarded as the third Norwegian settlement in America; but Hans Valder, — who was born October 18, 1813, and still lives in Newburgh, Minn., where he located in 1853, having come to America in 1837, — informs me that he went at once to a small Norwegian settlement in Adrian, Mich., where he found Ingbret Ingbretson Narvig and several others who had lived there a whole year. Narvig may safely be regarded as the first Norwegian to settle in Michigan. The Adrian settlement became entirely Americanized, and has been almost forgotten; but if it is to be counted, it bears the date of 1836 and takes rank as the third, making Beaver Creek the fourth.

Kleng Peerson was a restless fellow. The records show that he bought land in La Salle county, but did not settle on it. He did not care to work, but he got his living by visiting among his relatives and friends. He looked upon himself as a pathfinder and father of Norwegian immigration. How good a man he was, I do not know. He left a wife, Catherine, in Norway, but in the Bishop Hill Colony in Henry county, Ill., married a woman in 1847, and left her the next day. At the houses where he visited, he spent his time knitting mittens and socks, and talking about his extensive travels. He finally went to Texas, where he died at a very advanced age in 1868. His countrymen have put a small monument upon his grave.

The first Norwegian settler in Wisconsin was Ole Nattestad, who, in 1838, settled in Rock county, near Beloit. He was soon joined by his brother, Ansten Nattestad, and in the course of time a large and prosperous settlement grew up in Rock county and across the State line in Illinois — the so-called Jefferson Prairie and Rock Prairie settlements.

The second Norwegian settlement in Wisconsin, and the sixth in America, was the so-called Muskego settlement, in Racine county. Thirty to forty people located there in 1839, and in 1840 they were joined by several others. Hans Heg, colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, War of Secession, was the son of one of those who came to Muskego in 1840. Here appeared the first Norwegian newspaper published

in America. It was called *Nordlyset* (Northern Light), and made its appearance in 1847.

The third settlement in Wisconsin, and the seventh in America, was the now large and prosperous Koshkonong settlement in Dane county. It is still the wealthiest and most widely-known Norwegian settlement in America. It was founded in 1840. The first Norwegian settlers there were:

Omen Anderson made C. E. No. 7332, June 22, 1840, for west half of southeast quarter of section 1, town 5 north, range 12 east.

Björn Anderson, June 22, 1840—my father.

Lars Olson made C. E. 7333, June 22, 1840, for the east half of the southwest quarter of section 1, town 5 north, range 12 east.

Foster Olson made C. E. No. 7334, June 22, 1840, for the west half of the northeast quarter of section 2, town 5 north, range 12 east.

Nils Larson made C. E. No. 7035, May 6, 1840, for the northwest quarter of section 2, town 6 north, range 12 east.

Magany Buttleson made C. E. No. 7033, May 6, 1840, for the northwest quarter of section 2, town 6 north, range 12 east.

Gunnuel Oleson Windeg made C. E. No. 7129, May 22, 1840, for the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 35, town 6 north, range 12 east.

Lars Davidson made C. E. No. 7944, December 8, 1840, for the south half of the southwest quarter of section 28, town 7 north, range 12 east.

Nils Seaverson made C. E. No. 7034, May 6, 1840, for south half of the southwest quarter of section 35, town 7 north, range 12 east.

All of these bought land in Dane county in 1840.

The first Norwegians located in Chicago in 1836. Halstein Torrison and Johan Larsen have the honor of being the first two. Halstein Torrison's house was on Wells street, on the ground now occupied by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad passenger station. He was the first one to get his own home in that city, where the Norwegians and their children now number more than 50,000.

The Norwegian Lutheran church in America was organized in Dane county, in 1844. A lay Dane, C. L. Clausen, had previously been ordained by a German Lutheran minister, and had been preaching in Muskego and elsewhere. In the Fox river settlement in Illinois, a far-famed Norwegian lay preacher, Elling Eielson, had been holding gospel meetings and had built a house, the attic of which was used as his chapel. In 1844, the



Rev. J. W. C. Dietrichson, a Lutheran minister educated and ordained in Norway, came to America and preached his first sermon in the town of Albion, Dane county, August 30th of the same year; and on October 10, the Norwegians met with Mr. Dietrichson on the same grounds and organized a Lutheran congregation. On October 13, 1844, another congregation was organized by Dietrichson in Pleasant Springs, Dane county. That same autumn, these two congregations began the building of churches. The church in Pleasant Springs was completed first, and dedicated December 19, 1844. The other, located in the town of Christiana, was dedicated January 31, 1845. The lay preacher, Elling Eielson, came to America in 1839, and was ordained by Rev. F. A. Hoffman at Duncan's Grove, near Chicago, October 3, 1843. L. C. Clausen, the Dane, came to America in August, 1843, and located in Muskego settlement in Racine county. He was ordained by the Rev. L. F. E. Krause, October 18, 1843. The erection of a church building was begun in the spring of 1844, and the dedication took place March 13, 1845. Thus it appears that the Muskego church was begun and probably finished first, but the two churches in Dane county were the first to be dedicated. Rev. J. W. C. Dietrichson did not come to America before 1844, but he had been educated and ordained in Norway; hence the Norwegians usually date the beginning of the Norwegian Lutheran church with his arrival, although I suppose the Muskego church must have had some sort of organization, inasmuch as it had united in calling Clausen as pastor and had built a church edifice. There is some controversy between Racine and Dane counties on this point, but I think I state the matter accurately by saying that the first church begun and built by the Norwegian immigrants in this country was the Muskego church, but that the two churches in Dane county were the first to be dedicated, and that the Dane county churches were the first to adopt a written constitution and written articles of faith. In this statement I do not take into account the meeting-house built by Elling Eielson in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1842. This was his private property and was never dedicated.

Such was the feeble beginning of the Norwegian immigration.

This is the first chapter of their history in this country. He who continues the story will find a rapidly increasing population, and many new settlements to deal with. The material grows rapidly more abundant and complicated. The Norwegian group of our population is today scattered throughout the United States. There are hundreds of churches and ministers, scores of newspapers, and a large number of colleges and academies. Scandinavian professorships have been established in many of the leading American universities and colleges. The author of this paper had the honor of filling the first chair of this kind.<sup>1</sup> This large body of Norwegians become Americanized fully as rapidly as any other class of immigrants from the European continent. They acquire the English language easily, and make most loyal citizens. They are by nature industrious and thrifty, and pay much attention to the proper education of their children. It is universally admitted that the Norwegians are among the most desirable immigrants to this country from Europe. While the Norwegians have filled a considerable number of political offices, national, state and county, and as a rule with great credit to themselves, they are not an office-seeking class. The Norwegian press is, generally speaking, enlightened, and exceedingly loyal to the highest interest of America and her institutions.

You should not blame the foreigners for clinging to their language and traditions. By so doing they bridge the Atlantic ocean and bring to this country the fruits of all the progress made from year to year in Europe. By clinging to their foreign tongues, the immigrants and their descendants keep in touch with the mother country and contribute an incalculable amount of intellectual wealth to their adopted country. Much of this would be lost if the immigrants cast their foreign garments away immediately upon their landing in America.

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<sup>1</sup> In the University of Wisconsin, 1875.

# ALLOUEZ, AND HIS RELATIONS TO LA SALLE.<sup>1</sup>

BY JOSEPH STEPHEN LA BOULE.

Wisconsin and the whole Northwest owe a debt of gratitude to Father Claude Jean Allouez. Bancroft said of him: "Allouez has imperishably connected his name with the progress of discovery in the West." J. Gilmary Shea says: "Allouez was not inferior in zeal or ability to any of the great missionaries of his time. \* \* \* As a fearless and devoted missionary, one faithful to his high calling, a man of zeal and worth, he is entitled to every honor."<sup>2</sup> In a letter dated October 24, 1674, Père Dablon, a prudent and conservative writer, characterizes Allouez in a few simple words, as<sup>3</sup> "that saintly and true missionary." Many of Allouez's contemporaries did not hesitate to call him another St. Francis Xavier,<sup>4</sup> which is, at least, strong evidence of the exalted opinion the Catholic people of New France entertained of the missionary's work and personal worth.

His own accounts of his work are extremely unpretentious; they characterize the missionary as a practical and clear-minded, a scholarly and saintly man; and his stalwart virtue reminds one of the early Christian Apostles. Having chosen as his field of labor the Huron and Ottawa nations in the Lake Superior and Lake Michigan country—in what was then the Far

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<sup>1</sup> Address delivered at State Historical Convention at Madison, February 23, 1899. Father La Boule is professor of ecclesiastical history at the Salesianum, St. Francis, Wis. He has in preparation *The Life and Memoirs of Père Claude Jean Allouez*.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup> *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley* (N. Y., 1853), p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> *Relations Inédites de la Nouvelle France, 1672-1679* (Paris, 1861), vol. ii, p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Rochemonteix, *Jésuites et la Nouvelle France* (Paris, 1895-96), tome iii, p. 536.

West — he labored, with very few intermissions of rest, for more than twenty-four years — from 1665 to 1689 — within the limits of present Wisconsin and Illinois. Rightly, then, Allouez may be regarded as the founder of Indian missions among the aborigines of Wisconsin and Illinois.<sup>1</sup> He is held in grateful and sacred memory by unbiased historians, and by all honest men and women, regardless of race or creed. Yet the name and reputation of Allouez have been trifled with, and, it would seem, by some concerted plan.

Between Allouez and La Salle there existed a mutual dislike, which the missionary in a few instances evinced by refusing to meet the latter. Special stress has been put upon this apparently suspicious conduct, to make him out as a "wily plotter against the interests of La Salle, of New France, and of humanity in general."<sup>2</sup>

The attack made by innuendo does not touch Allouez alone. The insignificant incidents referred to by Joutel are used as a reflection upon all the Jesuits of New France; and slanders and insinuations against that order have been brought forward in order to magnify La Salle. Strangely enough, our matchless Parkman, an historian of high repute and unusually accurate research, has followed the uncritical G. Gravier,<sup>3</sup> and the anti-Jesuitical Pierre Margry, in their undue exaltation of the merits and personal qualities of La Salle. I should not criticise Parkman for having created a hero, were it not done largely at the expense of truth, and of the honor due to Jesuits in general, and to Allouez in particular. Parkman seems to have closed his eyes

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<sup>1</sup> He founded missions at Chequamegon Bay, Green Bay (Depere), at or near New London, at or near Berlin, and at or near Marinette, on the Menomonee River. Besides these, he organized the Kaskaskia missions on the Illinois River.

<sup>2</sup> The principal argument of the writers, who seem to insist that this insinuates intrigue on the part of Allouez against La Salle, is drawn from Joutel's *Journal Historique* (French's trans.), pp. 184, 190. Margry, Parkman, and the writer of "Joliet, Marquette, and La Salle," in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. iv, give undue importance to the passages in Joutel.

<sup>3</sup> Gravier, *Découvertes et Établissements de Cavalier de la Salle* (Paris, 1870).



while "the enemy sowed the cockle" which spoiled his harvest of abundant research, as collected in his *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West*. In this work I fail to find any decided and cheerful recognition of Allouez's merits, and meet only scant praise of his companions in the early Western missions; and undue importance is given to La Salle's charges against Allouez and the Jesuits.

To understand the meaning and the weight of the accusations made by La Salle's friends against our missionary, it becomes necessary to glance at the early life and leading traits of character of La Salle, and also to consider the conditions prevailing at that time in New France. From the relations of La Salle to the members of the Jesuit order in general, it is not difficult to understand his indirect charges and unfriendly attitude to Allouez in particular.

#### PART I. — LA SALLE.

La Salle sought and received admission into the ranks of the Jesuit order, in France, on October 5, 1658. The only complaint his superiors made of him is embodied in the words characterizing him as *Homo inquietus*, "a restless, unsettled man."<sup>1</sup> They say of him, uniformly, that he had a gifted mind and great energy, but little judgment and less prudence.<sup>2</sup> He was too restless to remain longer than a year at any place; always wished to be where he was not, and not to remain where, by the order of his superiors, he actually was. He so importuned his superiors to let him go to Portugal to prepare himself for the foreign missions, that his father general, Oliva, after prudently but kindly refusing the request several times, and finding him ever restless and dissatisfied, allowed him, in the year 1677, to sever his connection with the Jesuit order.<sup>3</sup>

He who, in the school of probation in France as a Jesuit scho-

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<sup>1</sup>Rochemonteix, tome iii, p. 44, quotes Père François de la Faluere, rector of the Jesuit college at Tours, wherein La Salle was a teacher.

<sup>2</sup>Charlevoix, *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, tome i, p. 455, gives a good description of La Salle's qualities; so does Sulte in his "Comte de Frontenac," p. 196, quoted in Rochemonteix, tome iii, p. 50, note.

<sup>3</sup>See letter of Oliva, in Rochemonteix, tome iii, pp. 47, 48.

lastic, was a *homo inquietus in suo sensu abundans*, remained the same as a layman in the world. At once he looked about for a career that would satisfy his unbridled craving for travel, enterprise, and renown. The Abbé Jean Cavelier, his brother, and, later, his companion on many of his journeys, seems to have attracted him to Canada. At any rate, Robert Cavelier, later De la Salle, was in Canada in the very year when he left the Jesuit order. Those who, from the beginning, thought his judgment unreliable, soon had reason to be confirmed in their estimate of his person and character. Dollier de Casson, who was not a Jesuit, and other companions of La Salle on the Lake Erie exploring tour in 1669, had the same opinion regarding La Salle's dreams of enterprise as had the Jesuits; they deserted him as an unsafe adventurer.

After serving his apprenticeship in woodcraft, and gaining some knowledge of the country, and having returned from the Ohio River, in 1673, as he claimed, or from the "famous voyage to China," as Dollier de Casson called the affair, he was filled with new hopes of finding the Mississippi, and thus passage to Mexico, to De Soto's Eldorado, and thence a highway to China and Japan. The accomplishment of that "robust" dream would make him master over the Mississippi and its tributaries; it would give him the monopoly of trade, establish him as commander of forts and forces, make him the lord of a vast feudal seignory, and earn for him unstinted renown. But how could he achieve this end?

The Jesuits would not approve his plan. Although they put no obstacle in his way, they seemed to regard it as impracticable. At this time they were well established in the missions of the Far West, and they seemed determined to push their work on still farther, south and west. "Shall they reap the fruits of such magnificent opportunities alone? Shall they be permitted to establish a 'New Paraguay' in the west?" Such thoughts haunted the jealous mind of La Salle. He is not in touch with the Jesuits; and he must find an ally more powerful than they. This need was met by the enterprising but unscrupulous, the "ostentatious" and "chivalrous," Louis de Buade, the Count of Frontenac, governor of New France, since the year

1672. La Salle and Frontenac were well matched. The plan concerted between these two men was to "close to the Jesuits the route to Mexico," and dislodge them in the Mississippi Valley; and, directly and indirectly, to destroy their prestige with, and influence upon, the savage, as well as the European, elements in New France.

This was a policy which could only do harm to New France. It was not only wrong, but unwise, to try to displace the Jesuits where they were already established and making fair progress. The missionaries certainly had planned, prepared, and effectively co-operated in the discovery of the Mississippi, with the expectation of being one day employed in the work of evangelizing the tribes that dwelt on its waters. In a memoir of King Louis XIV. to Frontenac, 1673,<sup>1</sup> the new governor is advised to have full regard for the Jesuits. "It is they," said the king, "who have carried the light of the faith into New France, and who, by their virtue and piety, have contributed to the establishment and growth of this colony."<sup>2</sup> Indeed, the services of the Jesuits to that country were exceedingly great. The Western Algonquins and the Hurons were by them kept faithful to France; the peace with the Iroquois was long sustained only by the efforts of the Jesuits. But for their assistance in pacifying the ever-suspicious Iroquois,<sup>3</sup> the southern road to the great lakes would have remained locked against the French traders and adventurers, long before and after Frontenac's expedition in 1673. Sound policy, then, would have dictated their continued employment as forerunners of commerce and colonization. But Frontenac, as well as his new ally, La Salle, needing money, joined in an attack upon the Jesuits.

At that time, it is necessary to know, ecclesiastical and civil parties in New France were unfortunately at variance, chiefly from two causes: (1) The first was the "brandy war," so called, which resulted from the fact that in the year 1661 Bishop Laval, of Quebec, had under severe censures forbidden the sale of

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<sup>1</sup> Archives de la Marine, Paris.

<sup>2</sup> *Relations Inédites*, tome ii, p. 346, quotes the text of this memoir.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 347, *et alibi*.

brandy to the savages. The Jesuits sided with the bishop, both because it was their duty to obey their lawful superiors in the matter, and because, in their daily intercourse with the Indians at their missions, they had only too often seen what havoc the nefarious traffic played upon the native tribes. The government, opposing this measure, at the same time granted a license to any one to sell spirituous liquors to the Indians, but, under severe penalties, forbade the latter to become guilty of drunkenness.<sup>1</sup> In years previous to this, however, the governmental and church authorities had fully agreed on the policy approved by the bishop and the Jesuits. (2) The second cause of disunion between the civil and church authorities was this: Frontenac believed that the Indian villages, kept apart from French settlements, would never result in civilizing the natives. He wished at once a complete fusion of the two races, by bringing them into close contact. The Jesuit missionaries insisted that such a plan would result in the corruption and irrecoverable loss of the Indians; the Indians would not become French, but the French would become Indians.<sup>2</sup> The Jesuit plan was to keep the Indians in separate villages, until, by gradual advancement in the civilized modes of life, they were fitted to enter independently into the race of life.

The principal direct object of Frontenac's ruling seems to have been the granting of new trading licenses to friends of his, at various posts where hitherto the missionaries had dwelt alone in peace with the Indians, such as the Sault Ste. Marie, Michillimackinac, Green Bay, and elsewhere. The plan of Gallicizing the Indians was ostensibly a very patriotic measure; but it was copied from the colonies of the English and Dutch of New England, where, it is a known fact, no half-breed village ever resulted from the promiscuous relation of whites and Indians.

Such was the condition of things in Canada about the time when Allouez was active in the Far West, preaching the gospel to our Winnebagoes, Outagamies, Mascoutens, Miamies, Menomonees, and Illinois. Since 1665 he had labored in our State,

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<sup>1</sup> *Relations Inédites*, tome ii, p. 351.

<sup>2</sup> See Shea's *Mississippi Valley*, p. 80.



establishing in all five missions, until in 1676 he left Wisconsin, to work no less zealously among the Illinois. Allouez was the missionary at the most advanced post in the West. Both Jesuit *esprit de corps* and his own fatherly affection for his neophytes would prevent him from being a loving friend of La Salle. So much for the general reasons of Allouez's probable dislike for his forthcoming rival as an explorer and a reformer of the Western French colonies.

#### PART II.—ALLOUEZ'S AVERSION TO LA SALLE.

In due course of time, Allouez must have concluded that La Salle, like his patron, suffered from "Jesuit-phobia" — a mental disease not uncommon in those days, when, in France, Jansenism was in the ascendancy; he must also have learned by close observation of events that La Salle, when left to himself, was an incompetent explorer, and a menace to the missions as well as to the interests of Old and New France.

That La Salle hated the Jesuits seems clear from numerous facts. He readily connived at Frontenac's studied and artful efforts to minimize the merits of the Jesuits of New France. The letters of La Salle to Frontenac, as late as 1680, and of Frontenac to influential men in France, go so far as to assert that Joliet was an impostor,<sup>1</sup> and that the Jesuits really had made no discoveries of importance, and no progress in converting the natives. By so doing, they both cleared the way for their own interests at the French court. Again, if the *Mémoire sur M. de La Salle* and the *Historie de La Salle*<sup>2</sup> were inspired by La Salle,—purporting, as these do, to come from

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<sup>1</sup> Memoir addressed by La Salle to Frontenac in November, 1680. Here the writer intimates that Joliet went but little beyond the mouth of the Illinois. Parkman quotes the note, *La Salle*, p. 106. See also, Margry, tome i, p. 337, *note*; and Rochemonteix, tome iii, p. 69.

<sup>2</sup> Quoted and, strange to say, half approved by Parkman in *La Salle*, pp. 95-107; of which he nevertheless says, "it embodies the statements of a man of intense partisan feeling" and "often rests on its own unsupported authority." This document seems to come from the noted Jansenist Arnaud. Cf. Margry, tome i, p. 345; and Rochemonteix, tome iii, p. 57, *note*.

information given by himself to his anonymous friend in France — then, indeed, he acted the part of a venomous reviler.

What shall we say of the story recorded in the same memoir of La Salle's anonymous friend, in which we are informed of an attempt made by a Nicholas Perrot to poison La Salle? The name of the alleged culprit seems purposely invented to throw discredit on the famous voyager and faithful friend of the Jesuits. The commander of Fort Frontenac<sup>1</sup> recovered from the hemlock and verdigris administered to him in a salad, and pardoned the would-be assassin, who confessed his crime, saying that the Jesuits had instigated him to the murderous act. "To avoid giving the matter notoriety, and lest he should do the Jesuits the slightest injury"<sup>2</sup> — La Salle says in a letter to the Prince de Conti (cited in Parkman's *La Salle*, p. 105), that he pardons the said Nicholas Perrot, and retains him in his service indefinitely. If the latter was the famous voyager of that name, — as Parkman, we think incorrectly, assumes, — then how in the name of justice and prudence could Frontenac, later on, give the alleged scoundrel an important trading-license?<sup>3</sup> And shall we suppose the Jesuits so idiotic as to make a friend of Perrot in later years — the man who, under the supposition of Parkman, had once made traitors and assassins of them? In the same letter, speaking of the Jesuits as his enemies, "against whom he needed," as he said, "a strong protection," he refers to his enterprise that involved the conquest of the Misississippi Valley from the Jesuits, and the laying open to himself of the riches of Mexico, and then utters words of no uncertain sound: "My enterprise traverses the commercial operations of certain persons [Jesuits] who will find it hard to endure it. \* \* \*

The route which I close against them, gave them facilities for

<sup>1</sup> La Salle built this fort, in 1673, at the site of the present Kingston, on Lake Ontario. See Parkman and Rochemonteix on the subject.

<sup>2</sup> The inspired memoir gave to the matter a notoriety where it did most harm.

<sup>3</sup> There were, beyond all doubt, a number of Perrots in New France, which then was reported as having from 900 to 1,200 inhabitants: and Nicholas was a common baptismal name, and is so yet among the Canadians.

an advantageous correspondence with Mexico."<sup>1</sup> To my knowledge, no evidence exists to the effect that the Jesuits ever wished to "close against La Salle the route" which by royal commission he was entitled to open, provided he had obtained such rights in a lawful way, and did not interfere with their own equally patented rights as missionaries and explorers. Who, then, is the aggressor? Evidently La Salle. The letter quoted is dated October 31, 1678.

In the year following (1679), he begins to open the route so often referred to, by launching the *Griffin*, the first ship that set sail on our Great Lakes; and sending her to the Jesuit missions at Sault Ste. Marie and Michillimackinac, thence to the entrance of Green Bay, near Washington Island. By the royal grant of 1678,<sup>2</sup> La Salle was expressly forbidden to traffic with the Ottawas. Nevertheless, supported as he knew he was by the unscrupulous governor, his patron, he freely traded with them wherever he could, and instead of following his original plan of descending towards Chicago river, at the foot of Lake Michigan, he loaded his ship with peltries and sent it back to Canada. So doing, he could not fail to vex the traders already established at Michillimackinac and other Ottawa posts. Besides, he and some of his companions here acted out Frontenac's liquor-and-colonization policy. The Jesuits, who had accorded him and his party an unfeigned welcome, could not look with complacency upon such nefarious traffic, and public transgression of established law and order. Could Allouez, who surely had heard of La Salle's adventures and chicanery, rejoice at his prospective invasion of the Illinois country?

Misfortunes attend his path; his companions desert him at every opportunity, and the *Griffin* does not return to port — she probably goes down, with all her crew, in some fierce storm. His troubles enhance his morbid suspicions of Jesuit intrigue, and Allouez is doomed to be the special victim. The latter had probably met him in Montreal in 1669, and must at some time have become acquainted with him, his character, and his incipient enterprises. Allouez must also have met him at the great

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<sup>1</sup> Parkman, *La Salle*, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup> This is dated May 12, 1678. See text in Parkman, p. 113.

ceremony of taking possession of the Ottawa country, on June 14, 1671.<sup>1</sup> Through letters from Pere Julien Garnier, of the Seneca mission among the Iroquois, he was, no doubt,—as Shea indicates in a note in his *Mississippi Valley*, p. 69,—informed of La Salle's suspicious character. When, therefore, in 1679 La Salle came to the Illinois mission, where Allouez had worked from 1677, the latter had reason to leave. What Jesuit would have confidence in the habitual reviler of their persons, work, and order? Who that was a loyal Frenchman could sanction the persistent and officially-countenanced violation of royal ordinances? What missionary could be indifferent to the dangers resulting from the indiscriminate sale of spirituous liquors, and in the promiscuous mingling of corrupt Frenchmen and newly-converted Indians?

If at any time Allouez opened his heart to any one regarding the dislike he felt, and even grant that some Indian convert—be he called "Monso" or by any other name; be he Illinois, Miami, or Iroquois,<sup>2</sup>—had therefore intrigued against La Salle,—which I do not admit until better evidence is adduced for such a supposition than is offered by Margry, Gravier, and Parkman; what does it prove, but that the Indians possibly were themselves aware of wrong-doing in the following of La Salle; or that, suspicious and treacherous as they were, they now practiced on La Salle and his newly-arrived colony what they—both Illinois and Iroquois—had frequently been guilty of in their treatment of the Jesuit missionaries? Allouez himself shortly before, in 1677-78, had suffered such treatment at the hands of the Illinois.<sup>3</sup>

La Salle's visionary blunders were redeemed only by his success in the exploration of the lower Mississippi in 1682, and

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<sup>1</sup> Such, at least, is our inference from remarks found in Sulte, *Histoire des Canadiens Français*, tome v, pp. 18, 19, quoted in Rochmonteix, tome iii, pp. 58, 59.

<sup>2</sup> Vague rumors are hinted, such as that Allouez had carefully spread the report that La Salle was the enemy of the Illinois and that the latter was now coming into their country in order to "les donner a manger aux Iroquois," etc. (to give them up to the Iroquois as food to eat).—Quoted in Parkman, *La Salle*, p. 222.

<sup>3</sup> Rochmonteix, tome iii, p. 534.



possibly by that of the Ohio, in 1670 or later. Soberly considered, this was no gigantic feat after the Jesuits had paved the way; and since Frontenac, jointly with Louis XIV., supported La Salle with men and means. All his other enterprises proved a failure, despite the enormous energy expended in their attempted achievement. The "journey to China" in 1669; the fiasco at Michillimackinac, ten years later (1679); the destruction by the Iroquois of his forts at Crevecoeur and St. Louis (built respectively in 1680 and 1681); his repeated useless crossing and recrossing of the entire territory in search of his men, scattered all over by continued blundering of their captain, were sufficient to awaken distrust in any man regarding the mental soundness of the leader. But the climax came in 1685. Returning from France in that year, accompanied by a little fleet under Captain Beaujeau, La Salle absolutely failed to find, a second time, the mouths of the Mississippi which he had discovered in 1682. The colony which he wished to establish at that place; in order to realize his life's ambition,—the conquest of Mexico,—was utterly ruined on the swampy shores of the Gulf of Mexico; and the infatuated explorer in two full years could not find the Mississippi. Why? Because, in 1682, he had taken the latitude but could not take the longitude of the place where that river emptied into the Gulf.<sup>1</sup> More than that, during two years, from 1685 to 1687, he did not, probably could not, extricate himself from the perplexed position in which a great mistake and his ridiculous pride had placed him. For good reasons, Beaujeu, the captain of the "Joly,"—the principal vessel of the expedition, which brought the colony to the Gulf in 1685,—had left him.

A Jesuit, the venerable Father Allouez, hundreds of miles from the scene of misery and disaster, at the Illinois mission breathes God's free air in peace with his Indians and with Tonty, his friend and master at the fort. The aged and revered missionary must furnish a clue to the latest and "most artful conspiracy" that Jesuits have formed to bring on La Salle's final disaster and his death. It seems to me no exaggeration to say that such is

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Parkman's statement, *La Salle*, p. 351.

the object and import of allusions made incidental to the surprise manifested by Allouez, according to Joutel, when he was told by the survivors of La Salle's party, returning to Fort St. Louis in 1687, that the latter was in good health and coming up to the fort.<sup>1</sup> But "the trouble which the missionary could not conceal" does not prove a conspiracy. If he knew of La Salle's last failure, he had good reason to avoid him who, to his own knowledge, was a blunderer, and an abuser of royal trust. La Salle had, as Parkman seems to credit him, deceived the king as to his designs. He had allured poor soldiers, and men, women and children into a trap. And, worse than all, La Salle had intended to draw 15,000 Illinois braves from Allouez's mission to help him conquer Mexico. Were not such considerations enough to create anxiety and trouble in the heart of the aged missionary?

If Allouez really had connived at conspiracies with the Illinois against La Salle, Tonty, the noble lieutenant of the fort, the real "secular hero of the West," would not have suffered the intriguer, nor would he have remained a warm friend and admirer of Allouez. Moreover, can Joutel be trusted? A man who could deceive a Tonty, and all the unfortunate denizens of that village and military post, and then, cool-headed, carry the lie with him all the way back to France up to October, 1688, can hardly be trusted in print, even though he confess his lie.

One more question remains to be answered: How did the Jesuits know of La Salle's failure?<sup>2</sup> This is Parkman's apparent last trump in the game he enacts between Allouez and La Salle. No certainty exists that Allouez or any of the Jesuits knew of that failure before the death of La Salle (March 19, 1687), or before the arrival of the survivors of the doomed party at Fort St. Louis, in the summer of 1687. Still, it is probable that they had some information before the dates mentioned.

To prove that they did know of it some time before 1687, it is surmised that Allouez got secret information from France — from Jesuits of course, through Beaujeu, who returned in 1685.

<sup>1</sup> Parkman, *La Salle*, pp. 431-433. Joutel, *Journ. Histor.*, as quoted previously.

<sup>2</sup> Parkman, *La Salle*, p. 433.

Some time after the return of the latter, a memoir was addressed to M. de Seignelay, minister of the Colonies, affirming that "La Salle had made a blunder, and landed his colony not at the mouth of the Mississippi, but at another place;" and the document further asks permission for the Jesuits to continue the work in which La Salle had failed. The value of the alleged document is not as yet ascertained. But if it is genuine, and was presented before the return to France of Joutel and the brother of La Salle (Père Cavelier), then indeed "Cicero has discovered the Catilines," who have conspired against the noble Norman, the ambitious but honorable and now fallen La Salle! There they stand with blood-stained swords — Beaujeu, his wife, and the Jesuits! — If Beaujeu returned in 1685, and if he knew of La Salle's failure, was he obliged to keep it a secret? Common interests would dictate that he seek relief for the deserted colony. In that case, the Jesuits, who were greatly interested in their missions in the Mississippi Valley, received the news through the natural channel. Thus the memoir referred to was a justifiable — nay, a charitable — step toward a rectification of La Salle's blunders.

But it is by no means certain that Beaujeu knew of La Salle's failure — departing, as he did, from an unknown spot which, after all, might be the mouth of the Mississippi. In that case, through whom may Father Allouez have heard of La Salle's failure on the Gulf of Mexico in the summer of 1687? I maintain with Father Jacker,<sup>1</sup> that Tonty himself was the one who unveiled the mystery. Having heard at Michillimackinac of the return of Beaujeu and his ship to France, and of the abandoned state of the new colony on the shores of the Gulf, he (in February, 1686) set out to find La Salle and his associates at the mouth of the Mississippi.<sup>2</sup> Reaching the mouth of that river he traveled many leagues east and west, and found no trace of La Salle. This it was that established the fact of the explorer's blunder. In such case, it is beyond question that Tonty's report reached the ears of those in France who were interested in La Salle's enterprise — two years and some

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<sup>1</sup> "La Salle and the Jesuits," *Cath. Quart. Rev.*, vol. iii, p. 425.

<sup>2</sup> Parkman, *La Salle*, p. 428, note.

months before Joutel and Cavelier, in October, 1688, brought the same news to France. In such case, furthermore, is it very strange to hear that Father Allouez "is surprised" at the news which the illfated survivors of La Salle's party brought to Fort St. Louis, where the aged missionary lay sick at the time? He probably knew of La Salle's failure by letters from France, and it is more than likely Tonty had informed him of the same fact long before.

Now all considered,—the circumstance that led to La Salle's enterprises; his early relations to the Jesuits in general, and his alliance with Frontenac and his party; La Salle's character and reverses, his incapacity, and consequent suspicions,—there is more than sufficient reason to explain Allouez's dislike to the man. On the other hand, there is no evidence to substantiate the various artful, vicious hints made at intrigue and conspiracy on the part of Allouez against La Salle. Not any of the charges, if made before a tribunal of unbiased judges, would convict Allouez. He was a man of peace; and, rather than have altercations with La Salle and his "rival missionaries," he acted the part of Abraham with his cousin Lot. (Genesis, xiv, 8, 9.)

#### CONCLUSION.

I have not attempted to make a hero or saint of the missionary and apostle of our State; what I have endeavored to do, in this paper, is to expose the ignoble aspersions made on the character of that worthy, and in many respects saintly and heroic, man, who manifested the "life that was within him" by an unpretentious, but in every way fruitful, career, of useful sacrifice. The "hero of portentous, colossal proportions," the La Salle of Parkman and Margry, taken out of the mist of pretended, unreal persecution by the Jesuits, and viewed in the sunlight of truth, sinks down to a common-sized statue, with many unseemly blemishes on his shrunken figure. "The idol shows its feet of clay."

It is extremely unfortunate that such deep-going and far-reaching differences ever arose between ruling elements in New France. The main blame falls upon Frontenac and his party,



who duped Louis XIV. and his court into a policy that established an empire in an empire. The jealousies and discords in New France soon invited the interference of England and the Dutch. The result is summed up in a few words of Scripture (Luke, xi, 17): "Every kingdom that is divided against itself shall be destroyed."

## SOME DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HISTORY OF OUR LEAD REGION.<sup>1</sup>

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BY JOHN N. DAVIDSON.

Upon the greater part of the area of Wisconsin the glacial epochs made records that are not to be found upon the hills and valleys of our lead region. Let any one go, in the southern portion of our State, from Lake Michigan westward to the Mississippi, he will find, after he has traversed the region tributary to the Rock River, that he has left behind him the land of lakes, of marshes, of cup-like hollows, of rounded hills, and of boulders. He has come into a land where nature, for an untold number of centuries, has been perfecting her system of drainage. The streams flow in valleys deeply cut between bluffs of sharp outline. There are no marshes here, nor lakes; and no boulders bear silent testimony to the former existence and, later, passing away of the icy mechanism that broke them from their native rocks, and gave to each new form and place.

As distinctive almost as its geological aspect is the history, as the term is commonly used, of the Wisconsin lead region. It is not simply that French traders found here material for making bullets, nor that a few Indians, in scratching the surface of the earth for lead ore, did here what none in other parts of what is now Wisconsin had opportunity of doing. The French did not make Wisconsin, the marble figure that our State has put into the national hall of statuary to the contrary notwithstanding—that noble figure, which, wherever it should stand, ought to be called by the honored name of René Menard, even though it must needs suggest the years of his strength rather than those of his enfeebled age. If what the first white

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<sup>1</sup> Address before the State Historical Convention at Madison, February 23, 1899.

men, save the shrewd and independent Radisson and his brother-in-law Groseilliers, wrought for and fought for had come to pass, Wisconsin, or any political entity like it, would not have been. No more — and really no less — than the subjects of the Bourbons, did the Indians found Wisconsin, or begin the distinctive history of its lead region.

Without pride of race or of nationality, but with simple regard for historic verity, we may say that, aside from a few French who came from the southward, those who began the settlement of then unnamed Wisconsin were unmistakably Americans. By this I do not mean to say that they were New Englanders. They would probably have been inclined to resent rather than favor the supposition that any of their ancestors came over in the "Mayflower." Few of them came from the region east of the Hudson; and, for that matter, not many from New York, the State that, more than any other, has furnished models for our political institutions, and from which emigrated so large a proportion of the settlers who made the first homes in our southeastern counties. Most of those who really began the permanent settlement of our lead region, and so of our State, were from Missouri or Kentucky. Next in order, as sources of this immigration, let us rank the States whose southern borders are washed by the Ohio. If we look farther to the east for a parental or, perhaps, yet more remote home, we shall very probably find it somewhere west of the settlements on the Atlantic coast, and between the line that separates Pennsylvania from New York, and north of the southern limits of Virginia. That is another way of saying that for the still more distant ancestral home of many — let me not be misunderstood as daring to say most — of these emigrants, we must look to the north of Ireland, where yet abide those kinsmen of theirs who defeated the plans of a Gladstone and thwarted the wish of a people.

Perhaps in some historian's manuscript there has been written a classification of American States such as I have not yet seen in print. He may have classified them according to what we may call the characteristic manner in which their early settlers came to them. Of some, as of most of the Atlantic states, he would say, "These are States of the ship; for thus came the

men who founded them." Of others, as of Connecticut,—considered apart from the New Haven settlement,—New Hampshire, Vermont, the commonwealth of Kentucky, and the older States of what men once called the West, he may say, "These are States of the wagon; for thus their pioneers traversed the distance between the new home and the old." Another class he will call "The States of the steamboat," and among these he will place Wisconsin. And though, for our purpose, we need not pursue this classification any further, we may add that he would probably speak also of "The States of the railway," and adduce Nebraska and the Dakotas as being, of this class, the most unmistakable examples.

According to this classification, Wisconsin is a State of the steamboat. Our lead region was one of the first portions of the United States to be settled by men who could and did avail themselves of this means of transportation. It is significant that the first steamboat to land (in 1821) at Galena and at Prairie du Chien was called the "Virginia." The name suggests what influences prevailed on the rivers then called Western. About that time,—that is, in the early '20s,—lake steamers were bringing Stockbridges, Brothertowns, and Oneidas to our Green Bay region,—to a country so far off, according to America's then most eminent geographer, Dr. Jedediah Morse, that the white man would never want it; to a country which, it is more than suspected, Calhoun wished to make into an Indian territory of the north. The region between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi was good enough for that!

Such a land did those men expect to find, who came thither by way of the river whose tributaries from (the geological) Isle Wisconsin are among the most ancient streams upon the earth; the river that we call the Mississippi, or, if we separate the two words that have become welded together and translate them, the Everywhere, rather than merely the Great River. Its bluffs, and those of its tributaries, were rich in lead ore, and it was for this that these adventurers came. They did not come to get land or to make homes. They were actual or prospective diggers rather than professional miners. Though most of the early settlements became permanent ones,—and thus the men who founded them



builded better than they knew,— we should not forget, as students of our State's history, that the first comers did not intend to stay. It is to places supposed to be of temporary rather than of permanent abode, that men give such names as Hard-scrabble (Hazel Green), Shakerag (Mineral Point), Snake Hollow (Potosi), and Black Leg. A trifle better than these, are the names Beetown, Big Patch, New Diggings, Buncombe, Whig, and Democrat. Smallpox is (or was) on the other side of the Illinois line, and in Jo Daviess county. Here we come upon one of the many evidences of Kentucky influence in the early history of the lead region. For Joseph Hamilton Daviess, a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Marshall, was a Kentucky lawyer and soldier, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe while leading a cavalry charge against the Indians. We may leave this part of our subject with the remark that though some of the odd names given to early settlements, like that of Fairplay,— though even that is connected with traditions of a fight,— are not unpleasant, yet if one seek the most disagreeable village names ever used in Wisconsin, he will find them in the lead region.

There was another reason for this want of the feeling of permanence in settlement. At first the land was not for sale, and all that the government would issue to anyone was a mining lease or permit. Even after the country was surveyed, and some of its lands put upon the market, those supposed to be ore-bearing were nominally reserved. Not until August, 1842, was there passed "an act for the relief of certain settlers in Wisconsin"— those who had been refused pre-emption privileges because they had settled on what were regarded as mineral lands. For these, twice the regulation government price was asked; that is to say, they were sold at \$2.50 per acre. To say that those who were compelled to pay this price made complaint that injustice was done them, is not saying that their complaints were just. Yet under this requirement the higher price must often have been paid for poorer land.

The story of the relation of the United States government to the mines and mining population, is much too long to be told here. It presents many points of interest. We have here the

first attempt on the part of the national government to deal with what was supposed to be, and what then actually was, a distinctively mining region. The lead, apart from the land, was to be a source of revenue to the United States treasury. This object was attained, or sought to be attained, by requiring all miners to sell to licensed smelters only, and these were forbidden "to purchase or otherwise acquire" any "ore, ashes or zane" — what zane is I leave for some one to tell who is better informed than I am — "from any other person than an authorized miner or lessee." Never yet in the world's history, probably, was a special revenue secured from one section of the country, and from that section only, without arousing there the feeling that is created by real or supposed injustice. Here, however, there seems to have been comparatively little complaint; perhaps because the revenue-producing regulations were disregarded so soon, so often, and with such immunity from punishment. At first, however, diggers and smelters alike were confronted by the authority of army officers whose commands, it is probable, were generally obeyed as long as the miners were so few in number that an offender could easily be detected. At that time it seems to have been the practically accepted understanding, as well as the legal theory, that, aside from the rights of the Indians, the government held absolute ownership of land and lead. Moreover, according to the treaty of 1816, which was supplementary to that made at St. Louis in 1804 by General Harrison, the government possessed, free from all Indian claims whatsoever, as much land as would equal in area a tract five leagues square. As opposed to the view thus implied, the Winnebagoes may have thought that the land they ceded was not to consist of portions separate from each other; indeed some of the military authorities recognized the fact that there must be limits, even within the lead region, of the rights conferred by this "five league square" cession. Thus it is probable that until after the so-called Winnebago war, possibly until after the making of the Prairie du Chien treaty of 1829, special permission, as well as a lease of the usual kind, would have been — perhaps I should say actually was — required of any one who wished to mine within the limits of what is now Wisconsin.

But before 1829, the mining districts of the white men had such boundaries only as were set by their convenience, or their fears of the Indian scalping-knife.

Apparently, when the United States authorities were willing to grant leases for work within limits now belonging to Wisconsin, the miners did not take the trouble to ask for them. For this neglect, as for previous trespasses on Indian land, it does not appear that any one got into serious trouble. The government had no adequate remedy against those who were engaged merely in mining. There is reason to believe that at least a few of these, when working on land belonging to the Indians, paid them more or less in the way of rental. Whether or not this was collected indirectly, and through the smelters, as was the case with the rental demanded by the government, I cannot say. But when the authorities sought to collect rental from such smelters as were really trespassers on Indian land, reply was made that payment had already been made to the Indians. Whether or not this was true, out of some of the mineral there may have been paid a double tribute. At any rate, some years later, Congress attempted to make amends for a real or supposed injustice; but this was done, during the suspension of the agency, under pressure from certain smelters, and the payment was made to them. This, it is almost certain, was a swindle, for there is little doubt that the smelters had protected their own interests by throwing the tribute, whether single or double, upon the miners.

It is probable that the experience of the government in the management or mismanagement of the lead mines was so unsatisfactory, that neither Congress nor any administration thought it best to adopt like plans in regard to any other mining district. Accordingly, so far as I know, the only attempt on the part of the United States government to increase its revenue directly from mines, — that financial device so often resorted to in past times and by other nations, — was made in the lead region of the upper Mississippi. Here, even from the narrow point of view given by the balance-sheet of the national treasury, the attempt was a failure. The government was wronged even by its own employes, that is, by the civilians; the army



men made a much better record. The land office at Mineral Point seems to have begun operations by an illegal or at least unauthorized sale of mineral lands. Apparently, no pains or penalties, save those of the everlasting justice, followed perjury when committed for the sake of getting government land, provided that the government was the only party injured. Indeed, the time came when the oath that was required of any who wished to pre-empt land was, merely, "that no mineral was being dug on the lands that they desired to enter." So, even a Puritan deacon or a Presbyterian elder could, without any severe strain on his conscience, get possession, at pre-emption prices, of lands that were really ore-bearing. The government, regarded at first as an absolute owner, came practically to be regarded as a trustee. The student of our national history will observe that this change of sentiment occurred during the time of transition from the old-fashioned Republicanism of Monroe and John Quincy Adams to the aggressive type of Democracy that produced and upheld the autocracy of Andrew Jackson. The change that occurred here was an inevitable one, for it was in accord with the training and interest of the great majority of the mining population. Moreover, the authority of the government was exercised more and more feebly, and in time by unworthy men.

The early history of this region pays little attention to the line of  $42^{\circ} 30'$  — that is, to the boundary line between Illinois and Wisconsin. The government, whether as owner or trustee, practically regarded the part of the lead region on the east side of the Mississippi as undivided; save that in earlier years it recognized the rights of the Indians to the greater part of it. As did the government, so did commerce. Neither could do otherwise, for, as to industrial and social conditions, the entire region was a unit, having Galena as its emporium. Indeed, for a time, the people of that settlement did not know whether they dwelt in Illinois or in unnamed Wisconsin. When there was no longer any doubt on that point, then the people who lived north of the then undetermined line had the same perplexity. The first election at Platteville was held in the autumn of 1828,



and state officers of Illinois were voted for. The blunder was not repeated. The prevailing sentiment in Galena and the settlements round about seems to have been, that so much of Illinois as lies north of a line drawn from the head of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi ought to belong to the fifth state that, according to the Ordinance of 1787, was to be formed from the original Northwest Territory. The *Miners' Journal*, then the leading paper in the lead region and published, of course, in Galena, expressed the belief in its issue of October 25, 1828, that "the ultimate decision of the United States court will be that the northern boundary of the state of Illinois shall commence at the southernmost end of Lake Michigan." The same issue of the *Journal* published a petition stating that the "division of the miners by an ideal line, separating into different governments individuals intimately connected in similar pursuits, is embarrassing," and, addressing Congress, apparently as if they belonged to the proposed new Territory, the petitioners asked for "even-handed justice" and a restoration of "chartered limits."

Thus, in the lead region at an early day, there was made a real effort to have the southern line of the new Territory so placed as to include all of the mining district east of the Mississippi. But for an act of Congress that they thought unjust the inhabitants of the Illinois part of the lead region would have been citizens of Wisconsin. Moreover, if those who did enjoy this privilege could have had their way, theirs would have been the central portion, eastward and westward, of the proposed new State, which, according to their plan, would have extended to the Missouri. The story of the foolish investments made at Cassville, under the influence of the notion that it might become the capital of the new State, and that of the disappointed hopes of Belmont and Mineral Point, need not be repeated. The miner was no longer supreme. Indeed, in many cases, he had become an agriculturist. He had learned that where the wild grape ripens and blue grass grows, no one need fear to make a farm. The change meant that the lead region had a permanent population. The days of the "sucker," that

is of the digger who — usually from Illinois — came and went with the warm season, were past. In vain did the smelters — who wanted the wood for their furnaces, and in trying to keep it from others were at first favored by the government itself — strive to keep the farmer out of the country. He was there already. To be sure he wore the bed-ticking trousers of the digger, but these could easily be laid aside. And this some men were ready to do, when they learned that the top of the ground yielded surer and, averaging the years together, larger returns than the crevices of the rocks.

But the miner-agriculturist who had learned that Wisconsin is not too far north for the growing of wheat and maize, could not keep this knowledge to himself; and when southeastern Iowa and southeastern Wisconsin were settled, the man of the mines learned that, so far from his being able to unite them into one, he was separate from both, and they from each other; and that, so far as political allotment was concerned, they had him in their power. The day-dream of a state that was to include both banks of the Mississippi, proved to be as unsubstantial as the baseless fabric of a vision.

The years that brought statehood to Wisconsin, brought many changes to her mining population. Part of its trade found other routes. Where once there had been trails leading to the east, roads had been made, and over these passed many loads of lead. Yet the greater part of all that the region sent out and sent for, went and came by way of Galena. It was not in the direction of currents of trade that there was the greatest change. The original body of pioneer Americans became almost lost in the varied throng that came from almost every State in the Union, and from beyond the eastward sea.

Of these, none produced a greater effect upon mining, considered as an occupation, than did the Cornish. As they came to this country they were unlettered, shrewd, industrious, and skillful. They would go to mines that had been abandoned, and would make them pay. Indeed, the Cornish were not much given to what miners call "prospecting," that is, searching for unknown deposits of ore — an enticing employment for some,

and one that often produces upon those who follow it an effect like that of gambling. But when a Cornish miner was once done with a place, it was of little use for any one else to go there. These people brought upon their tongues remnants of the old Keltic speech of Cornwall—expressions that were used sometimes to the amazement and oftener to the amusement of people of other nationalities. Even a Methodist preacher has been known to burst out in uncontrollable laughter, at the droll utterances of a Cornishman in class meeting. The Cornish made a distinct contribution to our ecclesiastical institutions. To be sure nearly all were Methodists; but many of them had a preference for the non-episcopal organization, established by some of Wesley's followers, after the death of that admirable though somewhat autocratic manager, and called Primitive. Outside of the lead region, this body can scarcely be said to have had an existence in Wisconsin.

As the lead region had attracted men to itself and to the occupation of mining, it was natural enough that when its treasures seemed to be failing, and those in a more alluring field were disclosed, men should leave it as they had come to it—in throngs. This occurred on the discovery of gold in California. No part of our State has ever lost so large a proportion of its people, as did the lead region at that time. But the incoming and persistent German made good the loss in population occasioned by the removal of the free-footed miner. This change established more firmly the supremacy of the farming population, and the enclosed field and pasture covered nearly all the land.

Then passed away, in great part, a danger of the darkness and the night—a danger that once was very great. When a prospector had dug a hole, and had either found no lead ore in it, or had taken out all that he found, he often left the place without taking the trouble to fill the hole. The late President Magoon of Iowa college, who in 1847–48 was pastor of the Congregational church in Shullsburg, once wrote me of his crawling along in the darkness to recover some article of his wife's apparel that a gust of wind had whisked away. He

did not dare to walk upright lest he fall into one of the many holes with which the land beside the road was honeycombed.

A young man, who was a stranger to the lead region and its peculiarities, was making a journey, one snowy winter afternoon, with an old-timer who was the fortunate owner of a horse. As long as daylight lasted the old fellow rode and let his companion walk. But when the early darkness fell, he spoke to the younger man somewhat after this fashion: "You must be tired. It's only fair that you should ride now." With sincerity the young man hesitated, even though he was very tired, to accept the generous offer. But kindness is always persuasive and so is weariness. Accordingly the young man mounted and rode, while his considerate acquaintance followed on foot. Thus, with whatever trail there was obliterated by the fallen and still falling snow, and with the mineral holes hidden by drifts and darkness, the young man, in dangerous precedence, though he did not know his danger,—they were in one of the worst parts of the country so far as mineral holes were concerned,—led the way to their destination. There he received information that diminished, to a certain extent, his sense of gratitude.

A boyhood memory of my own is that of hearing my teacher, whose home was in Galena, tell of the death, by plunging head foremost into a mineral hole, of a brother of the young man whose wife she afterward became. The poor boy had seen a bit of ore sticking to the side of the shaft and so near the top that he thought he could secure it without danger. Let us be glad, however, to say and to hear, that very few human beings lost their lives by falling into mineral holes. It is possible, of course, though scarcely probable, that some may thus have perished whose fate was never known. There are stories of marvelous rescue; as of one old man in Dubuque, who was not found until the third day of his fearful imprisonment. Fortunately he was but little injured. Animals often fell into these holes, and were recovered alive oftener than a stranger would suppose possible.

The fate of the unfortunate boy whom I mentioned, suggests the remark that "picking up" mineral at abandoned mines



used to give many children opportunity for securing more or less spending money. Lead was always a "cash article," as my grandfather wrote to a brother in Scotland, in a letter never sent. Gold and silver circulated in the lead region when there was comparatively little in use in other parts of the country. The miners wished no other currency. In this respect, whatever their politics, they were all followers of Senator Benton.

Thus far I have written — so hard it is for us to do otherwise — as if all who came to the lead region came as free people. But Negro slaves, brought by James Johnson from Kentucky, saw the site of Galena and worked the lead mines there before the place bore its present name, or had been shaped even into a village. Southwestern Wisconsin is not the only part of our State to which slaves were brought and, for a time, kept in servitude. There were two cases of the kind at Green Bay; one, if not more, at Fort Winnebago, and as many as seventeen at one time, at Fort Crawford. There, in 1845, a slave woman was whipped to death and her body flung into one of the sloughs of the Mississippi. But, exception being made of the military posts, the lead region is the only part of Wisconsin where Negroes were held for a time in bondage, and whence they were taken again to slave soil. One yet among the living, — the wife of Deacon Thomas Davies, of British Hollow, — heard in the darkness of night the cry of a mother and her sons as they were hurried from Potosi to the Mississippi on their way to the hell of perpetual slavery. What wonder that in her reminiscence of this affair, Mrs. Davies wrote: "That midnight cry is not yet forgotten; it helped make my father, mother, and myself abolitionists. The next morning we heard that poor 'Merica and her children had been taken South." To the honor of Potosi in that early day, it is to be said that two of the children had attended school with the girl who, as a woman, tells this tragedy of their early years. Of the sixty or seventy Negroes who, at one time or another, were held as slaves in Wisconsin, nearly all suffered their unhappy lot in the lead region.

But while we must acknowledge the sad fact that slavery,

though illegal, actually existed here, we have also the pleasanter story of emancipation. Men brought slaves hither for the purpose of setting them free. Moreover, this was but a part of the anti-slavery influence that came to us from the South. For there were sons of the South who abhorred the holding of men as slaves, and who came hither in part because it was a land consecrated to perpetual freedom. Let us close our story with this recognition of their service and their worth.



Fort Atkinson, in 1836.

From sketch carefully based on local traditions.

## THE OLD FORT AT FORT ATKINSON.<sup>1</sup>

BY D. D. MAYNE.

The history that is being made from day to day does not seem to us of great importance. The greater personal interest we may have in passing events, the less likely are we to make a careful record that may be of value to future historians. An old settler naively remarked, "If I had known sixty years ago that any one would be asking about the old fort, I would have given more attention to it." When history must depend upon fickle memory and careless observation, it behooves us to "prove all things," and hold fast to but little.

Records with reference to the old fort are entirely wanting, and the remembrances of the early settlers are so conflicting as to make the whole account legendary rather than historical. The history of the operations of the army sent against Black Hawk does not aid materially in clearing up the difficulty; on the contrary, it makes "confusion worse confounded." Many of the operations of the army, as described, are manifestly errors, for they do not correspond with the geography of the country; and no two accounts agree. In July, 1832, General Henry Atkinson, with his division of the regular army, together with some independent companies of volunteer from Illinois, came up the east side of Rock River, hoping to overtake Black Hawk and his warriors in the marshes about Lake Koshkonong. He came, however, a few hours too late. Black Hawk had escaped. From Lake Koshkonong the army went to Burnt Village, on Bark River, at the point where Whitewater Creek empties into it, near what is now known as Cold Spring. Here Atkinson was assured by some Winnebagoes that on the other side of the Bark River, Black Hawk was secreted on an island. Crossing to the other side, some of

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<sup>1</sup> Address before the State Historical Convention at Madison, February 23, 1899.



the scouts saw what they supposed to be the trail, and the task of transporting the army across the small stream was begun. On account of the marshiness of the ground, this was a difficult task. In many places they found, after crossing, that what seemed to be solid ground was no more than a vast area of liquid mud, covered with a few inches of sod. Horses would sink in this, and all efforts to extricate them seemed unavailing. The building of a bridge was an impossibility because no foundation could be obtained. At last they made a bridge of marsh grass, which they cut and piled in the river. Reports of all kinds were being circulated as to the presence of Black Hawk, and some Indians were actually seen just across the river.

While floundering about in the morasses of this so-called island, across the Bark River, Capt. Jacob M. Early's independent company of Illinois rangers, in which Abraham Lincoln was a private, becoming discouraged and disgusted with the attempt to find the Indians, left for home — some on furlough, but many without that formality. The muster rolls showed the absentees amounted to nearly one-half. The word "deserted" seldom occurs, however; in lieu thereof, the words "Supposed to be discharged," "Name omitted on muster roll," "Ordered to Dixon," or "Absent without leave," were substituted. In one instance "He says he had to plow" is used.<sup>1</sup>

Atkinson, bewildered, but knowing that the Indians must be driven by famine to give battle or to retreat, determined to cut off retreat and provide a place for provisions and for the sick, by building a fort. He dropped down Bark River to the point where the Bark enters the Rock, and there erected the fort called Fort Koshkonong.<sup>2</sup> Later, the name was changed, in honor of the General, to Fort Atkinson. Operations were probably commenced on the fort July 11, 1832.

The stockade, for such it was, was erected a little east of north of where the residence of E. P. May now stands, about six rods from Rock River, and one hundred rods west of the

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<sup>1</sup> Armstrong, *The Sauks and the Black Hawk War* (Springfield, Ill., 1887), p. 443.

<sup>2</sup> Wakefield, *History of Late Indian War* (Jacksonville, Ill., 1834), p. 47.

mouth of the Bark.<sup>1</sup> The enclosure included, it is estimated, from one-half to one acre of land. It was built about square, and had two very rude block houses, one on the southeast and the other on the northwest corner.<sup>2</sup>

The stockade was formed by digging a trench about four feet deep, and placing oak logs on end, so that they would extend above the ground about eight or ten feet. Loop-holes were left between the logs, so that muskets might be used from within in case of an attack. A short distance east of the fort was a large windlass used to draw up cattle for slaughter. General Atkinson had at one time 4,500 regular soldiers encamped in and about the fort.

During the latter part of July, 1832, accurate information was obtained that Maj. Henry Dodge had discovered Black Hawk and his entire army flying towards the Mississippi.<sup>3</sup> Atkinson sent 3,000 of his troops to Helena, on the Wisconsin River, to join the pursuing division under Dodge, while thirty or forty men were left to garrison the fort. The next month, the fort was abandoned, having been used about two months.

Much criticism was passed on Atkinson by the Eastern press, and by some of the old Indian fighters, because of his failure to capture Black Hawk at Lake Koshkonong. Some intimated that he was cowardly, and erected forts and breastworks when there was little necessity. It was evident that Black Hawk was trying to escape from Atkinson, and it was charged that Atkinson was doing all in his power to avoid Black Hawk. However much criticism he deserved for building this fort, and for his failure to capture Black Hawk at this point, he retained the respect and loyalty of the soldiers of the regular army. Wakefield, who was with Atkinson, thus describes<sup>4</sup> the precautions taken by him just before reaching Lake Koshkonong: "Here Gen. Atkinson had on this night (July 1) breastworks thrown up which was easy done; as we were encamped in thick, heavy timber, this was a precaution which he was always afterwards famous

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Mrs. C. A. Southwell, *Fort Atkinson as it Was*.

<sup>2</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, viii, p. 313.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*, vi, p. 406.

<sup>4</sup> Page 47.

for, and which went to show that he set a great deal by the lives of his men and by no means was a mark of cowardice; for generalship comes more in good management than in anything else."

One of the soldiers<sup>1</sup> while stationed here, went to the Bark River to fish. An Indian skulking in the high grass on the other side shot him, the wound proving fatal. He was buried on the top of the hill, about six rods north of where the Lutheran Church now stands. The grave was surrounded with oak logs and covered with pebbles from the river. A stave at the head of the grave bore the name "Peter Dobbs," rudely carved, though with evident pains. This grave was shown to visitors up to 1890, when the hill was removed. Tradition says that one other soldier was shot here, and another died of disease. Both of these were buried east of and near the foot of the hill dedicated to Peter Dobbs.

In the fall of 1836, Dwight Foster and family, accompanied by Aaron Rankin, came to Fort Atkinson and erected a log cabin about fifteen feet square, four rods west of the fort. The fort, at that time, was partially demolished, and after a few years there was little left of the old stockade.

Mr. Foster's house was the first one built in the settlement of Fort Atkinson, and was used as the post office and as an inn for travelers.<sup>2</sup> A. F. Pratt, with A. Story, made a trip from Milwaukee to the lead mines in February, 1837. In an account, he speaks of the difficulty of the trip after leaving Prairie Village (Waukesha), and then says:

We reached Rock River just as the god of day was sinking in the west, and as good luck would have it we discovered a light a short distance from the river and directed our steps toward it. Upon our arrival at the spot from which it proceeded we found some old friends whom we had previously seen at Prairie Village, the Messrs. Foster of Fort Atkinson. This was the only cabin in the place. It had just been completed and was located near the old fort.

Reader, if you are ever cold, hungry, weary, "*dry*" and wet at the same time you can imagine our feelings at that time. The accommodations were somewhat limited, it being a log cabin of about the usual size and

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<sup>1</sup> Aaron Rankin is my authority.

<sup>2</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 140.

contained but one room, occupied by two families. Ten travelers besides ourselves had bespoken lodgings for the night, still we were comfortably provided for.

In the subjoined sketch of the old fort as seen in 1836, Mr. Foster's hospitable residence is included. The sketch is of course an ideal one, and is made from descriptions of those who saw the fort at that time.

It is a pleasant fiction often recounted, that Abraham Lincoln was at Fort Atkinson. As with Homer and his birth place, it is feared that there must be many Lincolns to satisfy the desire of all places to claim the presence of our national hero. Abraham Lincoln, with a companion, was undoubtedly traveling on foot towards his Illinois home, before Fort Atkinson was built. Although this honor cannot be ours, there is some evidence that Jefferson Davis spent some time in the fort.<sup>1</sup> It is stated that he was at this time a lieutenant under Captain Low at Fort Atkinson. Major Davies said, "he was as gentlemanly a man as I ever saw." But even this modicum of notoriety must be denied. There is better evidence that Jefferson Davis was not with his command at Fort Atkinson. He took part in transporting prisoners from Fort Crawford to St. Louis, but that is probably his only connection with the Black Hawk War.<sup>2</sup>

Even though the old stockade was of no particular value in defense, and even though none of Black Hawk's braves ever had the slightest intention of making an attack on Atkinson's army, it has served the purpose of making an interesting historical center, and probably of locating the beautiful and thriving city of Fort Atkinson.

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vi, p. 407.

<sup>2</sup> Anderson, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 172.



## THE FUTURE OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN.<sup>1</sup>

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BY JAMES O'NEILL.

When, after a residence of a year in Wisconsin a quarter of a century ago, I revisited my old home in New York, I met a lawyer in whose office I had been a student. After the usual greetings the conversation ran into a discussion of the relative merits and advantages of the East and West. I was enthusiastic in praise of the rapidly developing new states of the Mississippi Valley, and especially of the State which I had selected for my future home. My friend grew impatient, and began to denounce the West and Western business and society. I remember, especially, his description of a Western railroad. He said we threw up over the prairies a turnpike, laid ties eight or ten feet apart, spiked rails across them, and called it a railroad. The city of Chicago was of mushroom growth, and in commerce and finance would always play a part unimportant compared with the great cities of the East. I parted from my friend smarting, somewhat, from the lash of his sarcasm.

A quarter of a century has elapsed. Chicago has grown to be a giant, and is fast approaching the importance of the metropolis of the great Empire State. The deposits in one of its banks during the past year exceeded that of any bank in the country. The Mississippi States, of which it is the center, have grown to be the richest and most important empire on the face of the globe. In capacity to produce all that is useful and staple for man's support and comfort, this Middle West is incomparably superior to the Atlantic States, including New York herself. We have lived to see the balance of political power pass from the East to the Mississippi Valley. I happened to be in

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<sup>1</sup> Address before the State Historical Convention at Madison, February 23, 1899. The author is judge of the 17th judicial circuit.—ED.

the house of representatives when the test vote was taken on the location of the World's Fair. When the Western metropolis was chosen, it was a revelation to the East which startled them. I could turn the tables on my friend today, and by many facts and figures demonstrate the superiority in various directions of the new country, compared with the states where so many of us were born.

At the semi-centennial celebration last summer, in this city, I met a gentleman with whom I had, many years ago, a slight acquaintance. I approached him and found, as I expected, that it was necessary to give my name and to suggest my former connection with an Eastern institution with which both had had some relation. He recalled me at once, and then looking into my face with an air and voice of compassion, said: "Oh, you live somewhere up in northern Wisconsin, do you not?" There was an inflection on the words "somewhere" and "northern Wisconsin" which, it seemed to me, indicated that he pitied me for having gone to the wilderness, among the barbarians.

Well, I meet just such men in Chicago, and not infrequently in the capital and metropolis of our own State. I am ready to inform such people that we in the north need no pity; that we are proud of the whole State; and that we believe the northern half of it is steadily advancing to a position in which, in production of the fruits of the earth, of the staples necessary to the sustenance and comfort of man, in the products of mines and forests, in commerce, and in the possession of a cultivated and enlightened citizenship, it will not suffer by comparison with the southern portion. So I will premise by the statement that I am enthusiastic over the development of northern Wisconsin, and exceedingly hopeful of its future.

The line which separates what may be called northern and southern Wisconsin is not definite. It seems fair to divide the seventy counties of the State equally, and this can be done by taking Brown, Shawano, Marathon, Portage, Wood, Clark, Trempealeau, and all the counties north of these, for the northern half. These thirty-five counties comprise 18,516,583 acres as against 13,500,783 acres in the southern portion.

The population in this northern territory in 1855 was 24,236; in 1880 it had increased to 144,000; in 1895 it was 609,560. Several counties were almost uninhabited twenty years ago. The population of Douglas county in 1880 was only 655; in 1895 it was 30,000, and is now much larger. That of Ashland was then 1,559; now 17,000. Each of these counties now contains a large city, important as centers of commerce and promising much in the future.

At the close of the War of Secession, Eau Claire county had a population of 5,000; in 1895 it was 33,000, and it now contains a city which is the great railroad and commercial center of the northwestern part of the State.

Lincoln county started in 1880 with a population of 2,000, and has increased eight fold. Its county seat, Merrill, is a flourishing manufacturing town.

Marinette has trebled its population in twenty years; its county seat, in connection with its sister across the river in Michigan, enjoys the distinction of being the greatest lumbering manufacturing district in the world. Where was a wilderness only twenty years ago, will now be found a city of about 20,000; a hotel costing \$100,000; an elegant opera house; and modern luxuries.

The assessed valuation of the land in the northern portion, as fixed by the State Board last year, was \$62,736,178 as against \$192,649,393 for the southern half. Thus it will be seen that the south is rated as worth over three times as much as the north. The total value of all property in the State is fixed at \$600,000,000, of which the southern section is assigned \$470,000,000, and the northern \$130,000,000 — which again is a ratio of over three to one.

I just pause to prophesy this as to the future: that every census hereafter will see a noticeable approach in the north to the values in the south, and that within the lives of some now living, it is likely the wealth of the first will exceed that of the latter.

The first settlers of northern Wisconsin were largely from New England, New York, and Canada. Accessions from these sources have been pouring in steadily for the past twenty-five

years; and in addition there has been enrichment of German and Scandinavian blood. This blending has produced a thrifty, industrious, and progressive people, perfectly fitted to the work of clearing the forests and opening hill and valley into beautiful farms.

The Germans, especially, have contributed to the agricultural prosperity of Wisconsin. I chanced to meet Ex-Governor Hoard a short time ago, on his return from a lecturing tour among the farmers of central and northern New York. He described the remarkable depreciation in the value of farm lands in that State. Farms formerly worth \$15,000 to \$20,000 are now selling for \$5,000 to \$8,000. The price has dropped from \$70 to \$80 per acre down to \$20 to \$40. Mr. Hoard's explanation is this: Farmer boys do not stay on the farms. They seek work on the railroads and in the cities, and many go West. So the number of thrifty farmers is constantly diminishing.

My own observations in this State indicate that here the conditions are precisely the contrary. When the oldest son of a German farmer marries, the father buys him a farm. By economy and forethought, provision has been made for this event. Then the remainder of the family begin to save to buy a place for the next boy. Then the next is provided for, and so the family is planted about the parents; and all go steadily and merrily on, in a prosperous career. The farms become beautiful and fruitful, and values steadily advance. As times go on, these farmers have bank accounts, and their sons and daughters begin to fill the high schools and the University, returning generally to apply their learning in agricultural pursuits. I have observed this condition in my own county. In that town where farms are highest in price, the population is most largely German. So there has been no such depression in farm land here, as in New York. In northern Wisconsin there has been a remarkable advance within two or three years.

#### EDUCATION.

These pioneers of the north have brought with them the common school and all its blessings. Go where you will in the forests of this State, and as soon as a few families have hewed out



rude homes, a good school house is erected at a section corner. It is refreshing to go into new settlements, and in a drive through the woods to come suddenly upon a pretty, new school house, with all modern conveniences, and to meet the rosy children and blooming school mistress.

There was expended in the last school year, in the thirty-five counties which I have mentioned, for school purposes, \$1,204,000.

The sons and daughters of these people are filling the normal schools, academies, and the State University. So although much of the country is new, this people will be accompanied by all the light and culture exhibited in the older communities. No rioters or anarchists are bred here; all are true and patriotic — such material as will forever be the bulwark of a great and expanding nation.

#### FORESTS.

The forests of northern Wisconsin have been, and are still, rich in valuable timber. The late report of the forestry commissioner indicates that in the twenty-five years from 1873 to 1898, there has been cut and manufactured in twenty-seven of the northern counties sixty-six billion feet of pine, and that there is left only fifteen billion. It is estimated also that there is left sixteen billion feet of hardwood, being oak, basswood, birch, elm, ash and maple. It is said in this report, "The importance of the forest to the State of Wisconsin as a factor of wealth, is very great." The statement that "The wood industries have built every mile of railway and wagon roads, every church and school house, and nearly every town, and that in addition they have enabled the clearing of half the improved land of North Wisconsin" is by no means extravagant.

The lumber industry, especially in hardwood, will continue for a long period, probably fifty years, and will be a constant source of profit.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The writer hereof was born and reared on a farm; and during the quarter of a century he has lived in this State, he has almost constantly owned and conducted a small stock farm,

which has served as a diversion from the anxiety of professional duty. How delightful to turn from the strife of the court room to the sight of growing grains, green pastures, and flocks and herds! A gentleman who has held high official position in this State, and who is now occupying a responsible position in a great institution, with a salary of ten thousand a year, told me he would enjoy leaving the "prison" — a term used to describe his elegant office where he spends his business hours — and go out to live on a farm, where he could be close to nature and her delights. I imagine that when that same man was a boy, he dreamed he would be supremely happy if he could ever reach such a position of honor and confidence as the one he now holds.

One of the justices of our supreme court has for years owned and managed a large farm. It brings him joy and health, and assists in keeping him in sympathy and touch with the masses of the people. He is exalted in my mind as a man and citizen, on account of his pastoral tastes.<sup>1</sup>

Three thousand years ago a sacred writer said: "Thou shalt keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways and to fear him, for the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land; a land of brooks and of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of oil, olive and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayst dig brass." Truly, northern Wisconsin is a land of "brooks and of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; of wheat and barley and honey; wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, and whose stones are iron."

Now that the lumber interest is declining, the true and substantial basis of the prosperity of this section of the State is coming to be observed. The southern half of this section is already well advanced, and the coming twenty-five years will be marked by surprising agricultural development. Lands which have been covered with maple, oak, basswood and elm, are generally

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<sup>1</sup> The late Justice S. U. Pinney, who happened at that time to be in the audience.— Ed.

a clay loam and very fertile; and a large portion of this section is of this character. Of course there are swamps and sandy belts, but when the swamps are drained they are found to be fertile, and especially adapted to raising hay. The sandy belts are suited to producing root crops, and especially potatoes.

In pasturage, and capacity to produce hay, it is believed northern Wisconsin excels every other portion of the United States. And so it is fast becoming a great producer of cattle, sheep, and horses, and butter and cheese. It used to be considered that cattle had to be fed so many months in the year that we could not compete with southern Wisconsin and Illinois. But it is now demonstrated that in a large portion of the section under consideration, any difference in climate is fully compensated by richness and persistency of pasturage, and larger crops of hay. When in the summer and fall, in Rock, Green, and Walworth counties, the pastures are brown and bare, those in Clark, Marathon, Dunn, and Price are fresh and green.

Osseo and Mondovi are two small villages in Trempealeau and Buffalo counties respectively. The former shipped last year 700 cars of agricultural products, and the latter over 900 — mostly cattle, sheep, and hogs. There was distributed among the farmers in these localities, from this source alone, nearly a million dollars. In this connection, Senator Whelan, of Mondovi, a business man and banker, having means of information, states that within the past three years over \$50,000 of mortgages on farms in this vicinity has been paid off. In a few years these farmers will be lenders instead of borrowers.

A paragraph in a Menomonie paper states that one buyer in that city shipped \$54,000 worth of hogs last year to a packing house in Eau Claire.

When I came to Wisconsin in 1873, the principal business in Clark county was lumbering. Large quantities of supplies were shipped in, but no products of the farm were shipped out. Now, all is changed. With the decline of lumbering has come a development of agriculture and dairying, which insures a more permanent and abundant prosperity. According to the census of 1895, Clark county contained farm lands valued at

\$3,966,000. There were cattle valued at \$240,000; sheep valued at \$35,000; horses valued at \$120,000; hay valued at \$300,000; oats valued at \$120,000; potatoes worth \$50,000; butter worth \$128,000; and milch cows worth \$168,000. The last four years have greatly increased these amounts. One Saturday last fall, I happened to be at the depot at my home, and saw a shipment of thirteen cars of stock. I was told that there was distributed that day to the farmers for this, upwards of \$10,000. A steady stream of money is now coming to our farmers for butter, cheese, hogs, cattle, and sheep; the financial condition of the producers is vastly better than it ever was in the palmy days of lumbering. I may be pardoned for saying that I believe Clark is the gem of the northern counties, and within the next quarter century will be one of the richest counties in the State.

Let us turn to a county farther north. I suppose that many people believe that Price county is only a lumbering region, not fitted for agriculture. My friend, M. A. Thayer, under date February 15th of this year, writes me of the products and prospects of the country about Phillips:

The products of Price county are all grains, peas, clovers and grasses especially fine, vegetables that cannot be excelled, and small fruits to perfection, with winter protection. Early corn generally matures, late corn uncertain; sheep, the dairy and their support are the natural products of this section.

Answering yours of yesterday, further would say, we are growing some apples, plums and cherries, but as in most of Wisconsin, they are still in an experimental state, and must be limited to half a dozen varieties. In small fruits such as can be protected in winter, I have been completely surprised at the quality and quantity that can be produced here. I have grown small fruits for many years in southern parts of the State, but have never equalled Price county for vigor of plant, quality and perfection of fruit, and large yields. I attribute this to abundance of snow in the winter to protect against severe weather, late springs preventing early maturity of fruit buds, and quick warm soil giving rapid growth of berry. Our crop is usually a week or ten days later than southern Wisconsin and Michigan, thus giving us better market and ready sales. I have twenty acres in strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries. The special advantages of this section will be found in the natural grasses and clover producing qualities of the soil insuring us, beyond a doubt, a first class dairy country.



Two hundred and fifty new families found homes in Price county last year, and prospects now are that more than double the number will locate here during the year 1899.

Good cheap lands on long time and easy payments is sure to settle and improve this country rapidly.

Mr. Thayer's statements are worthy of credit, for he is demonstrating the truth of his theories.

The limit of my paper is reached, and I must omit many subjects worthy of consideration. The commerce of the lake ports the manufacturing industries and the building of thrifty cities and villages, deserve notice, but must be passed. Northern Wisconsin is great and prosperous, but her period of most substantial development is only now in sight. The next quarter century will bring her well up in productive wealth with the southern half of the State, resulting in a commonwealth of patriotic, progressive, and intelligent citizenship, rich in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and to which, as one of the great family of States, we may point with justifiable pride.

# THE GREAT LAKES IN RELATION TO THE RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN.<sup>1</sup>

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BY J. S. GRIFFIN.

A history of transportation would constitute a most complete source of data for the history of civilization — the migrations of men and the incentives thereto, their social and industrial conditions, their implements of peace and war, their arts, their sciences, their customs and institutions, their intertribal and international intercourse, the genius, the tendencies, the aspirations of each particular age or people — the whole life, mental, moral, economic, or institutional, of the human race. With such a conception of the significance of the subject, the writer approaches the task set him of treating even one particular phase of it, in a limited area within the bounds of a twenty-minute paper, with something of the feeling which a certain eminent German historian must have had when, at a banquet, the young lady at his side sweetly begged that he would favor her with a brief history of the world, while the dessert was being brought.

Commerce has always been the tutelary deity of civilization, the trader her high priest, and the great waterways her sacred precincts. Nor is it probable that human invention will ever destroy or greatly disturb these relations. Science and invention are constantly giving new powers to man, adding to his dominion over matter, making him less subject to his environment. But though she may enable him to project his thought, his voice, his vision, instantly around or through the earth, or to the stars, by wireless telegraphy or by ethereal or occult

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<sup>1</sup> Address before the State Historical Convention at Madison, February 23, 1899.

forces, yet no Edison or Tesla has ever dreamed of bodily transporting him, or his food or raiment or shelter, without the aid of material media. These media of transportation may be land, water, or air. But until the realms of air become more practically exploited, waterways must retain their old supremacy as the world's great trade routes. Mr. Tratman, in the *Wisconsin Engineer* for January, shows that the maintenance of ways and structures by the railroads of the United States costs practically \$160,000,000 per annum, over \$866 per mile, or 20 per cent of their total operating expenses. When we consider in addition to this the enormous original cost of the building of these ways and structures, in comparison with the much more perfect permanent waterways, costing practically nothing to build or maintain, we must agree that no mechanical device, no craft of syndicate or trick of legislation is likely soon to turn the tide of traffic from these great arteries. It is along them, on the great harbors and at the heads of navigation of lake or river systems, that the great marts, those busy centers where the world's commercial life mingles and throbs and thrills, will continue to thrive.

Let us state at once the true function of land and water — or, if you please, rail and water commerce, in relation to each other. To extend our metaphor, if the waterways are the great arteries, the railways are the smaller blood-vessels and capillaries. The former carry the great commodities between distant sections of a country, or to remote markets of the world; the latter are the distributors and feeders, which by their minute and intricate ramifications take up the rich material brought to them and supply it to every part where they penetrate, gathering in return and bringing back to the ports of shipment the surplus products of a country. The two systems are, therefore, "As the bow unto the cord is," mutually supplementary, reciprocally profitable, and equally necessary to the country's best development. It follows, that under natural conditions "rail and sail" will seek to meet each other at the most economical points, the water commerce carrying its cargoes in gross bulk as far inland as possible before breaking it up for the more expensive transportation in smaller lots by rail;

while the railroads, *mutatis mutandis*, seek the nearest points at which to deposit their freight, where it may be forwarded by the cheaper though slower agencies of navigation.

These, I say, are the tendencies under natural conditions. Artificial or accidental conditions may for a time modify or even reverse these relations. But such results are temporary or local, and do not invalidate the general proposition.

Nowhere has this law of commercial economy been more completely illustrated than about the head of Lake Superior in northern Wisconsin. In prehistoric times this was coveted territory, a bloody battleground, where two most powerful and intelligent tribes contended through long dark ages for its possession. Professor Turner<sup>1</sup> has called it the key to the continent, for its small lakes and tributary rivers form connecting links between its great lakes and every part of the continent — to the east by way of the Sault to the Atlantic, to the south by the Bois Brulé or the St. Louis and St. Croix to the Mississippi and the Gulf, to the north and west by the Grand Portage to Lake Winnipeg, thence by way of the Saskatchewan to the Pacific, by the Nelson to Hudson's Bay, or by the valley of the MacKenzie to the Arctic and across to Asia. Then the smaller streams and the trail through "forests primeval" were the routes of an extensive interior commerce. Of this there are many evidences, such as the distribution of flints, and copper from the ancient mines of northern Wisconsin among the tribes from the Atlantic to the Pacific and southward, perhaps even to Mexico.

For two hundred years from the time of Nicolet's visit to Wisconsin at Green Bay, in 1634, the fur trade was the almost exclusive object of commerce. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence became the main highways of this trade, and teemed with various craft carrying inland voyageurs and equipments, or returning laden with peltry. The *coureurs de bois* threaded every stream and forest — a multitudinous advance guard of civilization, penetrating even to the Pacific.

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<sup>1</sup> F. J. Turner, *Early Indian Trade in Wisconsin* (Johns Hopkins University Studies, series ix).



With the British occupation in 1763, came a change of policy. Instead of sending out an army of trappers, their plan was to trade direct with the Indians at their posts, and for this purpose the Northwest Company established emporia at Detroit, Mackinac, Sault, the Grand Portage, La Pointe, and at Fond du Lac (of Lake Superior). This change is significant to northern Wisconsin interests, in several ways. The old transcontinental trails, so frequently followed by the French from Lake Superior to the Pacific, with the intimate knowledge of the northern country, became forgotten; a fact which had its bearing in the location of the first Pacific railroad along a more southerly route, instead of by this shorter, cheaper, and natural route of the great northern valleys. But it had also other important meanings. It gave to Jonathan Carver, in 1766, the vision of the great possibilities of a transcontinental route from the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific, and the real solution of the long sought northwest passage to Asia—an idea transmitted from him through John Ledyard to Jefferson, and so on to its final realization a century after. It opened the upper St. Lawrence and Lake Erie route to the traffic, instead of compelling it to follow the more northerly route of the French by way of the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing and the Georgian Bay. This latter fact, and the monopolization of the trade by the powerful Northwest Company, led to the first deep-waterways improvement. Canals to overcome the Cedar cascades and the Couteau rapids were begun in 1779, and completed in 1781. These were six feet wide, and two and a half feet on the sills. In 1797 the first canal at the Sault was begun, and was used by the Northwest Company to take up loaded canoes. These were usually about 30 feet in length and of about three tons burthen.

The Canadian government has from time to time enlarged the canals of its St. Lawrence system to 5, 9, 12, 14 feet depth over sills. But this was not until after the fur trade had been superseded by new and greater commercial interests.

The lumber and mineral resources of northern Wisconsin and Michigan began to attract attention very soon after this territory came into our possession. By a letter from Samuel Preston, of Stockton, Penn., to the *New York American*, it would seem

that we owe this territory directly to Benjamin Franklin's sagacity, and ultimately to the minute knowledge of the country gained by the French during their occupation. The letter bears date of May 1, 1820, and is quoted in an early number of the *Superior Chronicle* as follows: "Dr. Franklin told me that when he was drawing the treaty of peace with England in Paris he had access to the journals and charts of a corps of French engineers who had sloops and were exploring Lake Superior when Quebec fell into the hands of the British, from which charts he drew the line through Lake Superior to include the most and best copper to the United States, and the time would come when drawing that line would be considered the greatest and best service he ever rendered to the country." By the early '30's the lumber and mineral interests of this section had already attracted a considerable population to the southern shore of Lake Superior. About this time the lead deposits in the southwest part of the State began to attract large numbers of settlers. These mining and lumber camps developed agricultural settlements about them, and soon the old trails were crossed by the plowman's furrow, the haunts of the beaver and otter were exposed by the woodman's ax, and the halcyon days of the fur trade were gone forever.

At first it was the lead trade that superseded it. With the rise of this new interest arose a sharp competition between the two great transportation routes to the eastern market — the one by the Mississippi, via New Orleans and the Gulf to New York, the other by the Great Lakes and the Erie canal. The crying need was a railroad connection between the lead mines and the lakes. On January, 1836, Mr. Edgerton as chairman of the committee on internal improvements in the territorial legislature of Michigan, "reported favorably" on a memorial to the legislative council then in session at Green Bay. He dwells on the importance of the lake traffic, but the burden of his report is the "Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad." He calculates the comparative cost of carrying the annual output of 14,000,000 lbs. of lead by the Mississippi-Gulf and the Lake-Canal routes, and shows an annual saving of \$110,000 by way of the latter. On the 17th of September following, we find Mr. Edgerton, at a meeting

of the citizens of Milwaukee, appointed a member of a committee to correspond with different parts of the territory about the proposed railroad. In the same issue of the paper which contained the account of the meeting (*The Milwaukee Advertiser* of September 22, 1836, as cited by Dr. Meyer), appears the announcement that the legislature will be petitioned at its next session to incorporate a company to build a road from Milwaukee to the City of Superior — although the editor naively confesses his ignorance of the exact geographical location of the northern terminus. In 1842 Moses M. Strong estimated the annual saving in the transportation of the 20,000,000 lbs. output of lead at that time, to be \$2,500,000 in favor of the route by the lakes over that by way of the Gulf to New York.<sup>1</sup>

From now on, railroad projects fairly hurtled in the air. The newspapers of the period, up to the panic year of 1857, teem with booming editorials upon proposed new lines, all heading toward their respective cities, the realization of which would make them metropolitan heavens. But the people most eagerly, desperately desirous of railway connections with the rest of the world were those of the isolated communities in the north and in the southwest. The editor of the *Grant County Herald* says: "The River and Lake are feeling for each other, and the railroad must unite them even if Sin and Death get the contract." "Most of us were more anxious to get a railroad," says an old resident of Superior, "than we were to get to heaven." It is difficult at this day to realize the situation of these people of the Upper Lake, stranded on the shore of that great northern sea, its waters seeming to stretch away beyond their horizon into the infinite, while on the other side the solitudes of a vast wilderness lay between them and the nearest civilization.

But they were full of hope, and though themselves often failing of the coveted prize, they were able to shake some good plums down within reach of their fellows at the southwest. The rivalry of Chicago and the growing lead and agricultural interests of northern Illinois, had turned railroad enterprise in that direction. Sectional and corporate interests had delayed and de-

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<sup>1</sup> B. H. Meyer, "Early Railroad Legislation in Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiv.



feated Wisconsin legislation, and the river settlements were still without a railroad. Meantime, a number of keen, far-sighted men had been attracted to the head of the lakes. In 1852 congress granted 750,000 acres of land to the State of Michigan to aid in constructing a ship canal around the Sault rapids, and it was about this time that the agitation culminated for a great transcontinental railroad from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific. Land was pre-empted; prominent men of the nation were interested, and a company was formed to found a great city at the eastern terminus of this road. The site included 4,000 acres and the stock was divided into twenty-seven shares, distributed among the following contributors: Wm. W. Corcoran, banker, Washington, D. C.; Senator Robert J. Walker, Mississippi; John W. Forney, Philadelphia; Senator Wm. A. Richardson, Illinois; Senator Jesse D. Bright, Indiana; Senator John C. Breckenridge, Kentucky; Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois; Julius N. Granger, a relative of Douglas; R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia; Horace S. Walbridge, Toledo; Geo. W. Cass, Pittsburg; Geo. E. Nettleton, Wm. H. Newton, James Stinson, Superior; Daniel A. Robertson, Daniel A. J. Baker, R. R. Nelson, Edmund Rice, St. Paul.

Many of these senators and capitalists, from nearly every section of the country, were also personally interested in the Pacific railroad scheme, so that the interests of that enterprise and those of the young metropolis were united and supported by an influence almost national in extent and character. The southern Wisconsin contingent was not long in recognizing and allying itself with this strong young power at the north. Common cause was made in the halls of congress, and by an act approved June 3, 1856, the national government granted "to the state of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison or Columbus, by way of Portage City, to St. Croix river or lake, between the townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield; and, also, from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the state line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads, respectively." Under the provisions of this grant



the State legislature delegated the work of construction to two incorporated companies—the one authorized to construct the road from Fond du Lac to Superior, touching the Michigan line and connecting with the Michigan roads, to the harbors of Marquette and Ontonagon; the other, the La Crosse & Milwaukee, to construct from Madison to Hudson, thence to Superior. The “pull” of the Superior contingent in congress is easy to trace in the heading of these roads towards that city. The provision for the branch from the St. Croix to Bayfield was the work of Senator Henry M. Rice of Minnesota, who had acquired property interests in that town.

The eastern company, incorporated as the Wisconsin & Superior, or Portage, Winnebago & Superior, was by act of the State legislature February 12, 1857, consolidated with the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac, now the Wisconsin Central. It was originally entitled to some 1,800,000 acres of public lands. But by the straightening of its line between Portage and Stevens Point it lost 251,800 acres. Although it has never completed its line from Ashland to Superior, it has never relinquished its claim to lands between these points. But a rival claim to these lands was set up by the Northern Pacific, when in 1884–85 it built its line between these points. This claim of the Northern Pacific has recently been confirmed by Judge Lochran of the United States district court of Minnesota. By this, the Wisconsin Central will lose some 155,000 acres more, reducing her actual benefits from the land grants to about 1,393,120 acres. The construction in the western part of the State, carried on in several divisions under the names of the Western Wisconsin, the La Crosse & Milwaukee, the Tomah & St. Croix, and the St. Croix & Superior railway, with branch to Bayfield, resulted in the consolidation of all of them, August 8, 1878, into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, now developed into the “Omaha” system. It has received under the land grant 1,408,452.69 acres.<sup>1</sup>

By a provision of the original grant, the lands could be sold only in a quantity “not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas Donaldson, *The Public Domain* (Washington, 1884).

miles of road," and only upon certification of the governor that twenty continuous miles of the road had been built, could "another like quantity" of the land granted be sold, "and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed." The rapid settling of the State from the south made ready sales and pushed the work of construction steadily on from that direction. Work was also actively begun from the Superior end. Before the close of 1856 the contract had been let, and during the summer of 1857 Dillon, Jackman and Jarrett, contractors, had about fifteen miles graded. Then came the great panic, the contractors failed, their supplies and equipment were brought back to Superior and sold at auction — "a God-send to the poor people," says my chronicler, "for the winter was coming on and provisions were scarce" — the work stopped, and a long night of disappointment set in.

Disappointed, indeed, but not disheartened, with a sublime faith in the destiny of their city — their City of Destiny, they put it — and a courage nothing short of heroism, the people of the land-locked village by the lake were soon again busy with new plans. Within the next three years many paper roads were on the way to Superior, among the minor attractions being the Milwaukee & Superior, and the Milwaukee & Horicon. The latter, popularly known as the "air line" and intended to connect at Superior with the contemplated Northern Pacific railway, was actually graded some twenty miles out from Superior, in the summer of 1880. But a contest arose between it and the La Crosse & Milwaukee, now the "Omaha," over the land grant between Superior and Spooner. The Omaha won, and the work was abandoned. In 1892, when the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic extended its line from Iron River into Superior, it adopted this old "air line" grade. The Milwaukee & Superior was a project of Alexander Mitchell, who early contemplated pushing his line through the lumber belt to Lake Superior. By this time, however, the Civil War was on, Douglas was in his grave, the powerful influence of the southern senators in congress was lost, and new conditions had turned public interests and favors towards the rapidly developing middle west. Thus it was that railroad enterprise in northern Wisconsin languished for a time.

But the visions that hovered most persistently and seductively before the eyes of the Superiorites were those of two great national highways, both starting from the head of the lakes and traversing the country at right angles to each other, one southwestward to the Gulf, the other westward to the Pacific, forming with the great lakes a transcontinental route.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi project was an inheritance from the old days of rivalry between the Mississippi and the lake routes, and resulted in the building of what is now the St. Paul & Duluth railway, the pioneer road to the head of the lakes. It did not enter Wisconsin, however, until 1888, when a bridge was built across St. Louis bay and its trains were run to Superior.

If anyone supposes that the age of romance is past, that the spirit of poetry is dead, and that Pegasus has been put to flight by the steeds of steel and fire, let him read the story of the building of the Northern Pacific — he will find an unwritten epic between the lines. In boldness of conception, in the great national and world interests involved, in its fascination over the minds of men, in the picturesqueness, the grandeur, the heroism of some of its characters, in pathos, in humor, it is worthy to rank with the *Odyssey*, or the old songs of the Mist Land. It has its *Ulysses* and its *Nestor*, its *Siegfried* and its *Hagen*, its *Chevalier Bayard*, its *Don Quixote* and its *Sancho Panza*. Here there is only time to say that this first-planned, last-finished sea-to-sea route eventually vindicated the faith of its first prophets as the most feasible, natural, shortest one, where the Atlantic and the Pacific reach a third of the way across the continent towards each other, and the gradients of the line connecting them are the lowest. Great international conflicts on which the destinies of the continent were staked, panics, civil war, politics, sectional jealousies, and the southward deflection of the tide of western emigration which has been noticed as one of the results of the British occupation of the northwest, are some of the causes which delayed it for a hundred years.

The first wheelbarrow of dirt for the eastern division was shoveled by Joshua B. Culver, the mayor of Duluth, and delivered by Col. Hiram Hayes of Superior, at Komoko, near Thomp-



son, Minn., February 15, 1870, amid rejoicings and speech-making by the citizens of both places. But Superior had to bear another disappointment. Instead of running his line into this city, Jay Cooke leased the St. Paul & Duluth from Thompson to Duluth, and made Duluth his lake terminus. The Wisconsin town was doomed to ten more years of weary waiting.

The drama has its comedy side, however. For safety from the storms of the lake, Jay Cooke had to build his docks inside the natural harbor formed by the narrow tongue of land called Minnesota Point. To secure an entrance of their own into the harbor, the Duluth people cut an artificial channel through the point. Superior, located just opposite the natural entry, out of chagrin at seeing herself thus cheated, brought suit under claim of damage to her harbor by the change of current through the new channel, and compelled Duluth, at a cost of \$100,000, to build a dyke from Rice's to Minnesota Point. Now, however, she found that Duluth had a little private harbor all her own, and she was not in it. So one dark night a party of Superiorites stealthily rowed over to the obnoxious dyke and blew up the enemy's works which they had themselves compelled him to build.

Superior next determined to build a connecting line of her own to the Northern Pacific junction. James Stinson and Horace S. Walbridge, two members of the original townsite company, were rivals for the building of this road. At a mass meeting to raise funds for the enterprise, both made speeches. Walbridge told the people how he had come to Toledo a poor barefoot boy, had by his own efforts acquired a fortune there, and had now cast his life and fortune with them. The crowd took up the phrase, "Barefoot Boy," and it stuck to him all the rest of his life. When the day came to vote on the bonds, the town was decorated with "hand-painted" portraits of the "Barefoot Boy" with an abundant display of healthy looking toes. The Walbridge bonds got the votes. About one hundred property holders voted \$300,000 worth of bonds, of which \$75,000 were placed with Jay Cooke & Co. Upon Cooke's failure in 1873, all but \$25,000 were called in, and the last of these were paid in 1892. And still Superior was without a railroad.



In 1880, James Bardon of Superior and H. S. Walbridge of Toledo attended a meeting in President Billings's office in New York, with a view to securing some kind of terms for a connection with the Northern Pacific. There was also a Duluth delegation in the city, and both parties were watching each other's movements, the Superiorites confessedly nervous as to the probable influence of the Duluthians against them. Bardon and Walbridge went early to the meeting, and were wondering what kind of a reception the Duluth people would get. Presently Mr. Billings was called into an adjoining room and asked Mr. Bardon to preside in his absence. Hardly was he out of the room, when in came the gentlemen from Duluth, evidently surprised to find their rivals in the front seat and holding the reins! At this meeting Superior secured a promise of the dearly sought railroad, but at that price of "one full and equal third part of all and singular the lands, premises and real estate in the town or city of Superior, supposed to contain five thousand and one hundred (5,100) acres," together with 100 feet right of way through the city. No further commentary on the hunger of their hearts for a railroad is necessary, than the fact that this price was readily paid by nearly every property-owner in the city. They simply lay down and invited this Moloch to walk over them.

The road came. The town awoke from its twenty years' nightmare to find the rosiest dream of its youth suddenly realized as if by magic. The rest is already ancient history. In 1884 the Northern Pacific was completed as a trans-continental line, and extended to Ashland. Besides the old land grant from Superior to Ashland, the road claims 200 feet right of way on each side of its track for this entire distance.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, completed to Superior in 1892, gives to northern Wisconsin a through trunk line to the east, and though practically a Canadian line, fulfills the promise of one of the original projects of an Atlantic and Pacific railroad—a direct New England route. The "Soo" line, from Minneapolis to the Sault Ste. Marie, was a purely business enterprise of Minneapolis interests; but it well illustrates the thesis of this paper as to the mutual relations of lake and rail-

road traffic. The Great Northern, however, with its octopus-like arms stretching far out over the rich territory tributary to its main line, and its magnificent fleet of steel freight and passenger steamers on the lakes, is the almost magical realization, by one cool-headed, far-sighted business man, of the dreams of Carver and Ledyard, of Whitney and Perham, and the brave, patient pioneers who half a century ago came to northern Wisconsin at the head of its great lake, and deliberately staked their fortunes on the result.

The result may be summed up statistically to date as follows:

## SAULT CANAL STATISTICS.

	Passages.	Tonnage.
1855, opened, locks 12 ft. water.....	.....	106,296
1871, first railroads to head of lake.....	1,637	752,101
1883, new lock, 16 ft. water.....	4,315	2,267,101
1898, Fosston branch, Great Northern.....	17,761	18,622,745

Freight of 1893 valued at \$240,000,000.

There is a steady increase of traffic corresponding to increased facilities of rail or lake transportation, until it is now four and a half times that of the Suez canal. Meanwhile the freight rates have decreased from 9.7 mills per ton-mile by rail in 1887 to 8.0 mills in 1892; and water-rates have decreased from 2.3 mills per ton-mile in 1887 to 0.8 mills in 1898. The Dominion Statistician of Canada says that in the early part of the century the cost of transporting a barrel of salt from Montreal to Lake Erie was equal to the value of 18 bushels of wheat. In 1893 the cost of carrying a barrel of flour from Superior to Buffalo was ten cents. But this is not all. President Hill of the Great Northern says that with a 20-foot channel to the sea (and this will soon be accomplished) he will cut the present prices of transportation in two. This will mean a direct profit and better living to every man, woman and child in the country. Superior before 1885 was a good example of the uselessness of navigation without railroads. Wichita, Kansas, where the writer once lived through a typical western boom, is an equally good example of the impossibility of building up a great city by railroads alone. It may be argued that both are useless without territory, natural resources

and population. But even more so are the latter without proper transportation facilities. Superior, since 1885, is an illustration of the results when "sail meets rail." Before that time her commerce was practically nothing. In 1898, she handled 155,000 loaded cars of freight; 3,056 vessels arrived and cleared at her docks; 70,000,000 feet of lumber were sawed; 4,000,000 barrels of flour were shipped from her mills; 1,800,000 tons of coal delivered at her coal docks; and 51,000,000 bushels of grain received at her elevators. The grain shipments of the Superior-Duluth port for the crop season — five months, July-December, 1898 — were 54,000,000 bushels, of which Superior got 70 per cent. The official records show the net tonnage of vessels arriving and clearing at the port of Superior in 1898, to be 4,863,304; of the Suez canal, 4,842,078 — a difference of twenty thousand tons in favor of Superior. The railroad freight handled in Superior in 1898 aggregates 7,509,904,040 pounds. From nothing in 1885, the mileage of railroads centering in Superior has increased to 18,512 miles, and according to the state commissioner's records, Douglas county's railroad tax in 1898 was greater than that of any other county in the State.

The present year promises to be one of unusual activity in rail and water transportation enterprises at the head of the Lakes. Stimulated by the surprising records of last year, a number of roads, most prominent among them being the "Burlington Route," are projecting extensions to this point; new fleets of vessels will be put afloat, and old ones enlarged; vessels of larger capacity than ever are building, and a large appropriation has recently been made for the re-survey of routes for the proposed Lake Superior-Mississippi canal, by way of the Bois Brulé, or the St. Louis and St. Croix rivers.

We have seen the first impulse to this wonderful development given by the beginning of the Sault canal in 1852, and the prospects of a railroad from the head of the lake to the Pacific; we have seen how the lake and the railway then began to feel for and at last found each other, though "Sin and Death" did often "get the contract;" how they have since in their mutual development followed the natural laws of commerce; what have been some of the results, and what possibilities yet await real-

ization; and through it all, in what intimate ways distant, even isolated portions of our State or our country have often been united in interest and destiny.

It is doubtful whether there exists anywhere a more interesting field for the study of the dynamics of trade than northern Wisconsin.



## THE HISTORY OF A GREAT INDUSTRY.<sup>1</sup>

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BY JOHN LUCHSINGER.

That portion of Wisconsin which lies west of Rock River and south of the Wisconsin is the blue-grass region of the State,—underlaid with limestone, the work and product of ages on ages of beings that lived, worked, and perished, their remains piled up in petrified masses; when crumbled by frost and softened by rains, they give up their long-stored substance to nourish the rich vegetation which now flourishes above. The luxuriant blue-grass which covers hill and dale, is the means by which nature draws from the old and buried past, nourishment and life for the present. It covers the surface as with a dense carpet; frost and drouth cannot stifle it so long as its roots are nourished by the exhaustless stock of limestone beneath. Hill and valley afford the finest pastures and meadows for the many herds of dairy cattle which one sees; and these produce the milk from which is made the excellent butter and cheese for which this region is noted.

Cheese factories and creameries dot the landscape, more and more frequently, as one gets nearer the hills and among them. The little city of Monroe, county seat of Green county, is in the very midst of the cheese region. Beautifully located on a high, rolling plateau, it has a progressive, intelligent population of nearly 4,000. In this county are two hundred cheese factories and thirty creameries. Practically all of the farmers are interested in the dairy business. Ten million pounds of cheese were made in this county alone, in the year 1898; and nearly as much more in the counties adjoining.

While this is a remarkable showing of the extent of this business, yet the most interesting and singular feature about

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<sup>1</sup> Address before the State Historical Convention at Madison, February 23, 1899

it is the fact that all or nearly all of this cheese is of the foreign or fancy varieties; not one per cent is of the American, or standard cheddar kind. The most of it is the well known Swiss cheese. Another noteworthy fact is that nearly all of those engaged in making this cheese, and in buying and selling it, are Swiss or of Swiss origin. It is as common to hear, in Green county, broad Swiss spoken, and to hear the Yodel song from far-away Switzerland, as to hear German in Milwaukee.

How this great business originated and grew to its present dimensions is an interesting study. How, from extremely humble and small beginnings made by people driven by poverty to found new homes in this once wild land, it has been possible to establish this immense industry, is an object lesson of the highest value, especially to those who, impatient of step-by-step advancement, would jump at one bound into greatness. No nation ever became great suddenly; no great business or fortune has ever been built up, except by patient and persistent work. Even character and reputation are formed little by little, by every-day actions, words and thoughts. So this great dairy industry does not owe its greatness to large investment of capital, loud advertising or lucky speculation. Patient toil and wise use of the little germs of knowledge of this business, which a few Swiss immigrants fifty-four years ago brought with them, have accomplished this great work.

America, since its discovery by Europeans, has been peopled by swarm after swarm of colonists detached from the great European hive. Religious persecutions, political troubles, and wars have caused many such emigrations; but poverty, that greatest mover of man's energies and ambitions, did more to bring colonists here than all other causes. And poverty, or rather the energy it begot, caused the origin of this remarkable business.

Switzerland, from a farmer's view, is one of the most sterile countries of Europe. More than half its surface is unfit for cultivation, because of rocks and glaciers. Its people get a living only by unceasing work and strict frugality. It is rich only in heroic history, grand scenery and an ever-overflowing population.

From that country, in 1845, forced by economic necessity, twenty-seven families came to Wisconsin. Like the bees before swarming, they had sent in advance two pioneers to spy out the land and find a suitable settling place. These two, after months of weary travel through nearly all of the Northwestern States, passed by the broad rich prairies of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, near to commerce and transportation, as unfit for their purpose, and, among the roughest hills of Green county, selected the location for the colony, which complied closest with the instructions they had, to secure a location as like old Switzerland as possible, that there might be less homesickness.

The colony after a journey of four months — down the Rhine to the ocean in boats, across the ocean to Baltimore in a sailing vessel, thence to Galena by canal and steamer, from Galena to Green county on foot — clustered in the little valley of New Glarus, and began the usual work of the early settler.<sup>1</sup> Here, the greatest of all industries in southern Wisconsin had its birth. Just as soon as the settler owned a cow, the germ of knowledge of cheesemaking, which he had brought with him, began to sprout. At first, infinitely small was the growth; a pailful of milk, a little copper kettle, and a wooden hoop split from a sapling, were the beginnings of the industry. Cheeses no larger than a saucer, which could be held by the hand of a child, were the ancestors of the 200-lb. Swiss cheese now standard.

The little kettle, used for cooking purposes and hung in the fireplace of the log cabin, was the predecessor of the cheese-factory, with all its conveniences, of today. The wife and daughter were the first cheesemakers, because the men could spare no time from the work of clearing, breaking and fencing. They went to work with what poor means were at their command; their cheeses became larger and better, as increase in cows and experience came, and a steady and remunerative market was created for what could be spared. Up to 1870, cheese was not made by any factory system; each cheese dairy used only the milk produced on one farm. Of course a spirit of emulation

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<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Luchsinger's historical sketch, "The Planting of the Swiss Colony at New Glarus, Wis.," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi.—ED.

arose, and it became a matter of pride to produce better cheese than others.

A little incident witnessed by the writer, illustrates the feeling then prevailing. Two settlers named Rudy and George met. Rudy said to George: "I have had splendid cheese this season; I have sold two wagon loads at Madison for 12 cents a pound, and am going to Freeport next week with another load for which I expect 13 cents a pound. I have but a very few inferior cheese."

George listened and smoked, and said nothing until Rudy closed his talk by saying: "How is it with you, George? Have you hauled off any of your cheese?"

George slowly took his pipe from his mouth and said, "No."

"Why, what is the matter; ain't your cheese ripe?"

"Nothing is the matter," said George, "I have no cheese to haul away; I have sold them all as fast as they have ripened, right at home, for 14 cents a pound."

Cheesemaking by dairy farmers continued to increase, but wheat-growing was, until 1870, the principal business of the farmer. Then came the chinch bugs in such swarms as to ruin not only the wheat crops but also barley, oats, and corn. Wheat farmers realized that a change must be made in their business, or the insect pests would devour their farms. Those in debt became more deeply involved. The young men were leaving the country for the farther West, preferring the hardships of a frontier life to being debt-ridden here.

Then it was that the cheese factory came. Two small factories were built by farmers in the roughest parts of the county; but, inexperienced and timid as they were, it required no small amount of argument and persuasion to get them to invest the necessary labor and money. Modest and inexpensive as the original venture was, the first year's results showed that climate, soil, grass, and people were well adapted to the profitable production of cheese in factories.

So, year after year, more factories, in ever widening circles, were put up; more kinds of cheese began to be made; better methods of making were used; the result was, a uniformity in quality, and an increasing market not attained under the old system, which was very soon abandoned.



N. Gerber, J. Regez, and J. Karlen were the pioneers of the factory system here, as applied to making Swiss and fancy cheese.

Until very recently, all of the cheesemakers were Swiss, and for the most part imported, as no dairy school in this State teaches the making of fancy cheese.

It is now acknowledged that Wisconsin-Swiss cheese is the equal of that made in Switzerland. It has captured the American market; it is regularly quoted in the markets of all our cities; it has come to stay. Why not? With Swiss farmers, Swiss cheesers, Swiss merchants, the best of grasses and water, and intelligent management, it cannot fail to produce an article which has reduced importation of foreign cheese to a minimum.

I will only add that in the dairy section named, farmers of all nationalities have perforce been drawn into the production of dairy goods. Very few there are who are not directly or indirectly connected with this business, which, with its necessary accompaniments of regular, steady work and intelligent attention all the year round, has done much to make southwestern Wisconsin one of the most law-abiding, intelligent, progressive, and prosperous farming sections of the whole country.



University Hall. Science Hall.  
Historical Library.

Ladies' Hall.

Gymnasium.



GENERAL VIEW OF STATE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Showing the relation of the Library and Museum Building of the State Historical Society to the neighboring buildings of the University.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

AT ITS  
FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Held December 14, 1899

AND OF THE  
STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION

Held at Green Bay, September 5-7, 1899

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER  
1900



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# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1899-1900.

## PRESIDENT

HON. JOHN JOHNSTON . . . . . MILWAUKEE

## VICE-PRESIDENTS

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND . . . . . JANESVILLE  
 HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK . . . . . HAYWARD  
 WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D. . . . . MILWAUKEE  
 HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY . . . . . MADISON  
 HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS . . . . . MADISON

## SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN G. THWAITES . . . . . MADISON

## TREASURER

FRANK F. PROUDFIT . . . . . MADISON

## LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC S. BRADLEY . . . . . MADISON

## CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO

HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD . . . . . GOVERNOR  
 HON. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH . . . . . SECRETARY OF STATE  
 HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON . . . . . STATE TREASURER

## CURATORS, ELECTIVE

*Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1900*

HON. ROMANZO BUNN	HON. GEORGE RAYMER
PROF. CHARLES N. GREGORY	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.

*Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1901*

HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD	FRANK F. PROUDFIT, ESQ.
GEN. EDWIN E. BRYANT	PROF. WM. H. ROSENSTENGEL
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. BREESE J. STEVENS
MAJ. M. RANSOM DOYON	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.
WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.	

*Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1902*

CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D.	HON. BUELLE E. HUTCHINSON
RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	HON. BURR W. JONES
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS	J. HOWARD PALMER, ESQ.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.	PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON
JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.	HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES (OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE).

*Library*—Turner (chairman), Gregory, Raymer, Anderson, and the Secretary (ex officio).

*Art Gallery and Museum*—Hanks (chairman), Johnson, Knox, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Printing and Publication*—Conover (chairman), Jones, Sanborn, Bryant, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Finance*—Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Burrows, Palmer, and Doyon.

*Advisory Committee* (ex-officio)—Turner, Hanks, Conover, and Van Slyke.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY).

*Draper Homestead*—Van Slyke (chairman), Steensland, and Thwaites.

*Biennial Address 1901*—Thwaites (chairman), Adams, Stevens, Gregory, and Turner.

*Field Meetings*—Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, Usher, and Thwaites.

*Relations with the State University*—Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.

*Dedication of New Building*—Turner (chairman), Hanks, Gregory, Wight, and Thwaites.

## LIBRARY STAFF.

---

### SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

### LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

### ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

---

### LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

[In alphabetical order]

FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER

EMMA HELEN BLAIR\*

MARY STUART FOSTER

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS

GEORGIANA RUSSELL SHELDON

IVA ALICE WELSH

---

### LIBRARY APPRENTICES

[Unpaid]

EVE PARKINSON

ELIZABETH CHURCH SMITH

---

### JANITORS

CLINTON GUILFORD PRICE (library)

CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN (library)

CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN (gallery and museum)

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LIBRARY OPEN — From 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN — Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon, 1:30 to 5.

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\*On leave of absence.





# THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

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## FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.<sup>1</sup>

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in its rooms in the capitol, Thursday evening, December 14, 1899.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the absence of President Johnston, Vice President Wight took the chair, and spoke as follows:

Fellow Members of the State Historical Society: Less than one week ago, our president warned me of his enforced absence from this evening's meeting, and requested me to preside in his place. I occupy, not fill, his chair. If you miss his shrewd Scotchness, his wise suggestions, the fault is his, the misfortune yours.

It is a source of regret that still another annual meeting finds us in these cramped and crowded quarters. Fond hope had fostered the notion that, in a more convenient and capacious retreat, under brighter auspices, the Society might end the last year that dates eighteen hundred. This hope has no fruition. To two causes is the delay in the completion of our building ascribable: Uncertainty as to the decision of the last legislature upon the request of the commissioners for the money necessary to complete the structure, and the great scarcity of workmen and materials, which—not here alone but universally in the United

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<sup>1</sup>The report of proceedings, here published, is synopsized from the official MS. records of the Society.—SEC.

States—has hampered the building trade during the past season. But

“Hope springs eternal in the human breast,”

and there seems now no reason to doubt that the dawning last year of the nineteenth century will be our last year in the old capitol. Indeed, by next May I believe we will take up our tents like the Arab and proceed with our treasures to our new White House. Extra exertion to accomplish this May hegira is, I understand, required even though our new abode may not be entirely complete, for the capitol authorities are in haste to parcel out these surroundings into committee rooms, against the recurrence in 1901 of that biennial visitation, a session of the legislature. Another urgent reason for early removal, lies in the never ceasing fear of fire and ruin in our present inflammable quarters.

As if in preparation for a more commodious home, our accumulation of new books and pamphlets during the year now-closing has been greatly in excess of the usual. The new titles aggregate 7,727. This gratifying result has not, however, been achieved by purchase, for increased administrative expenses have reduced to not much more than one thousand dollars the revenue expendible on books. The unusual accessions are due to two causes: exchanges of duplicates and gifts—chiefly the latter. The report of the executive force will exhibit that of the additions of the year 1899 eighty-five per cent were gifts, the remaining fifteen per cent purchases and exchanges combined. It is a great pity that a Society of such a widely favorable reputation as this should possess so meager a book-purchasing fund for its library, and should feel so badly cramped for means in every other department of its activities.

The securing of gifts and the consummation of exchanges have entailed much labor upon the library staff. To this labor all have made themselves equal. To their willingness, cheerfulness, loyalty, and intelligence the Society owes praise. I have never drawn upon any of this force for aid in research—

whether for myself or for others—without having the drafts honored with alacrity and ability, to the utmost of the need. I trust I may be indulged in recording that at the annual meeting of the American Library Association held in Atlanta, Georgia, last May, our secretary was elected the president of that body for the current year. This is a not singular evidence of the reputation which this Society enjoys, and of the esteem which the *personnel* of its library commands among its fellow institutions of similar character in this country.

I am informed that, as president of the American Library Association, Mr. Thwaites has secured long-delayed but proper recognition of the dignity of the profession of the librarian. In the census of 1900, for the first time the librarian will rank as a distinct profession, with separate statistics, like the divine, the physician and the lawyer.

While removal to our new building will secure us an enhanced income from the State treasury, even this increase will not be sufficient to afford us a sound financial backing. Increased running expenses, salaries for enlarged staff, expanded bills for heating, lighting, water, janitor service, and repairs will greatly drain the income, even after partitioning expenses with the University. The legislature of 1901, if it *must* meet, should largely appropriate for our relief, or liberal-handed private wealth should supply the deficit.

But turning from this somewhat somber view, there has been much of encouragement during this year. More and more has this Society moved away from its traditional moorings as an exclusive, almost an aristocratic retreat for the learned alone, and carried on its present work of self-popularization. Too long was the State Historical Society of Wisconsin simply a name to the people at large—*vox et praeterea nil*. More and more is the Society commending itself as a practical assistant to intellectual activity among all classes; more and more are the people of Wisconsin divining what a thesaurus of educational wealth rests upon these shelves and is anxious to reach their hands.



Three movements to bring the library of this Society and the citizens of Wisconsin into close acquaintance, are now being pushed: First, the attendance of various members of the executive staff at historical or other gatherings held here and there throughout the State; second, the sending of miniature libraries for temporary abode into different sections, accompanied by leaflets imparting bibliographical and other like information; third, the holdings of field meetings of this Society in historically-strategic portions of the State. Two of these gatherings are already history—one held here, and one in Green Bay. The latter meeting, colored as it was by a last century, even by a seventeenth century environment, was particularly attractive and inspiring, and was participated in with much enthusiasm by the citizens of Green Bay and of De Pere. The hospitality of these places provoked our heartfelt thanks, while the presence and influence of members of this Society quickened the culture of these ancient cities and led to the re-establishment upon a substantial basis of a long dormant local historical society. The pilgrimage to De Pere to dedicate a monument to the fortitude and heroism of the Jesuit Father Allouez, will never be forgotten by those who were present.

Future itineraries to other interesting portions of the State are planned for coming seasons. They will be very helpful in making this Society a potent intellectual force in Wisconsin.

"All roads lead to Rome"—so all topics of this address lead to our new building. We are to congratulate ourselves that next year we will have a more commodious and adaptable place for our Society meetings. A lecture hall will provide us with a more convenient sessions room, and I doubt not that under new conditions a more social aspect will characterize our gatherings. It is worthy of bright hope, nay rather of confident expectation, that our removal to our fixed home will be the quick initiative of a prosperous and glorious future.

One hundred years ago this evening, he whom this country always especially honors and fondly calls its Father, he who has

been the chief source and inspiration of American history, whose career has enlisted the pens of many biographers and filled the pages of many volumes, breathed his final breath. Let us feel the influence of his immortal presence upon us, as we constitute ourselves for this annual meeting.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The secretary presented the resignations of Hon. Elisha W. Keyes, Maj. Frank W. Oakley, Wayne Ramsay, Esq., and Hon. Horace A. Taylor, as curators of the Society, with the explanation that the three first-named had found their positions incompatible, according to rulings of the attorney general, with the anti-railway-pass statute adopted by the last legislature. Mr. Taylor's removal from the State, was the occasion of his resignation.

The resignations were accepted.

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The secretary presented the reports of the Green Bay and Ripon historical societies, which were organized in October and November respectively, and are now auxiliaries to the State Society. The reports were ordered printed with the proceedings of this meeting. [See Appendix, D.]

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The secretary, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix, A.]

#### FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of that committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were adopted. [See Appendix, B and C.]

## CURATORS ELECTED.

Messrs. J. B. Parkinson, R. L. McCormick, R. G. Siebecker, J. H. Carpenter, and Julius Zehnter were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators,—five to fill vacancies, and twelve to serve for the ensuing term of three years,—and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

*For term expiring at annual meeting in December, 1900.*

Hon. James Sutherland, of Janesville, to succeed Hon. Elisha W. Keyes, resigned.

Hon. Lucien S. Hanks, to succeed Hon. Silas U. Pinney, deceased.

*For term expiring at annual meeting in December, 1901.*

Gen. E. E. Bryant, to succeed Maj. Frank W. Oakley, resigned.

Maj. M. R. Doyon, to succeed Wayne Ramsay, Esq., resigned.

Hon. Ellis B. Usher, of La Crosse, to succeed Hon. Horace A. Taylor, resigned.<sup>1</sup>

*For term expiring at annual meeting in December, 1902.*

Charles K. Adams, LL. D.

Hon. Buell E. Hutchinson

Rasmus B. Anderson, LL. D.

Hon. John A. Johnson

Hon. Emil Baensch

Hon. Burr W. Jones

Hon. George B. Burrows

J. Howard Palmer, Esq.

Frederic K. Conover, LL. B.

Prof. John B. Parkinson

John C. Freeman, LL. D.

Hon. N. B. Van Slyke

## DEDICATION OF NEW BUILDING.

The following resolution, offered by F. J. Turner, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*—That the event of the removal of the Society to its new building be observed by appropriate ceremonies; the arrangement for the same to be placed in the hands of a select committee of five, with full power to act, to be appointed by the president, said committee to choose their own chairman.

The chair stated that the appointment of the committee would be left to the president.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

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<sup>1</sup>As this volume is going through the press, the Secretary has received a letter from Mr. Usher, expressing his regret that he finds himself unable to serve in this capacity.—Sec.

## MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the Society meeting, December 14, 1899.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Messrs. F. J. Turner, R. B. Anderson, and F. K. Conover were appointed a committee on the nomination of a vice president to succeed Dr. James D. Butler, of Madison (resigned), for the unexpired term ending in December, 1901, and reported in favor of Hon. Ellis B. Usher, of La Crosse, who was unanimously elected.<sup>1</sup>

## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following new members, reported by a committee consisting of Messrs. George Raymer, George B. Burrows, Henry M. Lewis, Charles N. Gregory, and Halle Steensland, were unanimously elected:

*Annual Members.*

*Appleton*—Alfred Galpin.

*Beloit*—Rev. William F. Brown.

*Berlin*—Charles G. Starks.

*De Pere*—E. Fletcher Parker.

*Green Bay*—Hon. E. H. Ellis, William L. Evans, Arthur C. Neville, B. L. Parker, Rev. L. A. Ricklin.

*Janesville*—Mrs. Mary L. Beers, Hon. Theo. W. Goldin.

*Madison*—Prof. J. B. Johnson, E. R. Stevens, John M. Winterbotham.

*Milwaukee*—Howard S. Eldred, Hon. Francis B. Keene.

*Neillsville*—Hon. James O'Neill.

*Wauwatosa*—Dr. Horatio Gates.

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<sup>1</sup>As this volume is going through the press, the Secretary has received a letter from Mr. Usher, expressing his regret that he finds himself unable to serve in this capacity.—SEC.



*Life Members.*

*Darlington*—Hon. Philo A. Orton.

*Green Bay*—Mgr. J. J. Fox.

*Madison*—Dr. J. A. Mack, Rev. J. M. Naughtin, John M. Olin, J. H. Palmer, E. B. Steensland.

*Monroe*—Hon. John Luchsinger.

The meeting therupon stood adjourned.

## APPENDIX.

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- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
- B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.
- C. REPORT OF TREASURER.
- D. REPORTS FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.
- E. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.
- F. MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS AND DEPOSITS.
- G. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.
- H. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1899.
- I. LEADING WISCONSIN EVENTS, IN 1899.
- K. STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION AT GREEN BAY, SEPTEMBER, 1899; WITH ADDRESSES DELIVERED THEREAT.

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the Forty-seventh Annual Meeting, December 14, 1899.]

## SUMMARY.

It has not proved possible to realize the hope expressed by the committee in its report a twelvemonth ago, that the new building would be occupied by the Society "before the close of 1899;" but there now seems every reason to believe that the date of this important event will not be later than July next.

During the fiscal year just closed, the staff have largely been engaged in the great work of preparation for removal—the task of classifying and shelf-listing the library being one of the prerequisites. As reported a year ago, this work of preparation and the rapidly-increasing demands upon the resources of the library, both by actual visitors and correspondence, have continued to keep our income for purchases reduced to a painfully low condition, thus greatly crippling our possibilities for usefulness. Removal to the new building brings with it an increased annual stipend from the State treasury; but the increase in expenses of maintenance will be very great—how much, we as yet cannot foretell, so that to what extent our purchasing capacity will be enhanced is as yet unknown.

While our growth in books and pamphlets during the year has been quite up to the average, owing in great part to gifts,—chiefly of public documents and monographs, which are of prime importance in original research,—our accessions of necessary books "in the trade," or standard sets of sources, have unfortunately been meager, in comparison with our needs.

The two historical conventions held under the auspices of the Society during the year, at Madison in February, and at Green Bay in September, were successful in arousing a more active popular interest in the local and general history of Wisconsin, and in knowledge and appreciation of the work of the Society.

## DEATH OF JUDGE PINNEY.

We have, in the death of Hon. Silas U. Pinney, lost within the year one of the oldest and most honored of our curators. Judge Pinney was born in Rockdale, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1833, and died at his home in Madison, April 1, 1899. His father, Justin C., removed to Pennsylvania from his native state of Massachusetts in 1815; his mother was a Pennsylvania-German, a native of Crawford county. The Pinney family removed to the town of Windsor, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1846, and in this county Silas spent the remainder of his life. A farmer's lad, his early education was confined to the district school, but he added much to that curriculum by somewhat extensive reading. After himself teaching a district school for three years, he came to Madison in 1853, and became a law student in the office of Vilas & Remington, a year later being admitted to the bar. In 1858 he was city attorney of Madison, in 1865 an alderman, in 1869 an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for attorney general of the State, in 1874-75 mayor of Madison, in 1875 a member of the assembly, and January 2, 1892, was elected a justice of the State supreme court, a position which he held until his resignation on November 2, 1898. Judge Pinney was, in 1865, the editor of Vol. XVI. of the *Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports*, and in 1870 was appointed by the court as special reporter of the decisions of the Territorial supreme court and of the first five years of the State supreme court, the period of 1836-53—the resulting three volumes being known as *Pinney's Wisconsin Reports*. From the time of his earliest residence in Madison, he was much interested in the career of this Society, and served it faithfully as a curator from 1866 to the time of his death. Frequently present at our councils, his quick perception and logical mind were of great practical value to his colleagues, who sincerely mourn his taking away. Chief Justice Cassoday paid a just tribute to his quality as a citizen and a judge, when he said of our departed



friend: "He had great industry, and he possessed a remarkable memory for facts and details, as well as for legal principles. He was a conscientious man, in his work as well as in his relations with men. In addition to these worthy qualities Judge Pinney had honesty and independence. Under all circumstances he tried to do his duty, and was unswervingly faithful to his ideas of both professional and private responsibility."

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION.

##### *General Fund.*

The general fund consists of the annual State appropriation of \$5,000. Its condition is as follows:

##### *Receipts.*

Unexpended balance, from previous year . . . . .	\$1 00
Annual State appropriation . . . . .	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,001 00

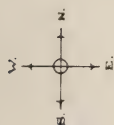
##### *Disbursements.*

(Analysis of expenditures, year ending November 30, 1899.)

Services . . . . .	\$3,117 26
Books, maps, and periodicals . . . . .	1,572 19
Pictures . . . . .	1 50
Printing . . . . .	42 75
Freight and drayage . . . . .	87 46
Travel . . . . .	125 66
Incidentals . . . . .	18 64
	<hr/>
	\$4,966 40
Balance on hand . . . . .	34 54
	<hr/>
	\$5,001 00

The report of the treasurer gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, and a statement thereof, with accompanying receipts, as approved by the finance committee, has been filed with the governor according to law (sec. 376, Wisconsin Statutes for 1898).

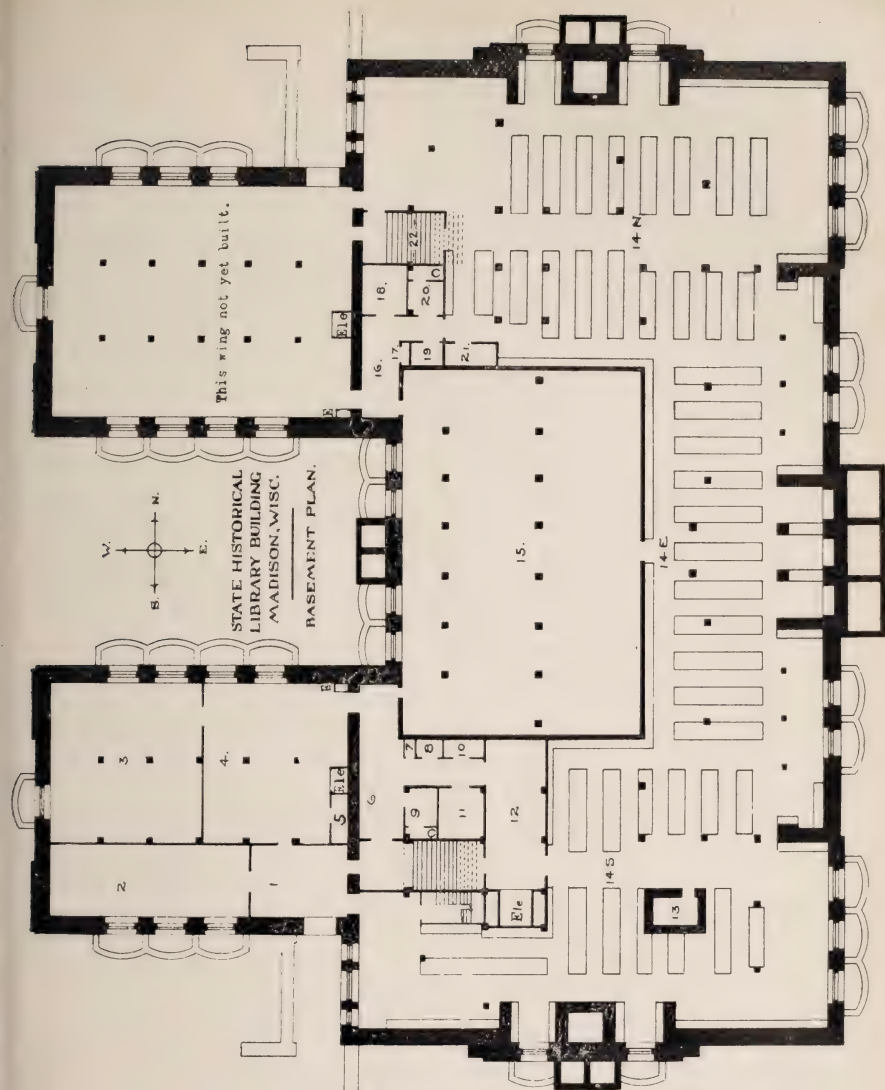
Upon moving into the new building, the annuity from the State will be \$15,000; out of this must come the Society's share



STATE HISTORICAL  
LIBRARY BUILDING  
MADISON, WISC.

BASEMENT PLAN.

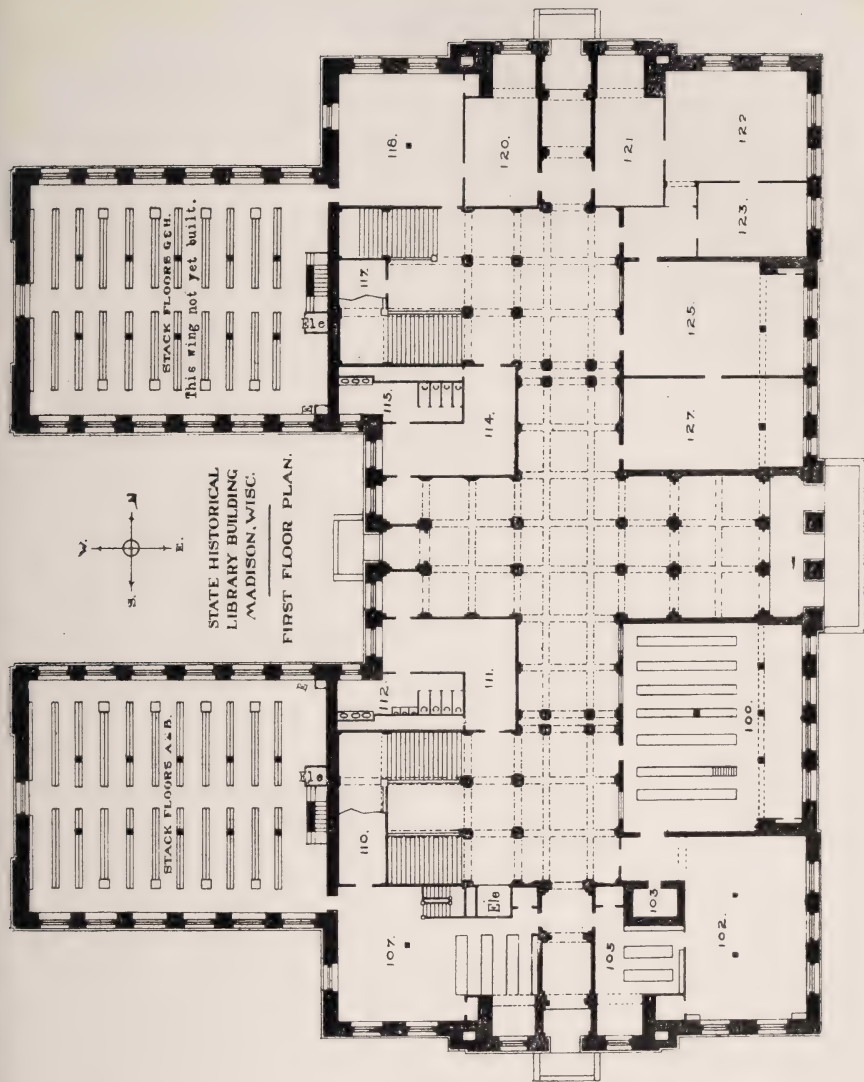
This wing not yet built.



Room.	Description.	Dimensions.
1.	Vestibule . . . . .	15 x 20
2.	Bicycle room . . . . .	15 x 41
3.	Stock and storage room . . . . .	31 x 33
4.	Stock and packing room . . . . .	30 x 33
5.	Elevator machinery . . . . .	4 x 11
6.	Hall . . . . .	9 x 32
7.	Closet . . . . .	3 x 4
8.	Closet . . . . .	4 x 5
9.	Toilet . . . . .	7 x 10
10.	Closet . . . . .	4 x 9
11.	Boiler room . . . . .	10 x 11
12.	Elevator machinery . . . . .	11 x 32

Room.	Description.	Dimensions.
13.	Vault . . . . .	6 x 10
14.	Newspaper files . . . . .	50 x 76
15.	Heating apparatus . . . . .	9 x 20
16.	Hall . . . . .	3 x 4
17.	Closet . . . . .	9 x 11
18.	Closet . . . . .	4 x 5
19.	Closet . . . . .	7 x 12
20.	Toilet . . . . .	4 x 12
21.	Closet . . . . .	9 x 10
22.	Closet . . . . .	
Ele.	Elevator . . . . .	
E.	Book lift . . . . .	



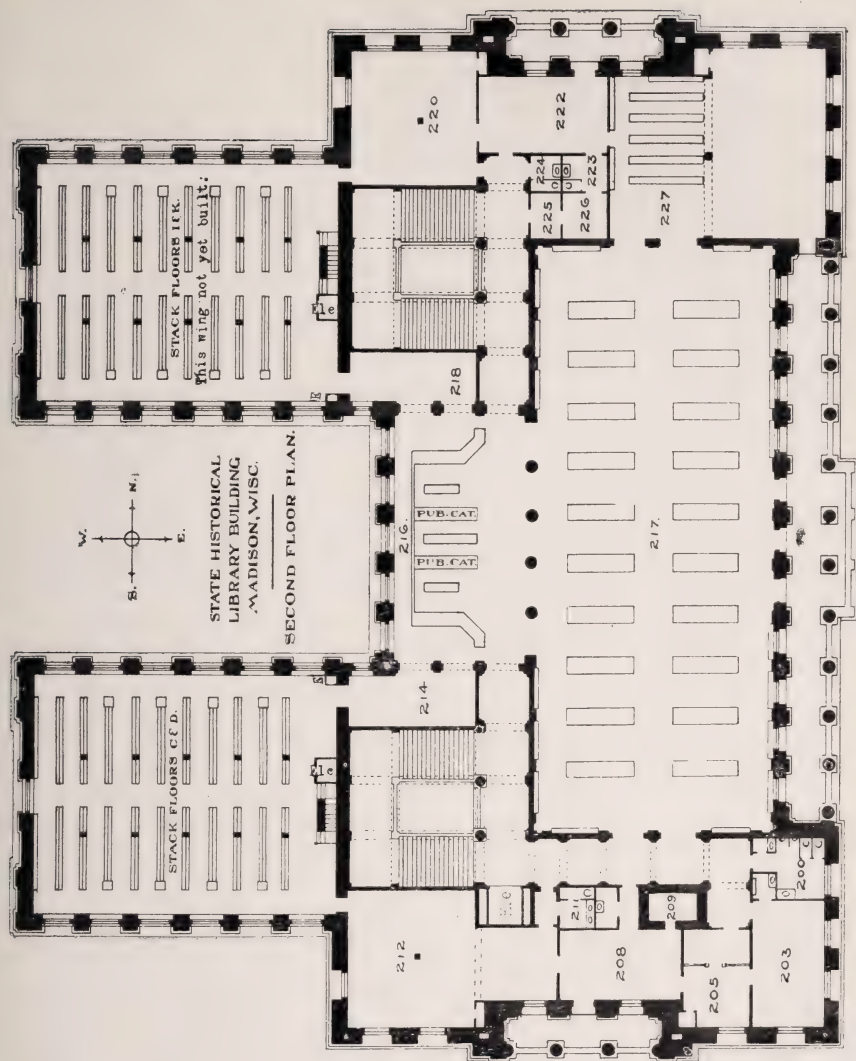


Room.	Description.	Dimensions.
100.	Patents and public documents	37 x 45
102.	Atlases, maps, and manuscripts	26 x 39
103.	Vault	6 x 10
105.	Current newspapers	18 x 24
107.	Newspaper consultation room	28 x 45
110.	Newspaper files	10 x 32
111.	Men's cloak room	10 x 40
112.	Toilet	9 x 28
114.	Women's cloak room	10 x 40

Room.	Description.	Dimensions.
115.	Toilet	9 x 28
117.	Janitor's store room	10 x 22
118.	Seminary	28 x 29
120.	Seminary	17 x 23
121.	Seminary	15 x 23
122.	Seminary	22 x 29
123.	Seminary	16 x 24
125.	Seminary	24 x 38
127.	Seminary	21 x 38
Ele.	Elevator	
E.	Book lift	

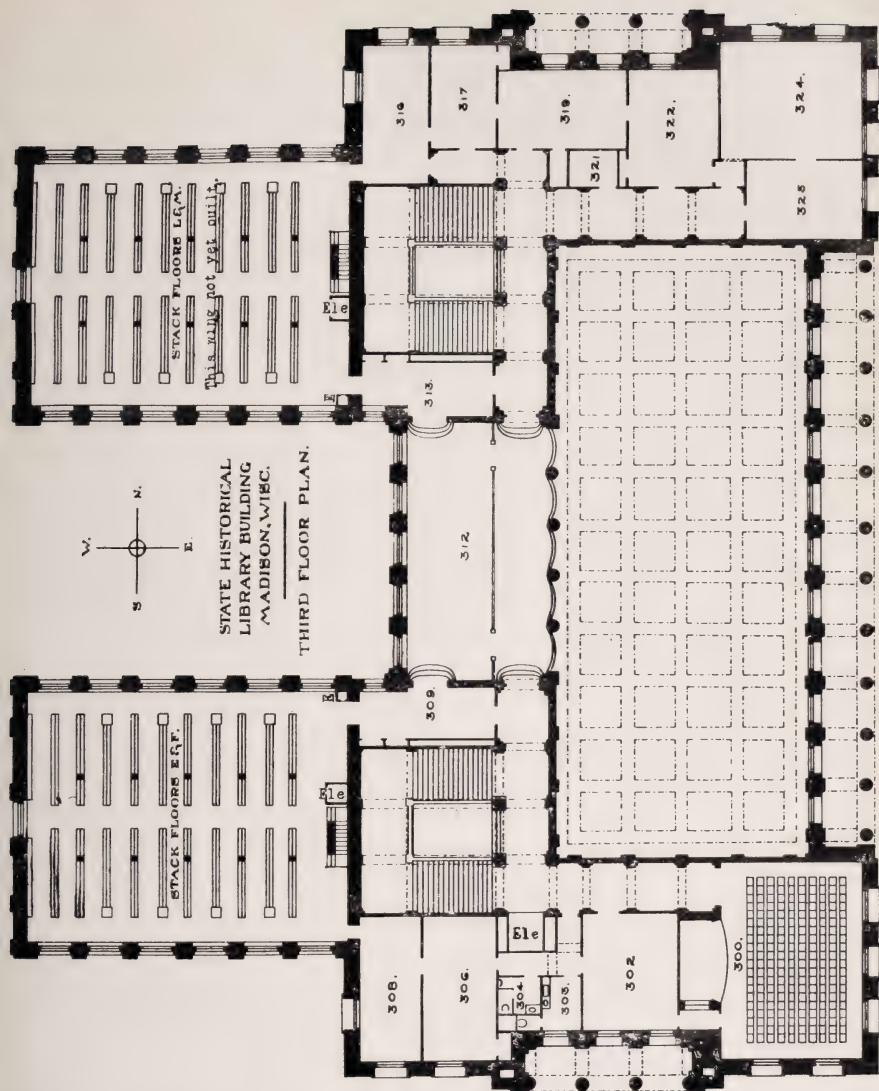






Room.	Description.	Dimensions.	Room.	Description.	Dimensions.
200.	Toilet . . . . .	8 x 11	218.	Delivery room . . . . .	10 x 27
203.	Secretary's office . . . . .	15 x 26	220.	U. W. catalogue room . . . . .	27 x 29
205.	Clerical office . . . . .	14 x 20	222.	U. W. librarian's office . . . . .	17 x 28
208.	Librarian's office . . . . .	15 x 26	223.	Toilet . . . . .	6 x 9
209.	Vault . . . . .	6 x 10	224.	Toilet . . . . .	5 x 5
210.	Closet . . . . .	5 x 9	225.	Janitor's store room . . . . .	6 x 9
211.	Toilet . . . . .	7 x 9	226.	Store room . . . . .	9 x 9
212.	Official catalogue room . . . . .	29 x 44	227.	Periodical room . . . . .	39 x 45
214.	Delivery room . . . . .	10 x 27	Ele.	Elevator . . . . .	
216.	Delivery room . . . . .	28 x 50	E.	Book lift . . . . .	
217.	General reading room . . . . .	48 x 118			

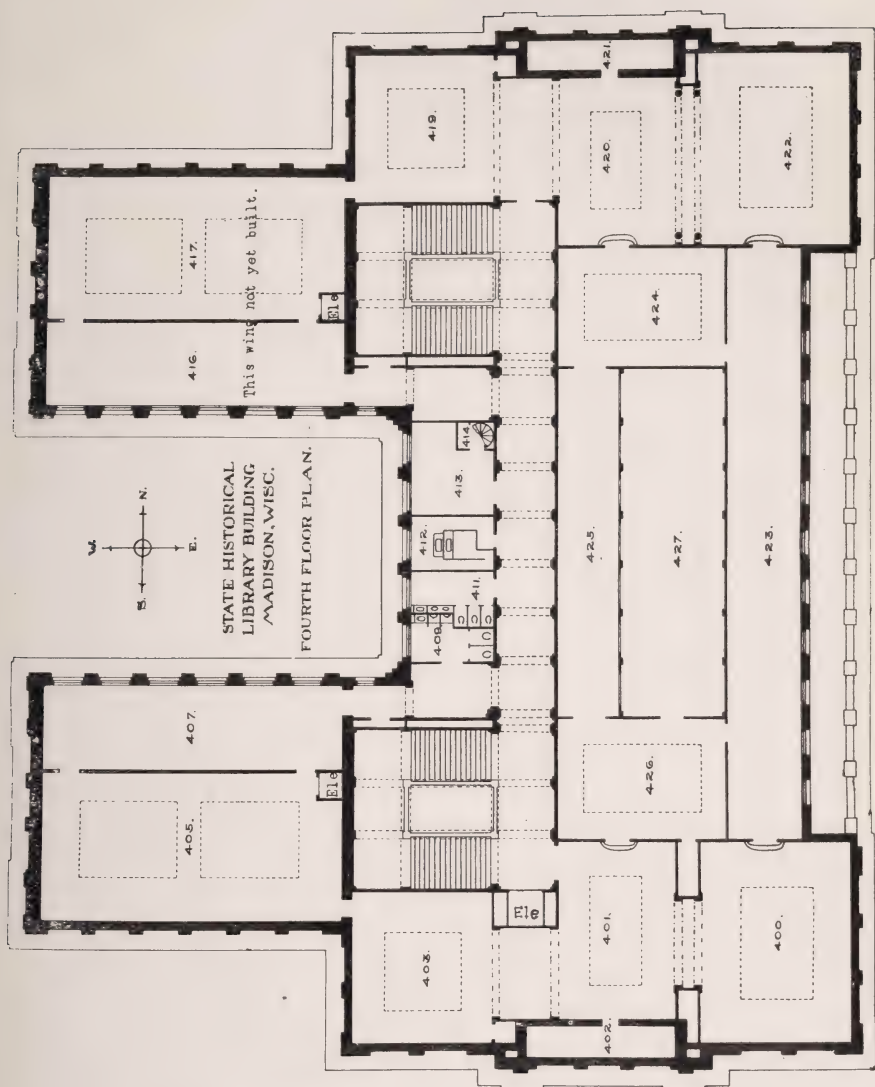




Room.	Description.	Dimensions.	Room.	Description.	Dimensions.
300.	Lecture hall . . .	30 x 39	316.	Seminary . . .	16 x 29
302.	Study . . .	18 x 24	317.	Seminary . . .	13 x 23
303.	Toilet . . .	7 x 11	319.	Seminary . . .	17 x 24
304.	Toilet . . .	7 x 8	321.	Janitor's store room . . .	6 x 8
306.	Clerical office . . .	13 x 29	322.	Seminary . . .	17 x 23
308.	Secretary's study . . .	14 x 29	324.	Seminary . . .	22 x 29
309.	Study . . .	10 x 28	325.	Seminary . . .	16 x 24
311.	Visitor's balcony . . .	10 x 50	Ele.	Elevator	
312.	Art and genealogy . . .	18 x 50	E.	Book lift	
313.	Study . . .	10 x 28			







# MUSEUM AND PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Room.	Description.	Dimensions.	Room.	Description.	Dimensions.
402.	Store room	6 x 32	413.	Store room	18 x 20
409.	Toilet	6 x 17	421.	Store room	6 x 32
411.	Toilet	9 x 18	Ele.	Elevator	
412.	Dark room	6 x 8			



of the cost of maintenance of the building, and some other expenses now borne by the State because of our occupancy of rooms in the capitol.

### *The Binding Fund.*

This fund, now consisting of \$28,821.23 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. The net increase during the year was \$529.69, of which \$87.66 was received as the residue of the legacy of the late Stephen Taylor, of Philadelphia, concerning which reference was made in our report for 1898.

The binding fund is now doing admirable work, in eking out the bounty of the State.

### *The Antiquarian Fund.*

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report shows its present condition to be as follows, a net gain during the year of \$317:

Cash and securities in hands of treasurer . . . . .	\$3,625 69
Note given for the fund, as yet unpaid . . . . .	20 00
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$3,645 69

The income of this fund, when it assumes larger proportions than at present, is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest." Primarily it will, no doubt, be used in building up the museum, which is still disproportionately meagre. When removed to the new building, we may rest assured that gifts of many kinds will soon be forthcoming—such is the experience of all similar institutions upon moving into larger and better quarters; but we shall all the more need money of our own to fill the gaps, and assure steady progress in the principal lines



of collection. Had the removal occurred during 1899, the committee would have taken advantage of the resultant growth of interest in our work, to push the claims of this fund; this must apparently now be left until or after the dedication.

*The Draper Fund.*

From the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there is now in this fund the sum of \$360.90. No portion of the income of the fund has been expended during the year, as the work of indexing the Draper MSS. is too great and intricate a task to attempt without a fund sufficient for the employment of highly skilled labor.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1899:

Books purchased (including exchanges) . . . . .	1,157
Books by gift . . . . .	2,405
	<hr/>
Total books . . . . .	3,562
Pamphlets, by gift . . . . .	4,088
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings, etc., worthy of preservation . . . . .	77
	<hr/>
Total pamphlets . . . . .	4,165
	<hr/>
Total accessions . . . . .	7,727

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books . . . . .	105,283
Pamphlets . . . . .	101,340
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	206,623

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias . . . . .	14
Newspapers and periodicals . . . . .	1,027
Philosophy and religion . . . . .	143
Biography and genealogy . . . . .	92
History—General . . . . .	35
History—Foreign . . . . .	144
History—American . . . . .	135
History—Local (U. S.) . . . . .	228
Antiquities . . . . .	5
Geography and travel . . . . .	187
Political and social science . . . . .	310
Legislation . . . . .	601
Natural science . . . . .	77
Useful arts . . . . .	90
British Patent Office reports . . . . .	328
Fine arts . . . . .	16
Language and literature . . . . .	89
Bibliography . . . . .	41
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	3,562

The following comparative statistics of gifts and purchases are suggestive:

Total accessions (books and pamphlets) . . . . .	7,727
Percentage of gifts, in accessions . . . . .	85
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions . . . . .	15
Actual total of gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned) . . . . .	8,717
Books given . . . . .	3,021
Pamphlets given . . . . .	5,696
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates . . . . .	24
Percentage of gifts that were accessions . . . . .	76

It is perhaps needless to repeat that every gift is welcomed at the library, whether it is or is not a duplicate; our duplicates are utilized in exchange with other large libraries in the United States and Canada. Among our most important exchanges of duplicate books and pamphlets during the past year, have been those with the public libraries of New York and Boston, the State libraries of Ohio and Michigan, the Enoch Pratt Free Library

of Baltimore, the Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N. J., the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, the Northern Indiana Historical Society, Oberlin College, and the University of Nebraska.

#### WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

##### *Classification.*

Despite our limited resources, it was necessary, as a preparation for occupying our new building, to classify and shelf-list all save a few departments of the library. This work has been in active progress during the past two years, occupying the entire time of two members of the staff, and is almost completed for those portions of the library which it is now designed to so treat. In connection with the task, it has been essential to mark the corresponding cards in the official catalogue, which has employed one cataloguer much of the time, and often required the services of two persons, in addition to the classifiers. The latter, soon to be relieved from the classification, will assist in marking the cards, a work which has not kept pace with the other branch of the undertaking.

##### *Binding.*

An unusual quantity of binding has been done within the year, a work incident to the thorough overhauling which the library has been receiving during the past two years. Of books and periodicals, there have been bound 2,028 volumes, of newspapers 780 volumes, and of British Patent Office Reports 297 volumes—a total of 3,105. The preparation of these for the binder has of course been a task of no small proportions.

##### *Gaps and Sequents.*

In a library specializing, as ours does, in the lines of history, economics, and social and political science, the numerous documents issued by national, state, and city governments, public institutions, and societies, are of great importance, as furnishing

material for independent investigation. But to secure these in proper sequence, and fill the gaps in broken sets, involves much labor, which to be of value must be expert. For nearly two years past, the library has, with admirable results, devoted the greater part of the time of one assistant to this single department, and will hereafter continue this policy, broadening its scope of accumulation as necessity and opportunity present.

*Traveling Library No. 1.*

Particularly during the last few months, the Society has received frequent requests to offer suggestions to women's study clubs throughout the State, as to methods to be pursued in the study of Wisconsin history, and asking for the loan of helpful books in this field. Much, however, as we desire to assist in this work, we have been seriously hampered by the fact that few of the local free public libraries have any material on the subject, and find it difficult to obtain much. All of the first nine volumes of our own *Collections* are now excessively rare, and for some years past we have been unable to supply them; while many of the other sources of information exist only upon our shelves, and cannot properly be lent.

By strenuous effort during November of the present year, we succeeded in acquiring duplicates sufficient to equip a traveling library upon Wisconsin history. It contains the following books, some of them of great rarity, and has been loaned for three months to the woman's club at Sparta, the first applicant:

Draper and Thwaites (editors)—Wisconsin Historical Collections, 14 vols. The State, 1855-98. (See Bulletin No. 11 for classified list of articles in the *Collections* and *Proceedings* of the Society.)

Carr—The Mounds of the Mississippi Valley Historically Considered. Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, 1883.

Hebberd—Wisconsin under French Dominion. Midland Publishing Co., Madison, 1890.

Davidson—In Unnamed Wisconsin—1634-1836. S. Chapman, Milwaukee, 1895.

Strong—History of Wisconsin Territory. The State, 1885.

Legler—Leading Events in Wisconsin History. Sentinel Company, Milwaukee, 1898.



- Smith—History of Wisconsin, vols. i and iii (all published). The State, 1854.
- Thwaites—The Story of Wisconsin. D. Lothrop Co., Boston, 1891—new ed., 1899.
- Tuttle—An Illustrated History of the State of Wisconsin. Russell, Boston, 1875.
- Stearns (editor)—The Columbian History of Education in Wisconsin. State Committee on Educational Exhibit for Wisconsin, 1893.
- Wisconsin Blue Book, 1899—for historical articles: "The Evolution of Wisconsin," pp. 115, 116; "An Outline History of Wisconsin," pp. 117-129; and "Historical Outline of the Admission of Wisconsin to the Union," pp. 17-20.
- Tenney and Atwood—Memorial Record of the Fathers of Wisconsin. David Atwood, Madison, 1880.
- Neville and Martin—Historic Green Bay, 1634-1840. The Authors, Green Bay, 1893.

It is to be hoped that this little library may be but the precursor of others, upon selected topics in American history, to be sent out by the Society, whenever means will permit, as a feature of its missionary work among the people.

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

#### *The New Building.*

About one-third of the time of both the secretary and the librarian has, during the year, been spent in work connected with the new building, especially in the matter of devising furniture and appliances. Almost the entire month of May and the first week in June were spent, in behalf of the board of building commissioners, in visiting large Eastern libraries, galleries, and museums, for the purpose of inspecting the latest and best furniture and appliances, with a view to their introduction into our new building; they were accompanied, about half of the time, by A. C. Clas, of Ferry & Clas, the architects of the board. The party visited, and through the secretary reported in detail, upon the following institutions:

*Washington, D. C.*—Library of Congress, Library of War Department, Corcoran Art Gallery.

*Philadelphia.*—Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Library of Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, Drexel Institute Library, Law Library, Free Library.

*Princeton, N. J.*—University Library.

*New York City.*—Columbia University Library, Lenox Library, Library of Association of the Bar, Mercantile Library, Astor Library, Society Library, Aguilar Libraries (two), Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts.

*Brooklyn.*—Pratt Institute Library.

*Newark, N. J.*—Public Library.

*Southport, Conn.*—Public Library.

*New Haven, Conn.*—Yale University Library.

*Providence, R. I.*—Public Library, Brown University Library, R. I. Historical Society Library.

*Boston.*—Athenæum, State Library, Public Library, Museum of Fine Arts.

*Cambridge, Mass.*—Harvard College Library, Fogg Museum of Art.

*Albany, N. Y.*—State Library.

*Buffalo, N. Y.*—Public Library.

*Pittsburg, Penn.*—Carnegie Free Library.

*Allegheny, Penn.*—Carnegie Free Library.

### *Association Meetings.*

During the closing week of December, 1898, the secretary represented the Society at the fourteenth annual convention of the American Historical Association, held in New Haven, Conn. The Association is broadening and strengthening the study of history throughout the United States, and it is important for many reasons that our Society be annually represented at its meetings.

From May 8th to 14th, the American Library Association met at Atlanta, our representatives being the secretary, librarian, and assistant librarian. This Association is of the utmost importance in advancing the interests of the library profession throughout the United States and Canada, and a large share of the notable library development of the past decade is directly attributable to its invigorating influence. To be annually represented at its conference by our active workers, is a duty incumbent upon us.

The Wisconsin Library Association, of which our assistant librarian is secretary, held its annual convention this year, at Mad-

the State. It should, however, not long remain as the only one. At the several historical points where the Society may hold future conventions, measures will no doubt be taken in connection with the meetings to dedicate other tablets. But meanwhile, efforts should be made to induce other localities to stimulate popular interest in local history, by erecting tablets or monuments upon sites prominently and undeniably associated with their annals. In all the old historic centers of the State, there will as yet be found small difficulty in location; but it should be remembered that in a few years more, traditions of the earliest settlers will be obscured and the difficulty of identification greatly increased. The Society should do all in its power to encourage local efforts in permanently marking interesting localities.

#### LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Despite the provisions of chapter 118, Laws of 1897, revised in chapter 24, Statutes of 1898 (secs. 376a, 376b, 376c, 376d, and 376e), up to the time of the Green Bay convention no local historical or pioneer society within the State had formally allied itself with the State society as an auxiliary.

As an outcome of the convention, a meeting of interested citizens of Brown county was held in Green Bay, October 2, 1899, and addressed by the secretary. It was voted to organize the Green Bay Historical Society, and the organization was completed on the 21st of the month. The preliminary report of this the first local association to affiliate itself with the State society, will be published in connection with the *Proceedings* for 1899. The Green Bay society gives every evidence of having within it the elements of success.

Upon the 8th of November, the Ripon Historical Society, another promising organization, was incorporated pursuant to law, and became the second auxiliary of the parent Society. Its initial proceedings will also appear in connection with those of this Society for the current year.

Other local societies within the State, would be cordially welcomed to our ranks.

## PUBLICATIONS.

Requests for our publications are constantly on the increase, thus testifying to the steady growth of historic consciousness in this State. The first nine volumes of Wisconsin Historical Collections can no longer be supplied. The people of the State would, we think, welcome a legislative appropriation for their reprinting, in order that Wisconsin schools and teachers, especially, might be supplied with these materials for the original study of the history of the commonwealth. The Society, however, in view of its appeals to the legislature, of recent years, for substantial aid in other directions, does not at present feel warranted in asking this additional favor; it has been hoping that the teachers themselves would organize a movement therefor.

Of Bulletins of Information, the following have been issued within the year:

9.—How local history material is preserved in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.—Issued August, 1899.

10.—Suggestive outlines for the study of Wisconsin history.—Issued November, 1899.

11.—A selected list of printed material relating to the history of Wisconsin. (Revised reprint of part of Bulletin No. 4.)—Issued December, 1899.

12.—Suggestions to local historians, in Wisconsin. (Revised reprint of part of Bulletin No. 4.)—Issued December, 1899.

The popular demand for these bulletins is gratifyingly large, convincing us that in their publication we are meeting a genuine need.

## LEGISLATION.

At the historical convention, held in Madison in June, 1898, in connection with the semi-centennial anniversary celebration, a resolution was adopted, asking the legislature to authorize the publication in a memorial volume, of the proceedings of and addresses delivered at the several exercises. The following committee was appointed by President Johnston, who presided at



the convention, to seek the required legislation: William F. Vilas, chairman, Frank W. Oakley, Reuben G. Thwaites, Horace A. Taylor, George B. Burrows, Elisha W. Keyes, and Frederick J. Turner. The secretary of the Society spent much time in collecting the addresses, some of which were secured by stenographic assistants; but, although an earnest attempt was made in behalf of the project, the legislature of 1899 declined to take action, and the matter was thereupon dropped. The MS. is still in the possession of the secretary, and it is hoped that means may yet be found to secure its publication, as many of the addresses were carefully prepared from an historical standpoint, and are well worthy of preservation.

By chapter 204, Laws of 1899, the legislature appropriated \$1,000 to meet the expense of the removal of the Society's library, museum, and gallery to the new building.

In 1895 and 1897, the legislature appropriated for our new building, a tenth-of-a-mill tax levy (\$60,000 annually) for seven years (1897-1903 inclusive), thus aggregating \$420,000. At the time of the session of 1899, the levies for 1897 and 1898 (\$120,000 in all) had already been collected and paid. The legislature of 1899, in chapter 296, of the laws of that year, repealed the tax levies for the remaining five years (1899 to 1903 inclusive, aggregating \$300,000), substituting for them cash payments, as was also done at the same session with the University and Normal Schools. To this sum was added \$200,000 (the commissioners asked for \$290,000), this increase being distributed throughout the five years (\$40,000 per year). The now unconstructed northwest wing, which the commissioners desired to erect, was omitted.

The cost of the building (except the northwest wing, not now to be built), with complete equipment and furnishing, will be \$620,000, of which about \$60,000 will probably be returned to the State treasury as interest. The new Milwaukee Public Library and Museum building, by the same architects, cost \$665,000.

## MUSEUM AND GALLERY.

These important departments of the work of the Society continue to arouse much public interest, but their growth is seriously hampered by lack of means. Upon removal to our new quarters, where ample room and bettered conditions are assured, it seems reasonable to hope that there will be an increase in gifts and in the loan of special collections, and that the antiquarian fund, upon which the museum must largely depend, will be increased through the united efforts of our members.

During the legislative session of 1899, two very interesting loan exhibits were held in the gallery. The first, lasting from January 30th to February 24th, inclusive, was conducted by the art department of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and consisted of about one hundred oils and black-and-white drawings by Howard Pyle, and several other American artists of high repute, being the original pictures made to illustrate Henry Cabot Lodge's *Story of the Revolution*, and Capt. A. T. Mahan's *War of 1812*. Immediately upon the removal of this exhibit, its place was taken by another, under the auspices of *The Chicago Record* and *The Chicago Daily News*; this remained from February 25th to March 4th, inclusive, and consisted of drawings illustrating the Spanish-American War, made by John T. McCutcheon, William Schmedtgen, and Walter Marshall Clute. In connection with these was a large display of relics of the war, embracing chiefly Spanish uniforms, flags, and accoutrements. Both exhibits were of a high order of merit, and, according to the terms of our agreement with the exhibitors, wholly free of advertising features. They attracted widespread attention on the part of pupils in the public schools as well as adult visitors to the capitol, and legislators, and did much to popularize the institution during the session.

## THE NEW BUILDING.

Upon the first of February, 1899, the board of building commissioners submitted to the legislature a detailed report, giving an account of their stewardship up to that time, and asking for \$290,000 for the completion and equipment of the entire building as planned. This report was published by order of the legislature. The outcome of the winter's agitation was, as previously stated, the cutting-down of the increase to \$200,000, and the omission of the northwest wing. This made a total appropriation of \$620,000; but of this amount a sum estimated at \$60,000 will ultimately be returned to the State as interest on moneys advanced from the trust funds to hasten the completion. The interest charge has been increased beyond the expectations of the commissioners, through their failure to obtain from the State treasury the \$100,000 in cash, during 1899, the payment of which the legislature had authorized, but for which there had not been ordered a specific tax levy. There seems no reason to doubt that the building, with the exception of the wing mentioned, will be finished and amply furnished and equipped within the appropriation; but to accomplish this result, the greatest economy has been exercised throughout, to balance the increased interest charge.

On the 23d of August, bids were opened for the stone carving, book stacks, electric fixtures, and passenger elevator plant. These were let as follows: carving, to Joseph Dux, Chicago, for \$11,495; stacks, to Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y., \$42,218.50; electric fixtures, to George H. Wheelock & Co., South Bend, Ind., for \$15,000; and passenger elevator to Otis Elevator Co., Chicago, \$6,500. The book stacks are of the "Fenton" pattern, composed wholly of steel, and undoubtedly the best in the market. The electric fixtures will be made by The Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Co., of New York, the same factory that supplied those for the Milwaukee Library and Museum; the designs have been especially made for our building,

and promise to be of a beauty and quality commensurate with the character of the structure. All of these contracts, save for stone carving, must be executed by the 15th of February, 1900, to which date the Johnson contract (for construction) has also been extended by the commissioners. Bids for furniture, newspaper stacks, and granolithic pavements will be opened upon the 8th of February next.

There is every prospect that the Society will be able to move to its new quarters in July next. Doubtless some portions of the building will still be unfinished at that time; but it is important that we go thither as early as possible, even at some inconvenience to ourselves, for it is necessary that our present quarters in the capitol be remodeled for use as committee rooms by the next legislature; and, as speedily as may be, we should remove our collections from the manifold dangers of fire and collapse.

The removal will, it is hoped, be signalized by ceremonies worthy of this Society, of the State in whose service it is enlisted and of which it is the trustee, and of the beauty and dignity of the structure which is henceforth to be our home.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,  
*Secretary and Superintendent.*



## REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*To the Honorable Executive Committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:* Your committee on finance have to report up to the close of the fiscal year, December 1st, inst., that they have examined the report of the treasurer, his books, and all vouchers pertaining to his receipts and expenditures, and find the same correct as by that officer reported, to-wit:

Mortgage loans on hand . . . . .	\$28,725 00
(An increase of \$2,975.00.)	
The Draper homestead (unchanged) . . . . .	2,378 14
The St. Paul lot (on foreclosure; unchanged) . . . . .	580 54
154.30 acres of Jackson county land (unchanged) . . . . .	1,207 39
Cash in treasurer's hands . . . . .	127 91
<hr/>	
A total of . . . . .	\$33,018 98

Which has been apportioned as follows:

To the Binding Fund . . . . .	\$28,821 23
To the Antiquarian Fund . . . . .	3,625 69
To the Binding Fund income . . . . .	176 62
To the Draper Fund . . . . .	360 90
To the General Fund . . . . .	34 54
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	\$33,018 98

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE  
 GEO. B. BURROWS  
 W. A. P. MORRIS  
 J. H. PALMER

December 14, 1899.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1899:

*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1898

Dec. 1.	To balance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1 00
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1899

Feb. 6.	To received from state treasurer	.	.	\$2,000 00	
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Apr. 22.	To received from state treasurer	.	.	3,000 00	5,000 00
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\$5,001 00

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1899

Nov. 30.	By expenditures during year by direc-		
	tion of secretary, as per voucher	.	\$4,966 46
	By balance on hand	.	34 54

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\$5,001 00

1899

Dec. 1.	To balance	.	.	.	.	.	\$34 54
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*Draper Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1898

Dec. 1.	To balance	.	.	.	.	\$167 15
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1899

Jan. 28.	To duplicates sold from library	.	.	193 75
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\$360 90

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1899

Nov. 30.	By balance	.	.	.	.	\$360 90
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\$360 90

1899

Dec. 1.	To balance	.	.	.	.	\$360 90
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*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1898

Dec. 1. To balance . . . . . \$28,291 54

1899

July 6. To received from estate of S. Taylor,  
deceased, balance of legacy with in-  
terest . . . . . \$87 66

Nov. 30. To transfer from binding fund income  
account . . . . . 442 03      529 69

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\$28,821 23

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1899

Nov. 30. By balance . . . . . \$28,821 23

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\$28,821 23

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1899

Dec. 1. To balance . . . . . \$28,821 23

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1898

Dec. 1. To balance . . . . . \$3,308 69

1899

July 6. To donation from E. E. Bryant . . . \$10 00

Nov. 30. To transfer from antiquarian fund in-  
come account . . . . . 307 00      317 00

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\$3,625 69

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1899

Nov. 30. By balance . . . . . \$3,625 69

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\$3,625 69

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1899

Dec. 1. To balance . . . . . \$3,625 69

*Binding Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1898

Dec. 1. To unexpended balance of appropriation, 1898 . . \$30 96

1899

Nov. 30.	To received from rent of Draper home-		
	stead . . . . .	\$303 50	
	To one-half annual dues . . . .	103 00	
	To one-half sale of duplicates . .	11 75	
	To one-half life membership fees . .	60 00	
	To interest apportionment . . . .	1,234 45	1,712 70
			<hr/>
			\$1,743 66

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1899

Nov. 30.	By expenditures during year under di-		
	rection of secretary, as per vouchers		
	(account annual appropriation) . .	\$854 34	
	By tax, 1898, "Schoonmaker" lot in St.		
	Paul . . . . .	8 14	
	By miscellaneous expenditures as per		
	vouchers . . . . .	262 53	
	By transferred to binding fund . .	442 03	
	By balance (unexpended from annual		
	appropriation) . . . . .	176 62	
			<hr/>
			\$1,743 66

1899

Dec. 1. To balance . . . . . \$176 62

*Antiquarian Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899

Nov. 30.	To one-half annual dues . . . .	\$103 00	
	To one-half sales of duplicates . .	11 75	
	To one-half life membership fees . .	60 00	
	To interest apportionment . . . .	132 25	
			<hr/>
			\$307 00

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1899

Nov. 30.	By transfer to antiquarian fund . .	\$307 00	
			<hr/>
			\$307 00



*Inventory, December 1, 1899.*

Mortgage loans . . . . .	\$28,725 00
Real estate. . . . .	4,166 07
Cash on hand . . . . .	127 91
	<hr/>
	\$33,018 98
<i>Apportioned as follows:</i>	
Binding fund . . . . .	\$28,821 23
Antiquarian fund . . . . .	3,625 69
Draper fund . . . . .	360 90
General fund . . . . .	34 54
Binding fund income . . . . .	176 62
	<hr/>
	\$33,018 98
	<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,  
*Treasurer*

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATION.

Treasurer's statement of expenditures from the general fund (State appropriation for 1898) of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1899, as audited by the Finance Committee, December 14, 1899, and approved by the Executive Committee, December 14, 1899.

*Receipts.*

1898

Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance on hand . . . . .	\$1 00
	Received from state treasurer, during year . . . . .	5,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,001 00
	Disbursements, as below . . . . .	4,966 46
		<hr/>

1899

Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance, on hand . . . . .	\$34 54
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*Disbursements.*

1898

Dec. 14.	Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, N. Y., books . . . . .	\$58 10
Dec. 14.	H. C. Cooper, Jr., Chicago, books . . . . .	25 00
Dec. 14.	Evening Post, N. Y., papers . . . . .	1 40
Dec. 14.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage . . . . .	5 25
Dec. 14.	W. W. Hixson, Rockford, Ill., books . . . . .	2 00
Dec. 14.	Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore, books . . . . .	1 79

Dec. 14.	O. G. Libby, Madison, books . . . . .	1 30
Dec. 14.	Crawford Lindsay, Quebec, services . . . . .	99 64
Dec. 14.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . . . .	20 00
Dec. 14.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	12 32
Dec. 14.	Prince Society, Boston, books . . . . .	8 00
Dec. 14.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . . . .	120 23
Dec. 14.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . . . .	13 75
Dec. 14.	Southern Hist. Ass'n, Washington, D. C., pubs. . . . .	3 00
Dec. 14.	S. C. Stuntz, Madison, services . . . . .	7 20
Dec. 14.	T. M. Thorpe, N. Y., books . . . . .	16 00
Dec. 21.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Dec. 21.	E. H. Blair, Madison, services . . . . .	154 17
Dec. 21.	Mary S. Foster, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
Dec. 21.	Blanch Harper, Madison, pictures . . . . .	1 50
Dec. 21.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Dec. 21.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . . .	16 68
Dec. 21.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . . .	45 00
Dec. 21.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Dec. 21.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . . .	25 00
Dec. 22.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals . . . . .	292 98

## 1899

Jan. 11.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . . . .	14 31
Jan. 11.	Democrat Printing Co., Madison, book . . . . .	1 90
Jan. 11.	Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig, Germany, books . . . . .	75
Jan. 11.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . . . .	6 52
Jan. 11.	Dana C. Munro, Philadelphia, book . . . . .	1 00
Jan. 11.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., book . . . . .	2 50
Jan. 11.	G. E. Stechert, N. Y., book . . . . .	1 86
Jan. 11.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., traveling expenses . . . . .	79 65
Jan. 25.	American Library Ass'n, Salem, Mass., pubs. . . . .	4 00
Jan. 25.	F. W. Arthur, Madison, services . . . . .	6 00
Jan. 25.	H. C. Bell, Madison, book . . . . .	2 00
Jan. 25.	Linscott Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada, book . . . . .	7 48
Jan. 25.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight . . . . .	9 25
Jan. 25.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . . . .	31 34
Jan. 25.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . . . .	10 40
Jan. 25.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . . . .	4 94
Jan. 25.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals . . . . .	3 45
Jan. 25.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Jan. 25.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Jan. 25.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Jan. 25.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . . .	45 00
Jan. 25.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
Jan. 25.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . . .	25 00
Jan. 25.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . . .	16 66

Feb. 23.	H. M. Burt, Springfield, Mass., book . . .	5 00
Feb. 23.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . .	9 44
Feb. 23.	George F. Cram, Chicago, book . . .	13 50
Feb. 23.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, book . . .	6 00
Feb. 23.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	34 23
Feb. 23.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	6 26
Feb. 23.	A. H. Main & Son, Madison, incidentals . . .	10 00
Feb. 23.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., book . . .	2 25
Feb. 23.	Publishers' Weekly, N. Y., book . . .	2 00
Feb. 23.	Gustav E. Stechert, N. Y., books . . .	6 84
Feb. 23.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Feb. 23.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Feb. 23.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Feb. 23.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . .	45 00
Feb. 23.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . .	30 00
Feb. 23.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . .	25 00
Feb. 23.	A. A. Nunns, Madison services . . .	16 66
Feb. 23.	American Statistical Ass'n, Boston, pub. . .	2 00
Feb. 23.	George B. Adams, New Haven, Conn., services . .	100 00
Feb. 23.	M. W. McAlarney, Harrisburg, Pa., book . . .	5 00
Feb. 23.	H. C. Gerling, Madison, drayage . . .	3 75
Mar. 29.	Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, N. Y., books . .	13 85
Mar. 29.	Leonard W. Gay, Madison, book . . .	6 00
Mar. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . .	2 82
Mar. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . .	2 25
Mar. 29.	MacLean's Trade Newspapers, Toronto, Can., period.	2 00
Mar. 29.	Book Shop, Chicago, book . . .	5 00
Mar. 29.	Publishers' Weekly, N. Y., book . . .	3 50
Mar. 29.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . .	5 05
Mar. 29.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . .	333 11
Mar. 29.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . .	3 33
Mar. 29.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . .	24 39
Mar. 29.	Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va., book .	3 00
Mar. 29.	University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, book . .	1 12
Mar. 29.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Mar. 29.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Mar. 29.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Mar. 29.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . .	45 00
Mar. 29.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . .	30 00
Mar. 29.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . .	25 00
Mar. 29.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . .	16 68
Apr. 26.	Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, N. Y., book . .	9 85
Apr. 26.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books . . .	10 00
Apr. 26.	Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore, books . .	4 60
Apr. 26.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	2 75

Apr. 26.	Dana C. Munro, Philadelphia, book . . .	2 00
Apr. 26.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London Eng., books . . .	13 00
Apr. 26.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Apr. 26.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Apr. 26.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Apr. 26.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . .	45 00
Apr. 26.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . .	30 00
Apr. 26.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . .	25 00
Apr. 26.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . .	16 66
May 5.	Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, N. Y., book . . .	1 85
May 5.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . .	2 64
May 5.	Linscott Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada, book . . .	7 48
May 5.	Michigan State Librarian, Lansing, books . . .	3 00
May 5.	Lewis B. Walker, Pottsville, Pa., book . . .	3 00
May 5.	G. E. Stechert, N. Y., books . . .	8 00
May 5.	K. W. Hiersemann, Leipzig, Germany, book . . .	2 70
Jun. 8.	D. Appleton & Co., Chicago, book . . .	6 00
Jun. 8.	Arch. Institute of America, Madison, pubs. . .	10 00
Jun. 8.	Frederic W. Bailey, New Haven, Conn., book . . .	1 50
Jun. 8.	Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, book . . .	1 23
Jun. 8.	John W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, book . . .	3 60
Jun. 8.	John W. Cooley, Oswego, N. Y., book . . .	6 00
Jun. 8.	Courier-Journal Ptg. Co., Louisville, Ky., book . . .	1 84
Jun. 8.	John D. Cremer, Washington, D. C., book . . .	5 00
Jun. 8.	H. N. & E. G. Dunn, Chicago, book . . .	4 00
Jun. 8.	Richard Irby, Ashland, Va., book . . .	1 50
Jun. 8.	Howard M. Jenkins, Philadelphia, book . . .	3 50
Jun. 8.	William E. Jones, Richmond, Va., book . . .	3 00
Jun. 8.	Keating & Barnard Pub. Co., Ft. Edward, N. Y., book . . .	2 00
Jun. 8.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . .	28 78
Jun. 8.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . .	3 92
Jun. 8.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . .	4 50
Jun. 8.	John J. McVey, Philadelphia, book . . .	2 00
Jun. 8.	Hu Maxwell, Philippi, West Va., book . . .	4 00
Jun. 8.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., book . . .	4 50
Jun. 8.	Penn. Society Sons of Rev., Philadelphia, book . . .	3 00
Jun. 8.	John Reinoehl, Lebanon, Pa., book . . .	1 00
Jun. 8.	G. E. Stechert, N. Y., books . . .	14 95
Jun. 8.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . .	13 79
Jun. 8.	Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, N. Y., book . . .	2 00
Jun. 8.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Jun. 8.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Jun. 8.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Jun. 8.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . .	45 00
Jun. 8.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . .	25 00



Jun. 8.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . .	16 66
Jun. 28.	John W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, books . . . .	15 17
Jun. 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight . . . .	3 00
Jun. 28.	A. H. Grant, Montclair, N. J., book . . . .	6 00
Jun. 28.	Uirico Hoepli, Milan, Italy, book . . . .	10 94
Jun. 28.	I. S. Bradley, librarian, incidentals . . . .	6 70
Jun. 28.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
Jun. 28.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
Jun. 28.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
Jun. 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . .	45 00
Jun. 28.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . .	25 00
Jun. 28.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . .	16 68
July 26.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . . .	16 40
July 26.	O. G. Libby, Madison, services . . . .	10 00
July 26.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	5 35
July 26.	S. B. Weeks, Washington, D. C., books . . . .	8 00
July 26.	D. Montague, Jacksonville, Fla., books . . . .	3 00
July 26.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
July 26.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
July 26.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . .	40 00
July 26.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . .	30 00
July 26.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . .	25 00
July 26.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services . . . .	12 00
Aug. 30.	Democrat Ptg. Co., Madison, printing . . . .	42 75
Aug. 30.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . . .	23 76
Aug. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	7 39
Aug. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	5 95
Aug. 30.	G. E. Stechert, N. Y., books . . . .	3 41
Aug. 30.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage . . . .	3 25
Aug. 30.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . . .	2 78
Aug. 30.	George N. Morang & Co., Toronto, Canada, book . . . .	2 50
Aug. 30.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
Aug. 30.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
Aug. 30.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . .	30 00
Aug. 30.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . .	30 00
Aug. 30.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . .	25 00
Aug. 30.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services . . . .	12 00
Sep. 28.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. & supt., traveling expenses . . . .	26 72
Sep. 28.	J. H. Enniss, Salisbury, N. C., books . . . .	5 00
Sep. 28.	Miss E. S. Tufts, Norwich, Conn., books . . . .	3 50
Sep. 28.	Williamson & Co., Toronto, Canada, books . . . .	3 50
Sep. 28.	American Economic Ass'n, Ithaca, N. Y., pubs. . . .	3 00
Sep. 28.	American Historical Ass'n, N. Y., pubs. . . .	3 00
Sep. 28.	Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore, book . . . .	2 40
Sep. 28.	Publishers' Weekly, N. Y., book . . . .	2 00

Sep. 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	1 05
Sep. 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Sep. 28.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Sep. 28.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Sep. 28.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Oct. 31.	Edwin A. Barber, West Chester, Pa., book	1 50
Oct. 31.	Cubery & Co., San Francisco, book	5 00
Oct. 31.	Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C., book	2 80
Oct. 31.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book and freight	16 50
Oct. 31.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book	3 11
Oct. 31.	G. E. Stechert, N. Y., book	2 10
Oct. 31.	J. T. White & Co., N. Y., book	8 00
Oct. 31.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Oct. 31.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Oct. 31.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Oct. 31.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Oct. 31.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Oct. 31.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 66
Oct. 31.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Nov. 27.	Arch. Institute of America, Madison, pubs.	10 00
Nov. 27.	I. S. Bradley, librarian, drayage	5 80
Nov. 27.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	3 84
Nov. 27.	W. W. Hixson, Waukesha, Wis., books	3 50
Nov. 27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	3 25
Nov. 27.	Prince Society, Boston, books	12 00
Nov. 27.	F. H. Severance, Buffalo, N. Y., book	2 11
Nov. 27.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. & supt., traveling expenses	21 23
Nov. 27.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Nov. 27.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Nov. 27.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services.	50 00
Nov. 27.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Nov. 27.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Nov. 27.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Nov. 27.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 66
Nov. 27.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Total		<hr/> \$4,966 46

## REPORTS FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

## GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Minutes of First Meeting.*

At a meeting of citizens of Brown county, Wisconsin, held pursuant to public notice at the rooms of the Green Bay Business Men's Association in the Business College building, on Monday evening, October 2, 1899, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a local historical society, the following were present:

Mrs. A. R. Clark	Mr. A. C. Neville
Miss Abigail B. Robinson	Mrs. A. C. Neville
Mr. W. J. Abrams	Miss Sarah G. Martin
Mrs. W. J. Abrams	Miss Deborah B. Martin
Judge E. H. Ellis	Miss Mary V. Merrill
Mrs. E. H. Ellis	Mrs. T. E. Harris
Mr. D. W. Britton	Miss M. L. Desnoyers
Mr. D. H. Grignon	Miss E. C. Desnoyers
Mrs. Cornelia B. Field	Miss Minnie H. Kelleher
Mr. Frank Tilton	Miss Margaret Kelleher
Mrs. Isadore Chadwick	Mr. John P. Schumacher
Mr. H. A. Barkhausen	Mrs. Thos. Joannes
Mr. Geo. D. Nau	Mr. T. P. Silverwood
Mrs. Geo. D. Nau	Mr. Jerome R. North
Mr. Charles Cotton	Mrs. Helen Bacon North
Mrs. Charles Cotton	Miss Amy F. Carlin
Miss Kate Gaylord	Mrs. Will Luckenbach
Miss H. B. Irwin	Miss E. V. Irwin
Mr. S. H. Cady	Mr. W. L. Evans
Mrs. S. H. Cady	Mr. E. P. Boland
Prof. F. G. Kraege	Prof. Wm. O. Brown
Miss Eleanor Gunn	Mrs. C. H. Holmes
Mr. F. E. Teetshorn	Mr. B. L. Parker
Mrs. F. E. Teetshorn	Mrs. B. L. Parker

The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. C. Neville, who briefly stated its purpose.

On motion, Mr. Neville was elected temporary chairman, and B. L. Parker temporary secretary.

Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical society, addressed the meeting upon the value of the study of local history, the necessity of preserving current local history in permanent form, the character of the work, and the requisites of a good working organization.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Thwaites's remarks, it was, on motion, unanimously resolved that a local historical society be formed in Green Bay.

On motion, after some discussion, the annual dues of the proposed society were fixed at fifty cents for each member.

On motion it was decided that the society hold three meetings each year, two to be during the winter months, and one during the summer.

On motion the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of six members, to include Mr. Neville, who should be chairman, to draft a constitution and set of by-laws for the society, to be reported for adoption at a future meeting. As the other members of the committee, the chair appointed W. J. Abrams, J. R. North, S. H. Cady, Miss Abigail B. Robinson, and Miss Minnie H. Kelleher.

On motion it was decided that the name of the society should be "The Green Bay Historical Society."

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Thwaites for his courtesy, and his efforts in behalf of the society.

Thereupon, the society adjourned until Monday evening, October 9, 1899, at the same place and hour.

B. L. PARKER,  
*Secretary pro tem.*

### *Minutes of Second Meeting.*

GREEN BAY, WIS., October 9, 1899.

At an adjourned meeting of the society held this day at the Business College building, at 8 o'clock P. M., there were present about forty persons, Mr. A. C. Neville in the chair.

The committee on constitution and by-laws reported a draft



of a constitution and a set of by-laws, which report was thereupon laid over until the next meeting.

It being desired to organize the society as a corporation under the laws of the State, the following were designated as incorporators: W. L. Evans, Jerome R. North, H. A. Barkhausen, John P. Schumacher, Frank Tilton, and B. L. Parker.

On motion the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five members to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The chair appointed W. L. Evans, J. J. Fox, Miss Mary V. Merrill, John P. Schumacher, and Mrs. Cornelia B. Field.

After a short consultation the committee reported the following nominations:

For President, Judge E. H. Ellis.

For 1st Vice President, Mr. A. C. Neville.

For 2nd Vice President, Bishop S. G. Messmer.

For 3d Vice President, Mrs. Eliza A. Baker.

For Secretary, B. L. Parker.

For Treasurer, Mr. H. A. Barkhausen.

For Advisory Committee: Mr. J. H. Tayler, Miss Sarah G. Martin, Miss Marie Desnoyers.

On motion, the election of officers was fixed for October 23d, 1899, at 8 o'clock P. M. at same place, to which time the society adjourned.

B. L. PARKER,  
*Temporary Secretary.*

### *Minutes of Incorporators' Meeting.*

GREEN BAY, WIS., October 21, 1899.

The following persons met this day to organize a corporation under the laws of the State of Wisconsin: W. L. Evans, Jerome R. North, H. A. Barkhausen, John P. Schumacher, Frank Tilton, and B. L. Parker.

After duly executing the articles of incorporation, being the constitution reported for adoption by the committee on constitution and by-laws at the meeting of this society on October 9, 1899, and set out at length on pages 1 to 4 inclusive of this

record, on motion, Mr. Frank Tilton was elected temporary chairman and B. L. Parker temporary secretary.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the secretary was authorized to cast the unanimous ballot of the corporation for the following named persons as charter members of the society:

Mrs. A. R. Clark	Mr. Will Luckenbach
Miss Abigail B. Robinson	Miss E. V. Irwin
Mr. W. J. Abrams	Mr. W. L. Evans
Mrs. W. J. Abrams	Mr. E. P. Boland
Judge E. H. Ellis	Prof. Wm. O. Brown
Mrs. E. H. Ellis	Miss Amy F. Carlin
Mr. D. W. Britton	Mr. J. H. Elmore
Mr. D. H. Grignon	Mrs. J. H. Elmore
Mrs. Cornelia B. Field	Mr. Charles Cotton
Mr. Frank Tilton	Mrs. Charles Cotton
Mrs. Frank Tilton	Mr. J. S. Dunham
Mrs. Isadore Chadwick	Mrs. J. S. Dunham.
Mr. H. A. Barkhausen	Miss Sophie Lawton
Mrs. H. A. Barkhausen	Mrs. A. A. Warren
Mr. Geo. D. Nau	Mr. E. F. Parker
Mrs. Geo. D. Nau	Mr. Carlton Merrill
Miss H. B. Irwin	Mrs. Carlton Merrill
Mr. S. H. Cady	Miss Helen Morrow
Mrs. S. H. Cady	Mr. A. Buengener
Prof. F. G. Kraege	Mrs. A. Buengener
Miss Eleanor Gunn	Judge S. D. Hastings, Jr.
Mrs. C. H. Holmes	Mrs. S. D. Hastings, Jr.
Mr. F. E. Teetshorn	Mr. Chas. Joannes
Mrs. F. E. Teetshorn	Mrs. Chas. Joannes
Mr. C. A. Lawton	Mrs. J. J. Parmentier
Mrs. C. A. Lawton	Mr. D. Smith
Mr. J. C. Outhwaite	Mrs. D. Smith
Mrs. J. C. Outhwaite	Miss Ellen Howlette
Mrs. John Schoemaker	Rev. L. A. Ricklin
Mr. W. P. Wagner	Mr. J. H. Tayler
Mrs. W. P. Wagner	Mrs. J. H. Tayler
Mr. A. C. Neville	Bishop Messmer
Mrs. A. C. Neville	Mrs. Joshua Whitney
Miss Sarah G. Martin	Mr. E. Root
Miss Deborah B. Martin	Mr. A. C. Robinson
Miss Mary V. Merrill	Mrs. A. C. Robinson
Mrs. T. E. Harris	Rev. J. J. Fox
Miss M. L. Desnoyers	Miss Anna McDonnell

Miss E. C. Desnoyers  
Miss Minnie H. Kelleher  
Miss Margaret Kelleher  
Mr. John P. Schumacher  
Mrs. Thos. Joannes  
Mr. T. P. Silverwood  
Mr. Jerome R. North  
Mrs. Jerome R. North  
Miss Kate Gaylord

Miss Elizabeth Smith  
Mrs. Eliza A. Baker  
Mrs. Margaret Lefebvre  
Miss Mary Howlette  
Mr. Walter B. Whitman  
Dr. A. C. Mailer  
Mr. B. L. Parker  
Mrs. B. L. Parker

Such ballot was duly cast by the secretary, and the persons named were thereupon declared so elected.

The meeting thereupon adjourned until October 23, 1899, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Business Men's rooms in the Business College building, then and there to meet with the general adjourned meeting of the preliminary organization for the election of officers and the completion of the organization of the society.

B. L. PARKER,  
*Secretary pro tem.*

*Minutes of Third Meeting.*

GREEN BAY, WIS., October 23, 1899.

At an adjourned meeting of the society held at the Business Men's rooms in the Business College building this day, at 8 o'clock P. M., there were present about fifty persons, Mr. A. C. Neville in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

On motion, the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, and the constitution and by-laws reported, were adopted.

On motion, the report of the committee on nominations was adopted, and the rules suspended and the unanimous ballot of the society cast for the officers nominated by the committee.

Thereupon President Ellis was called to the chair, and made a timely address.

A letter from Bishop Messmer, accepting the office of second vice president, and expressing his interest in the society, was read and on motion received and placed on file.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the unanimous bal-

lot of the society was cast by the secretary for Mrs. M. L. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bissinger, Miss Lillian Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Tilton, and Mr. and Mrs. Manfred Jacobi as charter members of the society, and the persons named were declared duly elected as such.

On motion, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five members to prepare a programme for the next regular meeting of the society. As such committee the chair appointed: Mr. A. C. Neville, Mr. T. P. Silverwood, Mrs. A. R. Clark, Miss Marië C. Desnoyers, and B. L. Parker.

Thereupon the society adjourned until December 4, 1899.

B. L. PARKER,  
*Secretary.*

#### RIPON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

##### *Minutes of First Meeting.*

November 8, 1899.

The first meeting of the Ripon Historical Society was held at the rooms of John S. Rountree, the eighth day of November, 1899, at 8 p. m.

There were present at said meeting the following gentlemen: Dr. E. H. Merrell, Col. George W. Carter, W. S. Crowther, Prof. C. Dwight Marsh, Dr. Samuel T. Kidder, John S. Rountree, and A. W. Tressler. W. S. Crowther acted as chairman, and A. W. Tressler as secretary.

The secretary submitted the articles of organization which had been agreed to at a preliminary meeting and duly approved by the secretary of state, William H. Froehlich.

Moved that the temporary officers, consisting of George L. Field, president; W. S. Crowther, vice-president; A. W. Tressler, secretary; John S. Rountree, treasurer; and Dr. E. H. Merrell, S. M. Pedrick and C. H. Ellsworth, advisory committee, be declared the permanent officers for the ensuing year, by vote of the secretary. Carried. Prof. C. Dwight Marsh, in place of the secretary, then declared the above-named members the officers for the coming year.



Moved that the secretary formulate the by-laws, as agreed to at this meeting, and present the same at the next meeting. Carried.

Upon motion it was decided that the society first take up for its consideration the formation of the Republican party, with particular attention to the part which Ripon had in that movement.

Moved that George L. Field be instructed to correspond with Major Alvin E. Bovay with reference to securing the papers and material which he has in his possession. Carried.

Moved that W. S. Crowther and C. H. Ellsworth be appointed a committee to report to the society concerning the various newspaper files, which include those papers published at or about the time of the formation of the Republican party. Carried.

Moved that Dr. E. H. Merrell be instructed to look up all matters pertaining to the late Jedediah Bowen, so far as they relate to the formation of the Republican party. Carried.

Moved that Col. George W. Carter report upon the general condition of the city of Ripon at the time of the founding of the party. Carried.

Moved that John S. Rountree report upon the condition of political parties in the year 1854. Carried.

Moved that A. W. Tressler report upon the claims which other places have made with reference to starting the movement which led to the organization of the party. Carried.

Moved that Professor Marsh report upon the bibliography of the entire subject. Carried.

Moved that Dr. S. T. Kidder report concerning the Congregational church and the school house in which the first meetings were held. Carried.

Moved that each member tabulate the bibliography of the subject he has under investigation, and file the same with the secretary. Carried.

The society then adjourned.

A. W. TRESSLER,  
*Secretary.*

*Minutes of Second Meeting.*

JANUARY 26, 1900.

The Ripon Historical Society met at the rooms of John S. Rountree, January 26th, 1900, at 8 p. m. There were present at said meeting the following members Messr. George L. Field, Dr. E. H. Merrell, Dr. S. T. Kidder, Prof. C. Dwight Marsh, S. M. Pedrick, John S. Rountree, and A. W. Tressler.

President Field tendered his resignation, but the society declined to accept it.

Mr. Field reported concerning his correspondence with Maj. A. E. Bovay, that he had received the following books and papers from him: Rhodes's History (Vol. 11), Flower's *History of the Republican Party*, one copy of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* of January 16, 1897, one copy of *Leslie's Weekly* of June 18, 1896, one copy of the *Chautauquan* for September, 1897, and one copy of the Proceedings of the Republican National Convention of 1896. These books and papers were tenderd to the society by Mr. Bovay, as containing about all the information he had to offer concerning his connection with the movement which resulted in the formation of the Republican party. Upon motion, the secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the books and papers.

The various reports arranged for at the last meeting were then called for. All stated that progress had been made in the preparation of the material at hand, but that a final report could not be made until a later meeting.

The by-laws, as drawn up by the secretary in accordance with the instructions given at the last meeting, were then read. On motion of Dr. Merrell, Section 1, Article III., was amended by striking out "second Wednesday" and substituting "third Monday." The section as amended now reads: "The regular meetings of the society shall be held on the third Monday of each month, except in the months of June, July, August and September. The annual meeting shall be held upon the third Monday of November." The by-laws were then approved.

Upon motion, the president and treasurer were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the advisability of holding a banquet. •

The secretary was directed to prepare an article for publication in the Ripon papers, the *Advance Press* and the *Commonwealth*, said article to explain the purposes and aims of this society.

The society then adjourned to meet February 19th.

A. W. TRESSLER,

*Secretary.*

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES.]

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Adadourian, Haig, Plymouth, Mass. . . . .	1	. .
Adams, Charles F., Boston . . . . .	. .	2
Adams, Charles K., Madison . . . . .	69	180
Adler, Cyrus, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	1
Aiton, George B., Minneapolis . . . . .	. .	1
Alabama historical society, Carrollton . . . . .	1	4
geological survey, Montgomery . . . . .	1	. .
polytechnic institute, Auburn . . . . .	. .	1
Allen, Mrs. Margaret A., Madison . . . . .	40	18
Allen, Philip L., Madison . . . . .	1	2
Almy, F., Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	1	. .
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
anti-vivisection society, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
bible society, New York . . . . .	. .	3
board of commissioners for foreign mis- sions, Boston . . . . .	2	4
congregational society, Boston . . . . .	. .	2
library association . . . . .	2	. .
medical association, Chicago . . . . .	1	. .
museum of natural history, New York . . . . .	1	1
numismatic and archæological society, New York . . . . .	. .	1
Swedenborg publishing company, New York . . . . .	2	. .
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Anderson, Rasmus B., Madison . . . . .	8	6
Anderson, William J., Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Andover (Mass.) theological seminary . . . . .	. .	1
Andrews, Byron, Washington, D. C. . . . .	6	46
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J. . . . .	. .	5
Atkinson, Edward, Brookline, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Atlanta (Ga.) university . . . . .	. .	1
Austin, B. N., Chicago . . . . .	1	. .
Australian publishing company, Melbourne . . . . .	1	. .
Bacon, Mrs. Francis, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	2	. .
Bacon, W. P., New Britain, Conn. . . . .	1	1
Baer, Mrs. Libbie C., Appleton . . . . .	. .	1
Bain, James, Jr., Toronto . . . . .	. .	1
Baker, Miss Florence E., Madison . . . . .	27	19
Baker, Henry B., Lansing, Mich. . . . .	3	145
Balch, A. V., Weyauwega . . . . .	1	. .
Balch, Thomas W., Philadelphia . . . . .	1	. .
Barnes, Mrs. C. P., Kenosha . . . . .	1	. .
Barnwell, James G., Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
Battle monument and historical association, Ben- nington, Vt. . . . .	1	. .
Beal, T. P., Boston . . . . .	1	. .
Beckwith, A. C., and E. S., Elkhorn . . . . .	13	1
Beddall, M. M., Madison . . . . .	2	. .
Beer, William, New Orleans . . . . .	. .	1
Belgium ministre des chemins de fer, Bruxelles . . . . .	1	. .
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	2



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Beloit college, Beloit . . . . .	3	1
Benner, Allen H., Andover, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Bigelow, Mrs. F. G.,* Milwaukee . . . . .	98	.
Billings, Mrs. Frederick, Woodstock, Vt. . . . .	1	.
Bissell House, Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . .	.	1
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison . . . . .	.	6
Blount, Mrs. Alice S., Milton . . . . .	.	27
Board of international exchanges, Sidney, N. S. W. . . . .	1	.
Boston associated charities . . . . .	.	1
children's aid society . . . . .	.	1
children's institutions department . . . . .	.	1
city auditor . . . . .	1	.
city hospital . . . . .	1	1
city registry department . . . . .	1	.
normal school of gymnastics . . . . .	.	1
overseers of the poor . . . . .	.	8
public library . . . . .	7	154
statistical department . . . . .	20	73
record commissioners . . . . .	1	.
street laying-out department . . . . .	1	1
Boston and Bangor Steamship Co. . . . .	.	1
Bostonian society, Boston . . . . .	.	5
Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me. . . . .	.	3
Boyd, Carl, Noblesville, Ind. . . . .	.	1
Bradley, I. S., Madison . . . . .	.	2
Brainerd, Ezra, Middlebury, Vt. . . . .	.	1
Brant, S. A., Madison . . . . .	.	3
Brigham, W. S. T., Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Brinton, Daniel G., Media, Pa. . . . .	.	2
British Columbia, library of legislative assembly, Victoria . . . . .	1	.
British patent office, London . . . . .	331	.
Broberg, Gus., Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Brooklyn free lending library . . . . .	.	1
health department . . . . .	4	.
public library . . . . .	.	1
Brotherhood, Kansas City . . . . .	1	.
Brotherhood of locomotive engineers, Peoria, Ill. . . . .	1	.
Brotherhood of locomotive firemen, Peoria, Ill. . . . .	2	.
Brown, Benjamin E., New Haven, Conn. . . . .	.	2
Brown, F. H., Boston . . . . .	2	.
Brownell, F. F., New York . . . . .	.	1
Bruncken, Ernest, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	3
Bryant, E. E., Madison . . . . .	2	61
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Canada . . . . .	1	.
Buckley, C., Beloit . . . . .	1	.
Buenos Ayres municipal statistics bureau . . . . .	.	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) historical society . . . . .	2	2
public library . . . . .	2	2
Bugbee, L. G., Austin, Texas . . . . .	.	1
Bull, Mrs. Storm, Madison . . . . .	11	.
Bunker Hill monument association, Boston . . . . .	1	.
Burdick, Mrs. E., Madison . . . . .	8	.
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C. . . . .	1	1

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Burnett county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Burrows Brothers, Cleveland . . . . .	24	.
Burton, C. M., Detroit, Mich. . . . .	.	2
Butler, James D., Madison . . . . .	3	13
Cairns, W. B., Madison . . . . .	.	4
Calderhead, J. H., Helena, Mont. . . . .	.	1
Calhoun (Ala.) colored school . . . . .	.	1
California board of bank commissioners, San Fran- cisco . . . . .	1	.
insurance commissioner, San Francisco . . . . .	.	1
state comptroller, Sacramento . . . . .	1	.
state library, Sacramento . . . . .	.	1
university, Berkeley . . . . .	.	1
Calkins, Frank W., Wyoming . . . . .	1	.
Calvert, R., La Crosse . . . . .	1	2
Calvin, Samuel, Des Moines, Iowa . . . . .	1	.
Cambridge (Mass.) city clerk . . . . .	3	.
messenger . . . . .	1	.
public library . . . . .	.	4
Camden (N. J.) mayor . . . . .	.	2
Canada auditor general, Ottawa . . . . .	1	.
department of agriculture, Ottawa . . . . .	1	.
geological survey, Ottawa . . . . .	1	.
patent office department, Ottawa . . . . .	3	.
superintendent of immigration, Ottawa . . . . .	1	.
Carnegie free library, Allegheny, Pa. . . . .	.	2
Carnegie free library, Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . .	.	5
Carson, W. H., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	2
Cedar Rapids (Iowa) free public library . . . . .	.	1
Chamberlain, E. C., New York . . . . .	1	.
Chamberlin, T. C., Chicago . . . . .	.	3
Chandler, A. D., Boston . . . . .	.	1
Chapman, Mrs. C. P., Madison . . . . .	106	165
Charleston (S. C.) mayor . . . . .	1	.
Chase, Daniel S., Haverhill, Mass. . . . .	1	.
Chatterton, F., Cheyenne, Wyo. . . . .	.	1
Chicago and Northwestern railroad company, Chicago . . . . .	.	4
Chicago board of trade . . . . .	1	.
board of trustees of sanitary district . . . . .	2	7
Commons* . . . . .	.	.
historical society . . . . .	.	2
mayor . . . . .	.	1
Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway company . . . . .	.	1
public library . . . . .	.	1
Commons* . . . . .	.	.
university settlement . . . . .	.	4
Clark university, Worcester, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Cleveland chamber of commerce . . . . .	1	.
Collins, Mrs. C. E., Reedsburg . . . . .	1	.
Colonial Dames of America, Pa. Society . . . . .	1	.
Colorado state penitentiary, Canon City . . . . .	.	1
superintendent of insurance, Denver . . . . .	1	.
treasurer of state, Denver . . . . .	1	.

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Columbia university, New York . . . . .	1	5
Comstock, Mrs. Charles H.,* Madison . . . . .	1	9
Concordia college, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Connecticut bureau of labor, Norwich . . . . .	1	. . .
historical society, Hartford . . . . .	. . .	1
railroad commissioner, Hartford . . . . .	1	. . .
secretary of state, Hartford . . . . .	5	. . .
Conover, Mrs. A. D., Madison . . . . .	5	. . .
Costa Rico institute-fisico-geografico nacional, San Jose . . . . .	1	2
museo nacional de, San Jose . . . . .	. . .	1
Cottage guild, Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	2
Council Bluffs (Iowa) free public library . . . . .	. . .	1
Craven, E. R., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	1
Crusius, Mrs. Emilie,* Sauk City . . . . .	. . .	. . .
Cudmore, Patrick, Faribault, Minn. . . . .	. . .	1
Cunningham, H. W., Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Currier, J. J., Newburyport, Mass. . . . .	1	. . .
Curtis, S. M., Newark, Del. . . . .	. . .	1
Dabney, Charles W., Knoxville, Tenn. . . . .	1	. . .
Daniells, Mrs. W.,* Madison . . . . .	1	9
Dartmouth college, Hanover, N. H. . . . .	1	1
Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago chap. . . . .	. . .	1
Davis, Andrew McF., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . .	3
Davis, J. C., Boston . . . . .	1	. . .
Davis, William M., Boston . . . . .	1	. . .
Dayton (Ohio) public library and museum . . . . .	. . .	3
Dean, John W., Boston . . . . .	. . .	2
Dedham (Mass.) historical society . . . . .	. . .	5
Denison House, Boston . . . . .	. . .	5
Depew, Chauncey M., New York . . . . .	1	2
Des Moines (Iowa) mayor . . . . .	. . .	3
Detroit (Mich.) public library . . . . .	1	1
Deutsche gesellschaft, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	2
Devron, G., New Orleans . . . . .	. . .	3
District of Columbia health department, Washington . . . . .	1	. . .
Doerflinger, C. H., Milwaukee . . . . .	83	151
Douglas county board of supervisors . . . . .	1	. . .
Dover (N. H.) public library . . . . .	. . .	2
Draper, L. C., library, Madison . . . . .	29	. . .
Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J. . . . .	2	27
Dudley, Mrs. E. H., Madison . . . . .	15	. . .
Dux, Joseph, Chicago . . . . .	1	. . .
Eames, Wilberforce, New York . . . . .	. . .	1
Eaton, A. W. H., Halifax, N. S. . . . .	. . .	1
Edmunds, E. B., Beaver Dam . . . . .	. . .	24
Edwards, Miss Ella M., Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	2
Elisha D. Smith free public library, Menasha . . . . .	. . .	1
Elkins, S. B., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . .	4
Ellis, W. A., Northfield, Vt. . . . .	. . .	2
Ely, Richard T., Madison . . . . .	35	516

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Epworth League House, Boston . . . . .	1	5
Erie (Pa.) mayor . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Estabrook, C., Newburgh, N. Y. . . . .	1	. .
Fairmount park art association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Faville, Stephen, Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Fay, Edward A. . . . .	1	. .
Fay, Frederic H., Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	7
Fee, Charles E., St. Paul, Minn. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Field Columbian museum, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Finney, B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich. . . . .	. . . . .	1
First Church of Christ Scientist, Madison . . . . .	5	. .
Fitch, W. H., Cranmoor . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Fitchburg (Mass.) historical society town clerk. . . . .	1	4
Fitz-Gibbon, Miss M. A., Toronto . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Flint, A. S., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Flint, Wyman K., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Flower, Frank A., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Foote, Allen R., Tacoma Park, D. C. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Foreign missions library, New York . . . . .	26	16
Foster, Miss Mary S., Madison . . . . .	3	20
Fox, George S., New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Fox, Mgr. J. J., Green Bay . . . . .	1	. .
Frankenburger, D. B., Madison . . . . .	4	. .
Free society library, San Francisco . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Freeman, John R., Providence, R. I. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Frick, W. K., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Friendly Aid House, New York . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Friends' book association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Furber, G. P., Boston . . . . .	1	. .
Gay, Frank B., Hartford, Conn. . . . .	1	. .
Gildersleeve, F., Gildersleeve, Conn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Gill, A. H., Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	27
Givens, F. M., Fond du Lac . . . . .	. . . . .	8
Goeres, Henry, Kiel . . . . .	1	. .
Goodrich social settlement, Cleveland . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Goold, Nathan, Portland, Me. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Gordon, Clarence, New York . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Grace Church parish, New York . . . . .	3	. .
Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Grand army of the republic, department of Wis. . . . .	4	3
Grand Rapids (Mich.) mayor . . . . .	1	. .
public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Grant county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Gray, E. B., Madison . . . . .	2	. .
Green, Samuel A., Boston . . . . .	22	154
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Green county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Grier, A. C., Racine . . . . .	3	. .
Gross, S. E., Chicago . . . . .	4	. .



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Grosvenor public library, Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	4
Guild, Georgiana, Providence, R. I. . . . .	. . .	1
Hahn, B. Florian, Banning, Cal. . . . .	1	. . .
Hahnemann medical college hospital, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	1
Hale, Richard A., Lawrence, Mass. . . . .	. . .	7
Hale House, Boston . . . . .	. . .	2
Hambleton, Chalkeley J., Chicago . . . . .	1	. . .
Hamilton (Can.) public library . . . . .	. . .	1
Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	1
Hanson, A. K., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Hare, Otis F., Milwaukee . . . . .	1	. . .
Harnden, Henry, Madison . . . . .	1	. . .
Harper, Miss Blanch,* Madison . . . . .	29	16
Harrisburg (Pa.) city clerk . . . . .	5	. . .
factory inspector . . . . .	1	. . .
Hartford (Conn.) board of park commissioners . . . . .	. . .	6
board of trade . . . . .	. . .	6
theological seminary . . . . .	. . .	4
Hartley House, New York . . . . .	. . .	2
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	1	. . .
Hasse, Miss A. R., New York . . . . .	. . .	1
Hastings, S. D., Green Bay . . . . .	2	. . .
Hastreiter, R., Madison . . . . .	. . .	2
Haverhill, Mass., mayor . . . . .	. . .	3
Hawley, Miss Emma A., Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Hayes, Charles W., Phelps, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	2
Heimstreet, E. B., Janesville . . . . .	3	. . .
Helen Heath settlement, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	1
Helena (Mont.) public library . . . . .	. . .	2
Henkels, S. V., Philadelphia . . . . .	1	. . .
Hill, W. Scott, Augusta, Me. . . . .	. . .	1
Hills, William S., Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Hinsdale, B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich. . . . .	. . .	1
Hinton, John W., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	5
Hiram House, Cleveland . . . . .	. . .	1
Historical and scientific society of Manitoba, Winni- peg . . . . .	. . .	3
Historical society of Newburgh Bay and the High- lands, Newburgh, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	1
Hoar, George F., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson . . . . .	1	. . .
Hobart, Lillian, Milwaukee . . . . .	1	. . .
Hoe, Richard, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Holland-American Line, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	6
Holmes, L. O., Baraboo . . . . .	. . .	6
Hosmer, Marian T., Woburn, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Hotchkiss, H. L., New Haven, Conn. . . . .	3	. . .
Howard association, London . . . . .	. . .	13
Howe, L. K., Sheboygan . . . . .	3	. . .
Huddleston, J. H., New York . . . . .	1	. . .
Huguenot society, New York . . . . .	1	4
Hull House, Chicago . . . . .	12	73
Hunter, Andrew F., Barrie, Ont. . . . .	. . .	1
Humphreys, H. H., Highwood, Ill. . . . .	. . .	1

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Illinois auditor of public accounts, Springfield . . .	. . .	6
bureau of labor statistics, Springfield . . .	2 . . .	. . .
society of engineers and surveyors, Peoria . . .	. . .	2
state university, Champaign . . .	. . .	2
Indian rights association, Philadelphia . . .	. . .	3
Indiana board of state charities, Indianapolis . . .	. . .	5
state board of tax commissioners, Indian- apolis . . .	1 . . .	1
state library, Indianapolis . . .	24 . . .	13
Indianapolis (Ind.) board of trade . . .	. . .	11
Inter-Continental railroad commission, Washington, D. C. . .	5 . . .	. . .
International association of machinists, Chicago . . .	2 . . .	. . .
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C . . .	7 . . .	9
Iowa auditor of state, Des Moines . . .	1 . . .	. . .
board of railroad commissioners, Des Moines . . .	7 . . .	. . .
historical department, Des Moines . . .	2 . . .	. . .
masonic library, Cedar Rapids . . .	1 . . .	. . .
secretary of state, Des Moines . . .	6 . . .	. . .
state library, Des Moines . . .	7 . . .	. . .
Iowa county board of supervisors . . .	. . .	1
Ipswich (Mass.) historical society . . .	1 . . .	. . .
Jackson, Miss A. B., North Adams, Mass. . . .	. . .	2
Jackson county board of supervisors . . .	. . .	1
Jameson, J. F., Providence, R. I. . . .	1 . . .	. . .
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library . . .	. . .	1
John Crerar Library, Chicago . . .	. . .	1
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore . . .	. . .	1
Johnson, F. C., Wilkes-Barré, Pa. . . .	. . .	2
Johnston, John,* Milwaukee . . .	2 . . .	. . .
Johnston, William P., New Orleans . . .	. . .	1
Jones, A. E., Montreal . . .	1 . . .	. . .
Jones, S. M., Toledo, Ohio . . .	. . .	1
Jones, W. J., Washington, D. C. . . .	1 . . .	. . .
Jordan, John W., Philadelphia . . .	. . .	1
Kansas academy of science, Topeka . . .	1 . . .	. . .
board of railroad commissioners, Topeka . . .	1 . . .	. . .
bureau of labor, Topeka . . .	1 . . .	. . .
state historical society, Topeka . . .	. . .	2
state penitentiary, Topeka . . .	. . .	1
university, Lawrence . . .	1 . . .	. . .
Kansas City (Mo.) public library . . .	. . .	1
Kenosha county board of supervisors . . .	. . .	1
Kerr, Alexander, Madison . . .	1 . . .	. . .
Kerr, Charles H., & Co., Chicago . . .	1 . . .	. . .
Kraege, F. G., Green Bay . . .	. . .	2
La Crosse board of trade . . .	. . .	5
Lafayette county board of supervisors . . .	. . .	2
Lafin, John W., Milwaukee . . .	. . .	13
Lake Mohonk conference, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. . .	. . .	7

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Lake Superior mining institute, Houghton, Mich.	.	3
Lancaster, R. J., Darlington	.	1
Lane, William C., Cambridge, Mass.	.	1
Larned, Charles W., New York	1	.
Latimer, Mrs. Charles F., Ashland	.	1
Lawrence (Mass.) board of trade	.	5
Laval university, Quebec	2	.
Lawler, Thomas B., Boston	1	.
Lawson, P. V., Menasha	.	1
Lea, Henry C., Cape May, N. J.	.	1
Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia	1	.
Legler, Henry E., Milwaukee	43	88
Leipziger, Henry M., New York	.	2
Leipziger, Miss Pauline, New York	.	1
Leland Stanford Jr., university library, Palo Alto, Cal.	.	2
Lennon, John B., Bloomington, Ill.	1	.
Libby, O. G., Madison	2	1
Library Bureau, Boston	1	.
Library of congress, Washington, D. C.	1	.
Light, The, La Crosse	1	.
Lincoln, A., Boston	2	.
Lincoln, F. H., sec'y, Boston	1	1
Lincoln county historical society, Wiscasset, Me.	.	1
Lincoln House, Boston	.	2
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec	11	15
Literary association of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	.	3
Little, A. D., Boston	.	1
Lloyd, John U., Cincinnati	.	25
London & Northwestern railroad, New York	3	.
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library	.	1
settlements association	.	1
Louisiana adjutant general, New Orleans	.	1
historical society, New Orleans	.	2
Louisville (Ky.) mayor	2	.
Louisville & Nashville railroad company, Louisville	.	3
Lowell (Mass.) mayor	2	.
Lund, F. B., Boston	1	.
Lund, J. W., Boston	.	1
Lynn, Mass., mayor	1	.
Lytle, John J., Philadelphia	.	21
McCauley, L. G., Harrisburg, Pa.	1	.
McConachie, Lauros G., Chicago	1	.
McDonald, Arthur, Washington, D. C.	.	1
McGill university, Toronto	1	5
McLean county (Ill.) historical society, Bloomington	1	.
Maclea, J. P., Cleveland	.	1
Madison board of education	.	1
common council	2	.
Maine adjutant general, Augusta	2	.
board of state assessors, Augusta	1	.
central railroad, Portland	.	4
commissioner of statistics, Augusta	1	.
Manchester (N. H.) mayor	6	.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Manchester (Eng.) literary and philosophical society	1	.
Manitowoc county board of supervisors	.	1
Marquette college, Milwaukee	.	1
Maryland geological survey, Baltimore	1	.
historical society, Baltimore	.	4
state tax commissioner, Baltimore	2	.
Mason, Edwin C., Madison	4	1
Massachusetts board of education, Boston	1	.
board of metropolitan park commis- sioners	7	.
bureau of labor statistics, Boston	5	2
civil service commissioners, Boston	.	1
commissioner of banking, Boston	2	.
commissioner of prisons, Boston	1	.
gas and electric light commissioners, Boston	1	.
general hospital, Boston	.	1
historical society, Boston	1	.
horticultural society, Boston	.	3
institute of technology, Boston	1	.
medical society, Boston	11	1
railroad commissioners, Boston	2	.
school for feeble-minded, Waverly	.	1
secretary of commonwealth, Boston	2	.
state board of arbitration, Boston	1	.
state board of charities, Boston	1	.
state library, Boston	25	87
Mavor, James, Toronto	.	1
Mead, Edwin D., Boston	.	1
Meldrim, P. W., Savannah, Ga.	1	.
Michigan adjutant general, Lansing	.	1
auditor general, Lansing	1	.
banking department, Lansing	1	.
bureau of labor, Lansing	1	.
college of mines, Houghton	1	.
dairy and food commissioner, Lansing	.	6
department of public instruction, Lansing	1	.
secretary of state, Lansing	3	.
state board of charities, Lansing	1	.
state board of health, Lansing	.	22
state library, Lansing	18	125
university, Ann Arbor	2	.
Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vt.	.	1
Military order loyal legion U. S., California com- mandery	.	22
Colorado commandery	.	2
Illinois commandery	.	1
Iowa commandery	.	3
Kansas commandery	.	4
Missouri commandery	.	4
Ohio commandery	.	22
Oregon commandery	.	1
Wisconsin commandery	.	11
Miller, Miss Mary, Madison	3	.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets
Milwaukee board of city service commissioners . . . . .	1	2
board of school directors . . . . .	1	3
chamber of commerce . . . . .	1	1
city clerk . . . . .	2	1
city comptroller . . . . .	1	1
commissioner of health . . . . .	1	1
park commissioners . . . . .	1	2
public library . . . . .	1	1
public museum . . . . .	1	1
Milwaukee county clerk, Milwaukee . . . . .	1	1
Miner, B. D., Indianapolis, Ind. . . . .	1	2
Miner, H. A., Madison . . . . .	1	2
Minneapolis (Minn.) board of education . . . . .	3	1
mayor . . . . .	1	1
public library . . . . .	1	1
St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railroad company . . . . .	1	4
Minnesota auditor of state, St. Paul . . . . .	1	1
chief fire warden, St. Paul . . . . .	3	1
historical society, St. Paul . . . . .	1	4
railroad and warehouse commission, St. Paul . . . . .	1	1
secretary of state, St. Paul . . . . .	2	1
state board of corrections and charities, St. Paul . . . . .	2	6
university, Minneapolis . . . . .	2	1
Minot, F., Boston . . . . .	1	1
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis . . . . .	1	1
commissioner of labor, Jefferson City . . . . .	1	1
department of insurance, Jefferson City . . . . .	1	1
historical society, St. Louis . . . . .	1	1
university, Columbia . . . . .	1	1
Mitchell, John L., Washington, D. C. . . . .	12	72
Montana historical library, Helena . . . . .	3	8
state inspector of mines, Helena . . . . .	1	1
state library, Helena . . . . .	1	1
state treasurer, Helena . . . . .	1	1
Moore, F. W., sec'y, Boston . . . . .	1	1
Moore, Mrs. Philip N., St. Louis . . . . .	1	1
Morgans, J. T., Lancaster . . . . .	1	9
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee . . . . .	1	11
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P.,* Madison . . . . .	4	17
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass. . . . .	1	1
Mowry, Duane,* Milwaukee . . . . .	1	3
Nantucket historical association . . . . .	1	6
Nashville (Tenn.) city recorder . . . . .	1	1
mayor . . . . .	1	1
National educational association, Winona, Minn. . . . .	1	4
National league for protection of the family, Auburn- dale, Mass. . . . .	1	1
Nebraska bureau of labor statistics, Lincoln . . . . .	1	1
state historical society, Lincoln . . . . .	1	1
state library, Lincoln . . . . .	18	18

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Nebraska university, agricultural experiment station, Lincoln . . . . .	. .	5
university library . . . . .	3	67
New England historical genealogical society, Boston . . . . .	. .	3
New Hampshire bureau of labor, Manchester . . . . .	1	. .
secretary of state, Manchester . . . . .	. .	4
state library, Manchester . . . . .	1	. .
New Haven colony historical society, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. .	1
New Haven (Conn.) free public library . . . . .	. .	1
mayor . . . . .	2	. .
New Jersey adjutant general, Trenton . . . . .	1	. .
comptroller of the treasury, Trenton . . . . .	1	. .
department of banking and insurance, Trenton . . . . .	3	. .
state board of assessors, Trenton . . . . .	1	. .
state board of health, Trenton . . . . .	1	. .
state board of taxation, Trenton . . . . .	4	. .
state treasurer, Trenton . . . . .	1	. .
New Orleans (La.) comptroller . . . . .	. .	1
New South Wales registrar general, Sydney . . . . .	1	3
New York, city, chamber of commerce . . . . .	3	. .
children's aid Society . . . . .	. .	1
city comptroller . . . . .	3	. .
finance department . . . . .	2	. .
gospel settlement . . . . .	. .	1
historical society . . . . .	. .	1
mercantile library . . . . .	. .	3
public library . . . . .	13	280
state, board of mediation and arbitration, Albany . . . . .	1	. .
board of railroad commissioners, Albany . . . . .	2	. .
board of health, Albany . . . . .	2	. .
bureau of labor statistics, Albany . . . . .	. .	1
charities aid association, New York . . . . .	. .	11
library, Albany . . . . .	3	. .
superintendent of banks, Albany . . . . .	2	3
university, Albany . . . . .	. .	16
Newspapers and periodicals received from publishers . . . . .	327	. .
Niagara Falls (N. Y.) public library . . . . .	1	. .
Niagara historical society, Niagara, Ont. . . . .	. .	1
Normal college alumnae house, New York . . . . .	. .	4
North Carolina railroad commissioners, Raleigh . . . . .	1	. .
state library, Raleigh . . . . .	7	4
superintendent public instruction, Raleigh . . . . .	1	. .
North Dakota agricultural experiment station, Fargo . . . . .	. .	5
commissioner of agriculture and labor, Bismarck . . . . .	. .	1
state examiner, Bismarck . . . . .	. .	1
Northampton (Mass.) lunatic hospital . . . . .	. .	1
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. . . . .	1	. .
settlement, Chicago . . . . .	. .	4

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Northern Indiana historical society, South Bend, Ind. . . . .	1	8
Numismatic and antiquarian society, Montreal . . . .		1
Nurses' Settlement, New York . . . . .		1
Oakley, Miss M. M., Madison . . . . .	1	
Oberlin college library, Oberlin, Ohio . . . . .	2	6
Ohio state auditor, Columbus . . . . .	1	
department of inspection, Norwalk . . . . .	1	
state bar association, Norwalk . . . . .	1	
tax commissioner, Columbus . . . . .	1	
Oklahoma university, Norman . . . . .		1
Old residents' historical association, Lowell, Mass. . .	1	1
Olson, Julius E., Madison . . . . .	1	
Omaha (Neb.) mayor . . . . .	3	
Ontario, department of agriculture, Toronto . . . . .		1
historical society, Toronto . . . . .	2	3
Orange Valley social settlement, Orange Valley, N. J. . .		1
Oregon treasury department, Salem . . . . .	1	
Ottawa (Can.) literary and scientific society . . . . .		1
Ovington, Miss M. W., Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .		1
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass. . . . .		2
Paltsits, Victor H., New York . . . . .		1
Parker, B. F., Milwaukee . . . . .		2
Parkinson, J. B.,* Madison . . . . .	1	133
Patchin, Mrs. Hannah E.,* New London . . . . .	37	57
Paul, Edward J., Milwaukee . . . . .		1
Peabody institute, Baltimore . . . . .	1	1
Peck, George W., Milwaukee . . . . .		15
Pennsylvania adjutant general, Harrisburg . . . . .	1	
auditor general, Harrisburg . . . . .	1	
commissioner of banking, Harrisburg . . . . .	5	
German society, Lebanon . . . . .	1	
state board of health, Philadelphia . . . . .	2	
treasury department, Harrisburg . . . . .	5	
university, Philadelphia . . . . .	1	
Peoria (Ill.) public library . . . . .	2	3
Perkins institute, Boston . . . . .	1	
Peters, W. R., and J. P., Beth Shalem . . . . .	1	
Phelps memorial settlement, New York . . . . .		1
Philadelphia academy of natural sciences . . . . .		1
citizens' municipal association . . . . .		4
city comptroller . . . . .	1	
library company . . . . .		1
mayor . . . . .	8	
settlement . . . . .		5
society for alleviating miseries of pub- lic prisons . . . . .	5	
Pierce county board of supervisors . . . . .		1
Piper, W. E., Fells, Mass. . . . .		1
Pittsburg (Pa.) city comptroller . . . . .	2	
mayor . . . . .	2	
Polk & Co., R. L., Chicago . . . . .	1	

\*Also unbound serials,

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets
Polk county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Porter, Mrs. L., Madison . . . . .	3	16
Portland (Me.) board of trade . . . . .	1	.
Pratt institute free library, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	.	2
Pray, T. B., Stevens Point . . . . .	.	2
Presbyterian historical society, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
Protestant Episcopal church in U. S., diocese of Al- bany . . . . .	.	23
diocese of Arkansas . . . . .	.	4
diocese of Central N. Y. . . . .	.	31
diocese of Central Pennsyl- vania . . . . .	1	.
diocese of Chicago . . . . .	.	10
diocese of Connecticut . . . . .	.	36
diocese of East Carolina . . . . .	.	16
diocese of Fond du Lac . . . . .	.	16
diocese of Georgia . . . . .	.	1
diocese of Iowa . . . . .	1	4
diocese of Kentucky . . . . .	.	1
diocese of Long Island . . . . .	1	27
diocese of Massachusetts . . . . .	.	46
diocese of Minnesota . . . . .	5	7
diocese of Missouri . . . . .	.	10
diocese of New York . . . . .	1	.
diocese of Rhode Island . . . . .	.	22
diocese of Tennessee . . . . .	.	6
diocese of West Virginia . . . . .	.	1
diocese of Western Michigan . . . . .	.	1
diocese of Western New York . . . . .	.	45
Providence (R. I.) city clerk . . . . .	1	.
public library . . . . .	.	1
record commissioner . . . . .	1	.
Purdue university, LaFayette, Ind. . . . .	.	1
Putnam, Frederic W., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Racine county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	2
Racine public library . . . . .	.	2
Rand, E. K., Watertown, Mass. . . . .	1	.
Raymer, Geo. W., Madison . . . . .	25	12
Read, Charles F., Brookline, Mass. . . . .	.	5
Reed, W. A., Boston . . . . .	1	.
Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Rhode Island commissioner of industrial statistics, Providence . . . . .	1	.
historical society, Providence . . . . .	1	.
superintendent of census, Providence . . . . .	1	.
Rice, Franklin P., Worcester, Mass. . . . .	1	.
Richardson, W. A., estate of . . . . .	1	.
Riley, F. L., Oxford, Miss. . . . .	.	1
Ripon college, Ripon . . . . .	.	1
River Falls normal school . . . . .	.	1
Riverside association, New York . . . . .	.	3
Rivington street college settlement, New York . . . . .	.	11
Robbins, A. G., Boston . . . . .	.	2
Roberts, W. H., Philadelphia . . . . .	7	.
Rochester (N. Y.) historical society . . . . .	.	1
university . . . . .	.	2



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Rosenstengel, W. H., Madison . . . .	1	1
Roy, Pierre G., Levis, Canada . . . .	1	. .
Royal society of Canada, Toronto . . . .	1	. .
St. Croix county board of supervisors . . . .	. .	1
St. Louis (Mo.) mercantile library . . . .	8	6
social settlement . . . .	. .	3
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. . . .	. .	1
St. Paul (Minn.) chamber of commerce . . . .	. .	1
Salem (Mass.) public library . . . .	3	4
Salmon, Lucy,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . .	. .	. .
San Francisco (Cal.) board of supervisors . . . .	3	. .
board of trade . . . .	. .	8
free public library . . . .	. .	1
settlement association . . . .	. .	3
Sanger, George P., Boston . . . .	1	. .
Santa Fé Route, gen'l passenger agent, Chicago . . . .	. .	11
Schneider, John, Wauwatosa . . . .	. .	9
Scranton (Pa.) public library . . . .	. .	1
Sellars, Edwin J., Philadelphia . . . .	1	. .
Sewell, Miss Anne, Stoughton . . . .	. .	31
Shawano county board of supervisors . . . .	. .	2
Sheldon, Mrs. Anna R., Madison . . . .	92	104
Sheldon, Charles S., Madison . . . .	12	124
Sheldon, Miss G. R., Madison . . . .	13	18
Sheldon, George, Deerfield, Mass. . . .	. .	3
Shepard, I., Winona, Minn. . . .	1	. .
Sherer, Mrs. Frank, Janesville . . . .	. .	1
Shiells, Robert, Neenah . . . .	3	. .
Shipley, Mme. Marie A., Chexbres, Switzerland . . . .	. .	1
Shipman, S. V., Chicago . . . .	4	. .
Simonds, William Day, Madison . . . .	1	. .
Simons, A. M.,* Chicago . . . .	. .	13
Slaughter, M. S.,* Madison . . . .	9	14
Smith, Henry F., Hartford, Conn. . . .	1	. .
Smith, Howard L., Chicago . . . .	. .	1
Smith, James S., Madison . . . .	. .	1
Smithsonian institution, Washington . . . .	7	2
Snow, Walter B., Watertown, Mass. . . .	. .	5
Society of American wars, commandery-in-chief, Minneapolis . . . .	. .	7
Solberg, Thorvald, Washington, D. C. . . .	. .	6
Sons of American revolution, Arkansas society . . . .	. .	7
Chicago society . . . .	1	. .
Colorado society . . . .	. .	1
Connecticut society . . . .	1	. .
District of Columbia society . . . .	. .	1
Illinois society . . . .	1	. .
Indiana society . . . .	1	. .
Michigan society . . . .	1	. .
Montana society . . . .	. .	1
Nebraska society . . . .	. .	1
New Hampshire so- ciety . . . .	. .	2

\*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Sons of American revolution, New Jersey society .	1	.
New York society .	2	5
Pennsylvania society .	1	1
Virginia society .	.	1
Sons of the revolution, Michigan society .	.	1
Sotheran, H., & Co., London .	3	.
South Carolina historical society, Charleston .	.	3
South End house association, Boston .	.	3
Southern California historical society, Los Angeles .	1	.
Southern Pacific Co., Chicago .	.	10
Spencer, James F., Hot Springs, Ark. .	.	1
Spooner, John C., Madison .	.	1
Spreckles, J. D., & Bros. Co., San Francisco .	.	2
Starkweather, Charles M., Sun Prairie .	1	.
Stevens, J. V., Madison .	7	.
Stevenson, William M., Alleghany, Pa. .	.	1
Stockwell, Thomas B., Providence, R. I. .	1	.
Stratlan, C. E., Boston .	.	1
Strong, Mrs. A. E. C., Baraboo .	.	1
Stuntz, Stephen C.,* Madison .	1	.
Suffolk county historical society, Riverhead, N. Y. .	.	1
Sulte, Benjamin, Ottawa, Can. .	.	3
Sunset club, Chicago .	.	5
Superior woman's club .	.	1
Swain, S. G., Winona, Minn. .	.	2
Taber, Mrs. Thomas, Madison .	.	41
Tacoma (Wash.) city comptroller .	1	.
Taggart, Thomas, Indianapolis .	1	.
Tanner, H. B., Kaukauna .	1	5
Taylor, C. F., Philadelphia .	.	4
Taylor, Graham, Chicago .	4	.
Tennessee state board of health Nashville	1	.
university, Knoxville .	1	.
Tenney, Daniel K., Madison .	.	1
Thomas, Kirby, Superior .	24	83
Ticknor, T. B., Cambridge, Mass. .	.	1
Thorn, C. R., Calhoun, Ala. .	.	10
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison .	25	86
Toledo (Ohio) mayor .	2	.
Toronto (Can.) engineering society .	4	.
public library .	.	2
Trask, W. B., Boston .	.	1
Trelease, William, St. Louis .	1	.
Trempealeau county board of supervisors .	.	2
Trinity college, Hartford, Conn. .	.	1
Tuck, Edward, Paris, France .	1	.
Tulane university, New Orleans .	1	.
Turner, A. J., Portage .	.	1
Tyler, J. F., Boston .	1	.
United States board of Indian commissioners .	1	.
bureau of education .	2	.
bureau of statistics .	6	.

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States census office . . . . .	1	. .
civil service commission . . . . .	1	. .
commissioner of fish and fisheries . . . . .	1	. .
commissioner of internal affairs . . . . .	1	. .
department of agriculture . . . . .	1	15
department of labor . . . . .	1	. .
department of mint . . . . .	1	. .
department of state . . . . .	5	1
geological survey . . . . .	19	. .
interstate commerce commission . . . . .	. .	1
national museum . . . . .	3	1
naval observatory . . . . .	1	. .
patent office . . . . .	14	. .
superintendent of public documents . . . . .	172	146
treasury department . . . . .	1	. .
war department . . . . .	7	6
library . . . . .	3	. .
weather bureau . . . . .	3	. .
Université de Toulouse, Toulouse, France . . . . .	. .	9
Upham, Mrs. J. J., Milwaukee . . . . .	1	. .
Van Slyke, N. B., Madison . . . . .	3	64
Van Vorhis, Flavius J., Indianapolis . . . . .	. .	1
Vance, Mrs. Anna R., Milwaukee . . . . .	1	. .
Vermont department of fisheries, Montpelier . . . . .	. .	2
state library, Montpelier . . . . .	8	8
university, Burlington . . . . .	. .	1
Vilas, William F., Madison . . . . .	4	. .
Virginia university, Charlottesville . . . . .	. .	1
Wakefield, John A., Omaha, Neb. . . . .	. .	1
Ware, A. L., Milton, Mass. . . . .	1	. .
Warvelle, George W., Chicago . . . . .	. .	5
Washington bureau of labor, Olympia . . . . .	1	. .
Washington & Lee university, Lexington, Va. . . . .	. .	1
Washington county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	1
Waushara county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	1
Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Welsh, Miss Iva A., Madison . . . . .	. .	16
Wentworth historical society, Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	1	1
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. . . . .	. .	3
Western Reserve historical society, Cleveland . . . . .	. .	80
Westminster House, Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	. .	3
West Point military academy . . . . .	. .	1
Wheelwright, Edward, Boston . . . . .	1	. .
Wheelright, J. F., Boston . . . . .	. .	2
White, Peter, Marquette, Mich. . . . .	1	. .
Whitney, D. B., Boston . . . . .	1	. .
Whittier House, Jersey City, N. J. . . . .	. .	2
Wilder, Amos P., Madison . . . . .	25	56
William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va. . . . .	. .	2
Williams, H. M., Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Williams college library, Williamstown, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Winship, George P., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Wisconsin adjutant general, Madison . . . . .	. .	1
board of pharmacy, Janesville . . . . .	1	. .

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wisconsin board of prison labor commissioners, Madison . . . . .	.	2
commissioner of insurance, Madison . . . . .	4	.
commissioners of fisheries, Madison . . . . .	.	1
dairy and food commissioner, Madison . . . . .	1	.
farmers' institutes, Madison . . . . .	1	.
free library commission, Madison . . . . .	99	54
pharmaceutical association, Janesville . . . . .	1	.
press association, Jefferson . . . . .	.	6
school for the deaf, Delavan . . . . .	.	1
secretary of state, Madison . . . . .	1	1
state . . . . .	17	.
state board of agriculture, Madison . . . . .	1	1
state board of control, Madison . . . . .	3	.
state cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor . . . . .	.	1
state federation of women's clubs, Ash- land . . . . .	.	1
state firemen's association, Waupun . . . . .	.	1
state grange, Beloit . . . . .	.	8
state horticultural society, Madison . . . . .	5	.
state library, Madison . . . . .	108	226
state normal school, Whitewater . . . . .	.	1
state treasurer, Madison . . . . .	3	.
superintendent of public instruction, Madison . . . . .	32	.
university, agricultural experiment sta- tion, Madison . . . . .	4	2
Badger board, Madison . . . . .	1	.
woman's christian temperance union, Baraboo . . . . .	.	3
Wise, John S., Lexington, Va. . . . .	.	1
Woburn (Mass.) public library . . . . .	.	2
Women's Canadian historical society, Toronto . . . . .	.	2
Woodnorth, J. H., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
Worcester (Mass.) society of antiquity . . . . .	.	1
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee . . . . .	71	.
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	10
Wright, J. E., Montpelier, Vt. . . . .	1	.
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Neb. . . . .	.	2
Wyoming commemorative association, Wilkes- Barré, Pa. . . . .	.	2
Wyoming historical society, Cheyenne . . . . .	4	1
university, Laramie . . . . .	.	8
Yale university, New Haven . . . . .	2	2
Yarmouth steamship company, Boston . . . . .	.	1
Young, F. G., Eugene, Ore. . . . .	.	2
Young Churchman company, Milwaukee . . . . .	1	.
Young women's settlement, New York . . . . .	.	1



## MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS AND DEPOSITS.

## MANUSCRIPTS.

*Francis K. Adams, Nashotah.*—Two boxes of diaries, letters, and other papers, left by the late Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, P. E. Bishop of Wisconsin.

*Mrs. Mary L. Beers, Janesville.*—Account of pioneer women of Rock county.

*Mrs. C. P. Chapman, Madison.*—Orders, reports, letters, etc. of Brigade-Surgeon C. B. Chapman, War of Secession, 1862-63; also Vilas House register, 1865-67.

*J. Q. Emery, Albion.*—Essays by public school pupils, relating to Wisconsin local history; also thirty-two diaries of the late ex-Senator George A. Jenkins, of Fort Atkinson, extending through more than forty years, ending 1896.

*Mrs. Louise Favill, Madison.*—Inspection returns of Lieut. B. F. Pierce, Fort Mackinac, September and October, 1816; also, receipt roll of extra-duty men, Fort Mackinac, November, 1818; also, bundle of leases and agreements from papers of the late Henry S. Baird, Green Bay.

*Thomas T. Miner, Fond du Lac.*—Autograph letter of Thomas T. Miner, of Fond du Lac.

*M. V. B. Richards, Viroqua.*—History of the city of Viroqua, by Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Nichols; history of town of Liberty, by S. Stowe; history of town of Genoa, by W. L. Riley; also pioneer recollection by Mrs. L. W. Ady and H. A. Vess.

*Bernard C. Steiner, Baltimore.*—Five letters of the late John R. Baltzell, of Madison, written to Mr. Steiner in 1851, and descriptive of early life in Madison.

*Herbert B. Tanner, Kaukauna.*—Documents relating to Indian affairs.

*C. B. Welton (representing semi-centennial G. A. R. committee, Madison.)*—Names and addresses of soldiers and sailors of the War of Secession, who reported at Madison during the semi-centennial celebration, June 8 and 9, 1898.

*Wisconsin Commissioners.*—Wisconsin register at Trans-Mississippi International Exposition, at Omaha, 1898.

## OIL PORTRAITS.

*Mrs. L. B. Borbridge, Chicago.*—Oil portrait of John S. Hawks, early Madison printer.

*J. H. Magoon, Lacon, Ill.*—Oil portrait of ex-Congressman Henry S. Magoon, of Darlington.

*Mrs. N. W. Wheeler, Baraboo, and Victor Peck, Madison.*—Oil portrait of Mrs. Roseline Peck, first woman settler of Madison.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

*George B. Burrows, Madison.*—Two views of the Wisconsin Territorial executive mansion. Taken in 1898.

*F. W. Byers, Monroe.*—View of graves in Charleston, (S. C.) cemetery, of three members of Second Wisconsin regiment, U. S. V., in Spanish-American War.

*Henry C. Case, Milwaukee.*—Portrait of S. S. Case.

*Miss Marie L. Desnoyers, Green Bay.*—Portraits of Rev. J. M. Auderly, S. J., Rev. F. T. Bonduel, H. X. Desnoyers, and Rev. Gabriel Richard; also, view of old Fort Howard.

*Gregory B. Keen, Philadelphia.*—The old Philadelphia Free Library, on Fifth street, with portrait of Librarian Lloyd Smith.

*P. V. Lawson, Menasha.*—View on Little Wolf River, between Royalton and Ostrander, 1899; also, view on White Lake, Waupaca county.

*Andrew C. Mailer, De Pere.*—Two views of unveiling of historical monument on site of St. Francis Xavier mission, at De Pere.

*Miss Deborah B. Martin, Green Bay.*—Exterior view of office of the late James Duane Doty of Green Bay, first circuit judge of Wisconsin. Taken in 1898.

*Thomas T. Miner, Fond du Lac.*—Portrait of Thomas T. Miner, of Fond du Lac.

*Miss L. Perrine, Ripon.*—First school house in Ripon, wherein the Republican party was formed.

*C. V. Porter, Viroqua.*—Three views of battle ground of the Bad Ax, Black Hawk War. Taken in 1898.

*J. F. Seward, Chicago.*—Three views of runic stone found on a knoll near Kensington, Minnesota.

*S. A. Sherman, Stevens Point.*—Group of old settlers of Portage county. Taken at semi-centennial meeting in May, 1898.

*Herbert B. Tanner, Kaukauna.*—Group of the Wisconsin Senate of 1866.

*R. G. Thwaites, Madison.*—Two views of Auriesville, N. Y. and of the shrine to Isaac Jogues, the Jesuit martyr; photographs of pottery dug from mounds and cliff-dwellings in Arizona, and basket work of Arizona Indians; characteristic view of pine-slashings of Northern Wisconsin; the Dalles of St. Croix; Fort Snelling; Sioux Indian woman and wigwam; and three views illustrating life at the University of Wisconsin.

*Mrs. William F. Vilas, Madison.*—Portraits of Dr. William Harrimon Fox and Mrs. Cornelia R. Averill Fox. In leather case.

*Mrs. J. W. Woodward, Avon Park, Fla.*—Portrait of Jonathan Daugherty.

*Purchased.*—Views of Soldiers Grove; 10 views of country in and about De Pere, Green Bay, and the Lower Fox River; the State Histori-

cal Library Building, February, 1899; MS. certificate given to Ogemawnee by Sir William Johnson, 1764; and photograph taken from oil portrait of Daniel Bread.

#### MEDALS, COINS AND BADGES.

*E. B. Gray, Madison.*—Badges for representatives to the National G. A. R. encampments, since 1886, when first metallic badge was issued. Loan exhibition.

*John Johnston, Milwaukee.*—Medal struck to commemorate the Battle of the Nile.

*Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.*—Historical medal of Civic Library, Montreal.

*Ad. Smitz, De Pere.*—Roman brass coin, ca. A. D. 70–79. Found in De Pere, 1898.

#### HISTORICAL RELICS.

*J. H. Barker, Avon.*—Hand-made carpenter's plow. Brought from Connecticut in 1796, and supposed to be 125 years old.

*Mrs. Mercy S. Chafee, and Mrs. Mary A. Searle, Hammond.*—Mirror purchased in France by Capt. Simeon Sampson, of Plymouth, Mass., a descendant of Myles Standish; also, a small trunk, originally the property of Captain Sampson. Captain Sampson was the first naval commander sent out by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, at the time of the Revolutionary War.

*Miss Emeline V. Fowler, Milwaukee.*—Invitation to the inaugural reception of William Henry Harrison.

*David H. Grignon, Green Bay.*—Saddlebags in which the mail from Green Bay to Milwaukee, Chicago, and other points, was carried in 1832, by P. B. Grignon, U. S. mail contractor.

*Charles H. Grundy, Marshfield.*—Handkerchief published in commemoration of dispersal by police and military of a reform meeting at Manchester, England, August 16, 1819. The motto on the border of the handkerchief is: "Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Election by Ballot."

*D. W. Osborn, Oshkosh.*—Copper scraper; also, broken copper ax.

#### WAR RELICS.

*Adjutant General of Wisconsin.*—Two regimental flags, carried by Wisconsin regiments through the War of Secession.

*Frederick A. Bird, Madison.*—Scabbard which Capt. F. A. Bird carried at the battle of Prairie Grove, in the War of Secession. One-third of the scabbard was shot away in this battle, and Captain Bird was severely wounded.

*Henry A. Dyke, Madison.*—Sword presented by citizens of Madison at

Camp Randall, to F. A. Dyke, drum major of the Twenty-ninth regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, in War of Secession.

*Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers.*—Trophy cup won by Fourth Wisconsin in field day exercises held at Camp Shipp, Anniston, Ala., October 14, 1898.

*Howard Morris, Milwaukee.*—Section from rosewood post in the San Juan block house, carried by assault on July 1, 1898, by the Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry; presented to Mr. Morris by H. B. Freeman, colonel of Twenty-fourth regiment. Also, a brick from said block house.

*J. Thomet, Milwaukee.*—Newspaper published at Manila, Philippine Islands, just after Commodore Dewey's victory, May 1, 1898.

UNCLASSIFIED.

*Charles E. Allen, Madison.*—Six half-tone blocks from Badger of '99, illustrating life at University of Wisconsin.

*B. B. Clarke, Madison.*—Piece of old white oak lath taken from the home of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.

*A. R. Hargrave, Madison.*—Piece of mistletoe growing out of oak; cecil hemp; cabbage palmetto; and long-leaf curly pine.

*O. G. Libby, Madison.*—Five relics from the New Richmond cyclone, June, 1899.

*George W. Stoner, Madison.*—Sample of bark from red-wood tree, California.



NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS REGULARLY RECEIVED AT  
THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF WISCONSIN.

[Corrected to January, 1900.]

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

The following Wisconsin newspaper are, through the gift of the publishers, now regularly received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

- Albany*—Albany Vindicator.
- Algoma*—Algoma Record.
- Alma*—Buffalo County Journal.
- Antigo*—Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.
- Appleton*—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund; Appleton Weekly Post; Gegenwart; Messenger (m); Montagsblatt.
- Arcadia*—Arcadian; Leader.
- Ashland*—Ashland Daily News; Ashland Daily Press; Ashland Weekly Press; Helping Hand (m).
- Augusta*—Augusta Eagle.
- Baldwin*—Baldwin Bulletin.
- Baraboo*—Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.
- Barron*—Barron County Shield.
- Bayfield*—Bayfield County Press.
- Beaver Dam*—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.
- Belleville*—Sugar River Recorder.
- Belmont*—Belmont Bee.
- Beloit*—Beloit Free Press (d and w).
- Benton*—Mining Times.
- Berlin*—Berlin Weekly Journal.
- Black River Falls*—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.
- Bloomer*—Bloomer Advance.
- Bloomington*—Bloomington Record.
- Boscobel*—Dial-Enterprise.
- Brandon*—Brandon Times.
- Brodhead*—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register; Wisconsin Citizen (m).
- Brooklyn*—Brooklyn News.
- Burlington*—Standard Democrat.
- Cambria*—Cambria News.
- Cassville*—Cassville Index.
- Cedarburg*—Cedarburg News.
- Centralia*—Centralia Enterprise and Tribune.

*Chetek*—Chetek Alert.

*Chilton*—Chilton Times.

*Chippewa Falls*—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.

*Clinton*—Clinton Herald.

*Colby*—Phonograph.

*Columbus*—Columbus Democrat.

*Crandon*—Forest Republican.

*Cumberland*—Cumberland Advocate.

*Dale*—Dale Recorder.

*Darlington*—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.

*Deerfield*—Enterprise-Leader.

*De Forest*—De Forest Times.

*Delavan*—Delavan Republican; Enterprise; Wisconsin Times.

*De Pere*—Annals of St. Joseph (m); Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.

*Dodgeville*—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; New Star.

*Durand*—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.

*Eagle River*—Vilas County News.

*Eau Claire*—Daily Telegram; Weekly Free Press; Weekly Leader; Weekly Telegram.

*Edgerton*—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.

*Elkhorn*—Blade; Elkhorn Independent.

*Ellsworth*—Pierce County Herald.

*Elroy*—Tribune.

*Evansville*—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.

*Fennimore*—Times Review.

*Florence*—Florence Mining News.

*Fond du Lac*—American Churchman (m); Commonwealth (s-w); Daily Reporter.

*Fort Atkinson*—Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson County Union.

*Fountain City*—Alma Blätter; Buffalo County Republikaner.

*Friendship*—Adams County Press.

*Grand Rapids*—Wood County Reporter.

*Grantsburg*—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.

*Green Bay*—Green Bay Advocate (s-w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Semi-Weekly Gazette.

*Hammond*—Superintendent (m).

*Hancock*—Hancock News.

*Hartford*—Hartford Press.

*Hillsboro*—Hillsboro Sentry.

*Hudson*—Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.

*Hurley*—Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.

*Independence*—Independence News Wave.

*Janesville*—Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times; Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange (m).

*Jefferson*—Jefferson Banner.

*Juneau*—Independent; Juneau Telephone.

*Kaukauna*—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

*Kenosha*—Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.

*Kewaunee*—Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

*Kilbourn City*—Mirror-Gazette.

*La Crosse*—Indremissionaeren; La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Daily Press; La Crosse Volksfreund; Nord-Stern; Nord-Stern Blätter; Republican and Leader (d and w).

*Lake Geneva*—Herald.

*Lake Mills*—Lake Mills Leader.

*Lake Nebagamon*—Nebagamon Enterprise.

*Lancaster*—Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.

*Lodi*—Lodi Valley News.

*Madison*—American Thresherman (m); Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Madison Democrat (d); Madison Methodist (m); Mandt's Weekly; Monona Lake Quarterly; Motor (m); News; Northwestern Mail; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).

*Manitowoc*—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Daily Herald; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

*Marinette*—Eagle (d and w); Förposten.

*Mattoon*—Mattoon Clarion.

*Marshfield*—Marshfield Times.

*Mauston*—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

*Medford*—Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

*Menasha*—Menasha Evening Breeze (d); Our Church Life (m).

*Menomonee Falls*—Wisconsin Agitator (m).

*Menomonie*—Dunn County News; Menomonie Times; Nordstern.

*Merrill*—Lincoln County Anzeiger; Merrill Advocate; School Bell Echoes (m).

*Merrillan*—Wisconsin Leader.

*Middleton*—Middleton Times-Herald.

*Milton*—Weekly Telephone.

*Milwaukee*—Acker-und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); American School Board Journal (m); Church Times (m); Columbia; Evangelisch-Luthersches Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); International Review (m); Kuryer Polski (d); Lamplighter (m); Living Church Quarterly; Masonic Tidings (m); Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Herold (s-w and d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Pneumatic (m); Seebote (s-w); Union Signal; Wahrheit; Wayside (m); Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Vorwärts; Wisconsin

Weather and Crop Journal (m); Wisconsin Weekly Advocate; Young Churchman.

*Mineral Point*—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

*Minoqua*—Minoqua Times.

*Mondovi*—Mondovi Herald.

*Monroe*—Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Journal-Gazette; Monroe Sentinel.

*Montello*—Montello Express.

*Mount Horeb*—Mount Horeb Times.

*Necedah*—Necedah Republican.

*Neillsville*—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

*New Lisbon*—New Lisbon Times.

*New London*—New London Press; New London Republican.

*New Richmond*—Republican-Voice.

*North La Crosse*—Weekly Argus.

*Oconomowoc*—Oconomowoc Republican; Wisconsin Free Press.

*Oconto*—Herald; Oconto County Reporter.

*Omro*—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

*Oneida Reservation*—Oneida (irreg).

*Oregon*—Oregon Observer.

*Osceola*—Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.

*Oshkosh*—Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.

*Palmyra*—Palmyra Enterprise.

*Pardeeville*—Crank; Pardeeville Times.

*Pepin*—Pepin Star.

*Peshtigo*—Peshtigo Times.

*Phillips*—Bee; Phillips Times.

*Pittsville*—Yellow River Pilot.

*Plainfield*—Sun.

*Platteville*—Grant County News; Grant County Witness.

*Plymouth*—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.

*Portage*—Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

*Port Washington*—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

*Poynette*—Poynette Press.

*Prairie du Chien*—Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.

*Prentice*—Prentice Calumet.

*Prescott*—Prescott Tribune.

*Princeton*—Princeton Republic.

*Racine*—Racine Journal; Racine Times (d); Slavie; Wisconsin Agriculturist (s-m).

*Reedsburg*—Reedsburg Free Press.

*Rhineland*—Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.

*Rice Lake*—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.

*Richland Center*—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.



- Rio*—Columbia County Reporter.  
*Ripon*—Advance Press; Ripon Commonwealth.  
*River Falls*—River Falls Journal.  
*St. Croix Falls*—St. Croix Valley Standard.  
*Shawano*—Shawano Folksbote.  
*Sheboygan*—Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d).  
*Sheboygan Falls*—Sheboygan County News.  
*Shell Lake*—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.  
*Shiocton*—Shiocton News.  
*Shullsburg*—Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.  
*Sinsinawa*—Young Eagle (m).  
*Soldiers Grove*—Advance.  
*Sparta*—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.  
*Spring Green*—Weekly Home News.  
*Stanley*—Stanley Republican.  
*Stevens Point*—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.  
*Stoughton*—Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.  
*Sturgeon Bay*—Advocate; Door County Democrat.  
*Sun Prairie*—Sun Prairie Countryman.  
*Superior*—Evening Telegram (d); Inland Ocean; Superior Leader (d); Superior Tidende; Superior Times; Superior Wave; Superior Weekly Telegram.  
*Thorp*—Thorp Courier.  
*Tomah*—Tomah Journal.  
*Tomahawk*—Tomahawk.  
*Trempealeau*—Trempealeau Herald.  
*Two Rivers*—Chronicle.  
*Union Grove*—Union Grove Enterprise.  
*Valley Junction*—Valley Advocate.  
*Viola*—Intelligencer.  
*Viroqua*—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.  
*Warrens*—Warrens Index.  
*Washburn*—Washburn Times.  
*Waterford*—Waterford Post.  
*Waterloo*—Waterloo Journal.  
*Watertown*—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.  
*Waukesha*—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.  
*Waunakee*—Waunakee News.  
*Waupaca*—Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.  
*Waupun*—Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.  
*Wausau*—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).  
*Wautoma*—Waukhara Argus.  
*West Bend*—Washington County Pilot; West Bend Democrat.  
*Weyauwega*—Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.

*Whitewater*—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.

*Windsor*—Windsor Herald.

*Wonewoc*—Wonewoc Gazette.

#### OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are regularly received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

#### ALABAMA.

*Birmingham*—Labor Advocate.

*Tuskegee*—Southern Letter (m).

#### ALASKA.

*Sitka*—Alaskan.

#### ARIZONA.

*Phoenix*—Republican-Herald.

#### CALIFORNIA.

*Oakland*—Signs of the Times.

*San Francisco*—Class Struggle; Coast Seamen's Journal; Free Society; San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt.

#### COLORADO.

*Denver*—Industrial Advocate; Retail Clerks' National Advocate (m); Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

*Pinon*—Altrurian (m).

*Pueblo*—Pueblo Courier.

#### CONNECTICUT.

*New Britain*—Independent.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington*—American Federationist (m); National Tribune; Stonecutters' Journal; Washington Post (d); Woman's Tribune (s-m).

#### GEORGIA.

*Atlanta*—Atlanta Constitution (d).

#### ILLINOIS.

*Bloomington*—Tailor (m); Trades' Review.

*Chicago*—American Lumberman; Arbejderen; Chicago Federalist; Chicago-Posten; Chicago Times-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Christelige Talsmand; Cigar Makers' Official Journal (m); Fackel; Flaming Sword; Folke-Vennen; Forward Movement (m); Hemlandet; Home Visitor (m); Humoristen; International Wood-Worker (m); Labor Exchange Advertiser; Lucifer; People's Press; Public; Skandinaven (s-w); Social Democratic-Herald; Standard; Svenska Amerikanaren; Vorbote; Workers' Call.

*Evanston*—Social Crusader (m).

*Galesburg*—Galesburg Labor News.

*Quincy*—Quincy Labor News.

*Rock Island*—Ungdoms-Vänner.

#### INDIANA.

*Indianapolis*—Buchdrucker-Zeitung; Indiana Tribune (d); Union.

*La Fayette*—Painters' Journal (m).

#### IOWA.

*Cedar Falls*—Dannevirke.

*Decorah*—College Chips (m); Decorah-Posten (s-w); Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende.

*Lake Mills*—Republikaneren.

#### KANSAS.

*Gerard*—Appeal to Reason.

*Independence*—Star and Kansan.

*Topeka*—Kansas Semi-weekly Capital.

#### LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans*—Times-Democrat (d).

#### MAINE.

*Portland*—Board of Trade Journal (m).

#### MARYLAND.

*Baltimore*—Maryland Churchman.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boston*—Boston Herald (d); Christian Register; Granite Cutters' Journal (m); Temperance Cause (m).

*Groton*—Groton Landmark.

*Holyoke*—Biene.

#### MICHIGAN.

*Detroit*—Herald; Motorman and Conductor (m).

*Harbor Springs*—Anishinabe Enamiad (m).

*Marquette*—Mining Journal.

*Saginaw*—Exponent.

#### MINNESOTA.

*Duluth*—Labor World; Union Label Advocate.

*Madison*—Minnesota Tidende.

*Minneapolis*—Folkebladet; Illustreret Familie-Journal; Lutheraneren; Minneapolis Tidende; Nye Normanden; Representative; Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal; Ugebladet.

*St. Paul*—Canadien; Minnesota Stats Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d); Twin City Guardian.

*Winona*—Westlicher Herald; Sonntags-Winona.

## MISSOURI.

*St. Louis*—Altruist (m); American Pressman (m); Trackmen's Advance Advocate (m).

## MONTANA.

*Butte City*—Butte Weekly Miner.

## NEBRASKA.

*Omaha*—Danske Pioneer; Western Laborer.

*Nebraska City*—Conservative.

## NEW JERSEY.

*Camden*—Assayer (m).

## NEW YORK.

*Binghampton*—Farm and Factory.

*Buffalo*—Arbeiter Zeitung.

*New York*—American Economist; American Fabian (m); American Sentinel; Arbeitaren; Commonwealth; Fourth Estate; Freiheit; Irish World; New Century; New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); People; Record and Guide; St. Andrew's Cross (m); Vorwärts.

*Oneonta*—Saturday Critic.

*Syracuse*—Northern Christian Advocate.

*Troy*—Troy Advocate.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

*Grand Forks*—Normanden.

*Hillsboro*—Folkets Avis; Statstidende.

## OHIO.

*Cincinnati*—Brauer Zeitung; Cincinnatier-Zeitung (d).

*Cleveland*—Bakers' Journal; Cleveland Citizen.

*Columbus*—American Issue (m).

*Toledo*—Toledo Non-Partisan.

## OREGON.

*Portland*—Weekly Oregonian.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Lancaster*—Labor Leader.

*Philadelphia*—American; American Trade (s-m); Carpenter (m).

*Pittsburg*—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal (m); National Glass Budget; National Labor Tribune.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Charleston*—Weekly News and Courier.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Sioux Falls*—Fremad; Syd Dakota Ekko.



## TENNESSEE.

*Ruskin*—Coming Nation.

## TEXAS.

*Galveston*—Galveston Independent.

## UTAH.

*Salt Lake City*—Deseret News (s-w); Living Issues; Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune.

## VIRGINIA.

*Lawrenceville*—Southern Missioner.

*Richmond*—Times (s-w).

## WASHINGTON.

*Burley*—Co-operator.

*Equality*—Freedom.

*Lakebay*—Discontent.

*Parkland*—Pacific Herald.

*Seattle*—Seattle Times.

*Spokane*—Freemen's Labor Journal.

*Tacoma*—Tacoma Tidende.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Victoria*—Semi-Weekly Colonist.

## CANADA.

*Montreal*—Cultivateur; Montreal Gazette (d).

*Quebec*—Revue Médicale.

*Toronto*—Mail and Empire (d).

## ENGLAND.

*London*—Brotherhood (m); Justice; Labor Copartnership (m); Land and Labour (m); Weekly Times.

## GERMANY.

*Frankfort*—Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

## MANITOBA.

*Winnipeg*—Manitoba Free Press (s-w).

## PERIODICALS.

The following periodicals are regularly received at the library, either by gift or purchase:

Alumni Report. (m.) Philadelphia.

American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. (bi-m.) Philadelphia.

American Anthropologist. (q.) New York.

- American Antiquarian. (bi-m.) Chicago.  
 American Catholic Historical Researches. (q.) Philadelphia.  
 American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.  
 American Economic Association, Publications. New York.  
 American Genealogist. (m.) Ardmore, Pa.  
 American Geographical Society, Bulletin. (q.) New York.  
 American Historical Magazine. (q.) Nashville.  
 American Historical Review. (q.) New York.  
 American Journal of Archaeology. (bi-m.) Norwood, Mass.  
 American Journal of Sociology. (bi-m.) Chicago.  
 American Missionary. (q.) New York.  
 American Monthly Magazine. Washington.  
 American Statistical Association, Publications. (q.) Boston.  
 Annals of Iowa. (q.) Des Moines.  
 Antiquary. (m.) London.  
 Arena. (m.) Boston.  
 Athenæum. (w.) London.  
 Atlantic Monthly. Boston.  
 Bible Society Record. (m.) New York.  
 Biblia. (m.) Meriden, Conn.  
 Bibliotheca Sacra. (q.) Oberlin, Ohio.  
 Blackwood's Magazine. (m.) Edinburgh.  
 Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal. (m.) Kansas City,  
 Kansas.  
 Book Buyer. (m.) New York.  
 Bookman. (m.) New York.  
 Bookseller. (m.) London.  
 Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.  
 British Record Society, Index Library. (q.) London.  
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal. (m.) Cleveland.  
 Bulletin. (m.) Nashville, Tenn.  
 Bulletin des Recherches Historiques. (m.) Lévis, Canada.  
 Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m.)  
 Canadian Bookseller. (m.) Toronto.  
 Canadian History. (q.) St. John, N. B.  
 Canadian Magazine. (m.) Toronto.  
 Canadian Patent Office Record. (m.) Ottawa.  
 Catholic World. (m.) New York.  
 Century. (m.) New York.  
 Charities Review. (m.) New York.  
 Church Union. (m.) New York.  
 Clinique. (m.) Chicago.  
 Columbia University Quarterly. New York.  
 Columbia University. Studies in Political Science. New York.  
 Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais. (m.) New Orleans.

- Connecticut Magazine. (m.) Hartford.  
 Contemporary Review. (m.) London.  
 Cook's Excursionist. (m.) New York.  
 Cosmopolitan. (m.) New York.  
 Cosmopolitan Osteopath. (m.) Des Moines.  
 Courrier du Livre. (m.) Quebec.  
 Critic. (m.) New York.  
 Current History. (q.) Buffalo.  
 Dedham Historical Register. (q.) Dedham, Mass.  
 Dial. (s-m.) Chicago.  
 Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m.) New York.  
 Dublin Review. (q.) Dublin.  
 Economic Studies. (bi-m.) New York.  
 Edinburgh Review. (q.) Edinburgh.  
 English Historical Review. (q.) London.  
 Essex Antiquarian. (m.) Salem, Mass.  
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q.) Salem, Mass.  
 Evangelical Episcopalian. (m.) Chicago.  
 Fame. (m.) New York.  
 Folk Lore. (q.) London.  
 Forester. (m.) Washington, D. C.  
 Fortnightly Review. (m.) London.  
 Forum. (m.) New York.  
 Genealogical Queries and Memoranda. (q.) London.  
 Graphic. (w.) London.  
 Harper's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
 Harper's Weekly. New York.  
 Hartford Seminary Record. (q.) Hartford, Conn.  
 Helena (Mont.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
 Historia. (m.) Norwell, Mass.  
 Home Missionary. (q.) New York.  
 Illustrated London News. (w.) London.  
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w.) London.  
 Independent. (w.) New York.  
 International Good Templar. (m.) Milwaukee.  
 Iowa Historical Record. (q.) Iowa City.  
 Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.  
 Iron Moulders' Journal. (m.) Cincinnati.  
 Irrigation Age. (m.) Chicago.  
 Jerseyman. (q.) Flemington, N. J.  
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.  
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q.) Boston.  
 Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q.) Cincinnati.  
 Journal of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc. (m.) Detroit.  
 Journal of Political Economy. (q.) Chicago.

- Journal of Zoöphily. (m.) Philadelphia.  
Journal of the Franklin Institute. (m.) Philadelphia.  
Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.  
Kingsley House Record. (m.) Pittsburg.  
Lewisiana. (m.) Elliott, Conn.  
Library Journal. (m.) New York.  
Library Record: Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library. (m.)  
Light. (m.) La Crosse.  
Literary Era. (m.) Philadelphia.  
Literary News. (m.) New York.  
Literature. (w.) London.  
Littell's Living Age. (w.) Boston.  
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. (m.) Peoria, Ill.  
Lost Cause. (m.) Louisville, Ky.  
Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.  
McClure's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
Macmillan's Magazine. (m.) London.  
Maine Bugle. (q.) Rockland, Me.  
Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.) Portland.  
Manifesto. (m.) Canterbury, N. H.  
Manitoba Gazette. (w.) Winnipeg.  
Methodist Review. (bi-m.) New York.  
Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.  
Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.  
Missionary Herald. (m.) Boston.  
Money. (m.) New York.  
Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics. Washington  
Monthly Weather Review. Washington.  
Monumental Records. (m.) New York.  
Municipal Affairs. (q.) New York.  
Munsey's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
Nation. (w.) New York.  
National Review. (m.) London.  
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q.) Boston.  
New England Magazine. (m.) Boston.  
New Order. (m.) Chicago.  
New Philosophy. (m.) Urbana, O.  
New World. (q.) Boston.  
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (q.) New York.  
New York Public Library Bulletin. (m.) New York.  
New York State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) New York.  
Nineteenth Century. (m.) London.  
North American Review. (m.) New York.  
Northwestern. (w.) Evanston, Ill.  
Northwest Magazine. (m.) St. Paul.



- Notes and Queries. (m.) London.  
Official Gazette of U. S. Patent Office. (w.) Washington.  
Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.  
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus, Ohio.  
Our Day. (bi-m.) Chicago.  
Outlook. (w.) New York.  
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.  
Pacific Union Printer. (m.) San Francisco.  
Paradise of the Pacific. (m.) Honolulu.  
Pattern Makers' Journal. (m.) Philadelphia.  
Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q.) Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia Library Company, Bulletin. (q.)  
Philadelphia Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q.)  
Philosopher. (m.) Wausau.  
Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs. (m.) New York.  
Political Science Quarterly. New York.  
Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q.) Philadelphia.  
Princeton Bulletin. (bi-m.) Princeton, N. J.  
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
Public Libraries. (m.) Chicago.  
Public Opinion. (w.) New York.  
Publishers' Weekly. New York.  
Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine. Salem, Mass.  
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston.  
Quarterly Review. London.  
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.  
Railroad Telegrapher. (m.) Peoria, Ill.  
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. (m.) Peoria, Ill.  
Railway Conductor. (m.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
Review of Reviews. (m.) New York.  
Révue Canadienne. (m.) Montreal.  
Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. (q.) Providence.  
Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
Sanitary Inspector. (q.) Augusta, Me.  
Scottish Review. (q.) Paisley.  
Scribner's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
Show Window. (m.) Chicago.  
Sound Currency. (s-m.) New York.  
Southern History Association, Publications. (q.) Washington.  
Spirit of Missions. (m.) New York.  
Sunset. (m.) San Francisco.  
Texas State Historical Society Quarterly. Austin.  
Tradesman. (s-m.) Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Travelers' Record. (m.) Hartford, Conn.

Typographical Journal. (m.) Indianapolis.  
United States Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station Record.  
United States Dept. of Agriculture, Library Bulletin. (m.)  
University of Tennessee. (q.) Knoxville.  
Vaccination. (m.) Terre Haute, Ind.  
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q.) Richmond.  
Washington Historian. (q.) Tacoma, Wash.  
Westminster Review. (m.) London.  
Whist. (m.) Milwaukee.  
William and Mary College Quart. Hist. Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.  
Wisconsin Aegis. (m.) Madison.  
Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. (m.) Madison.  
Wisconsin Horticulturist. (m.) Baraboo.  
Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m.) Madison.  
Wisconsin Osteopath. (m.) Milwaukee.  
Woman's Home Companion. (m.) Springfield, Ohio.

*Tabular summary of foregoing lists.*

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## WISCONSIN NECROLOGY FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

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BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

**Henry Arnold**, born at Kenchernheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, November 24, 1832; died at Chilton, Wis., November 23, 1899. He received a liberal education in his youth, completing his studies at a business college at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In 1850, he emigrated to New York, with his family and shortly after to Sheboygan, Wis. In company with his father and brother he managed a store and a large farm, in addition to teaching school. From 1855-71 he lived in Chicago, where he was greatly interested in local politics. In 1871, he located at Chilton and began the practice of law, but in September, 1873, purchased the plant and assumed the editorship of an already established German newspaper, the *Union*, whose name he changed to *Wiskonsin Demokrat*; this he continued to publish until a few weeks before his death. He held many minor city offices, and always took a deep interest in the political affairs of the community.

**Julius Wisconsin Bacon**, born at Southport (Kenosha), February, 1836; died in Montana, December, 1898. He was probably the first white child born in Kenosha county, and the family to which he belonged was closely allied with the history of pioneer days in that region.

**Edward Beeson**, born in Columbiana county, O., July 7, 1814; died at Fond du Lac, Wis., December 16, 1898. He learned the trade of printer at Beaver, Pa., and until 1836 traveled as a journeyman through the states of the Old Northwest Territory. In 1841, he settled in Southport, Wis., and for a year was foreman in the office of the *Southport American*. From 1842-47, he lived on a farm in Fond du Lac county; 1847-92, he was almost continuously connected with the publication of some Fond du Lac newspaper, his longest period of service being from 1880-92, as editor and publisher of the *Journal*. He was probably the oldest editor and publisher in Wisconsin.

**John R. Bennett**, born in Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 1, 1820; died in Janesville, Wis., June 9, 1899. From 1839-44, he was a student and teacher at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute of Watertown, N. Y. From 1845-48, he studied law in the office of D. N. Burnham, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and having been admitted to

the bar in 1848, came to Janesville, Wis., where he assumed a prominent place at the bar of Rock county. He was district attorney from 1863-67, and from 1882-1899 judge in the Twelfth judicial circuit.

**Ira W. Bird**, born in Oneida county, N. Y., March 17, 1819; died at Jefferson, Wis., March 11, 1899. He came to Milwaukee in 1836, and for two years was a clerk in the store of Solomon Juneau. In 1838, he removed to Madison. He was register of deeds four years, sheriff of Dane county, and member of the legislature in 1849. He moved to Jefferson in 1854, where he has since resided. He has occupied many minor town and county offices and served three terms as county judge.

**John Black**, born near Bitche, France, Aug. 16, 1830; died in Milwaukee, October 25, 1899. In 1844, his family came to America and settled in Lockport, N. Y., where his young manhood was spent. In 1857, he came to Milwaukee and at once engaged in the wholesale liquor business. He was a member of the assembly in 1871, of the senate in 1873, and mayor of Milwaukee, 1878-80.

**Mrs. Chloe Juliza Bowles**, born in New York state, June 2, 1824; died at Oshkosh, Wis., March 25, 1899. When but a child, her parents moved to Pennsylvania, and she there married Alfred J. Thrall. The young couple located a home on government land in Winnebago county, Wis., in June, 1846. Here during the summer of 1846 she taught the first school in that region. In 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Thrall moved to a farm near Utica Center, where she resided continuously for fifty years. In 1879 Mr. Thrall died, and in 1885 she was married to Thomas J. Bowles, who survives her.

**Matthew Breckheimer**, born at Burg Layen, near Bingen, Germany, March 17, 1830; died at Madison, Wis., August 28, 1899. Coming to America in 1849, he located in Milwaukee, and there worked for two years under Philip Best. He then came to Madison and for nine years was foreman of the Rodermund brewery. From 1860-65 was in partnership with Joseph Hausmann, and after that conducted a brewery on State street.

**Lathrop Burgess**, born in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., August 31, 1805; died at Brighton, Wis., March 11, 1899. He came to Brighton, Kenosha county, in 1838, and for sixty-one years lived a blameless, honored, and respected life. He held offices of profit and trust in his own town, and in 1852-57 represented the county in the assembly.

**Stephen Burroughs**, born in Newbury, Cuyahoga county, O., May 19, 1828; died in the town of Somers, Kenosha county, Wis., March 13, 1899. In 1847, he came to Wisconsin and having learned the carpenter trade, at once engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor, and continued therein until 1865, when he entered the service of the Chicago & North Western Railway company. He was soon made superintendent of construction of the Milwaukee division, and later, also, of the North



Western Union. This office he held for nineteen years, when he retired from active life, and settled on his farm in Somers.

**Consul Willshire Butterfield**, born near Colosse, Oswego county, N. Y., July 28, 1824; died at South Omaha, Nebr., September 25, 1899. Although Mr. Butterfield made his home in Wisconsin only from 1875-88, his writings on the history of the Northwest closely identified him with historical interests here. He wrote a brief history of the State, which has been extensively used in atlases and county histories, and *The history and biographical annals of the university of Wisconsin*. Altogether Mr. Butterfield published twenty-five books, the majority of them on some phase of Western history.

**DeWitt Campbell**, born in 1816; died at Chicago, December 13, 1898. He settled in Southport in the early 30's, and for many years conducted a foundry there.

**Frederick Carney**, born near Woodstock, Carlton county, New Brunswick, Canada, 1834; died near Menominee, Mich., May 18, 1899. In 1855, Daniel Wells, Jr., of Milwaukee, hired him, with several others, to come west and work in the woods, and his first two winters here were passed in the camps along the Escanaba River. He worked in mills and camps until 1868, when he purchased an interest and became superintendent and general manager of the H. Witbeck Co.,—a position he held at the time of his death. From these small beginnings he built up an immense fortune, and became one of the most influential and prominent citizens of Marinette. He was stricken with apoplexy while on a fishing excursion, and died on the train en route for his home.

**Darwin Clark**, born in Otego, Otsego county, N. Y., May 12, 1812; died at Madison, Wis., Feb. 11, 1899. From his sixteenth to his twenty-first year, he served as an apprentice to the cabinet-makers' trade. On June 10, 1837, he arrived in Madison, having walked from Chicago, via Milwaukee. During the first season here, he assisted in the erection of the state capitol, a steam mill, a store building, and the American hotel. He followed various occupations until 1845, when he became a furniture dealer, in which business he continued until a few years before his death. He held various local offices in early days, but his supreme service to Madison was in laying out and beautifying Forest Hill cemetery, in his capacity of chairman of the commission. Mr. Clark was the last survivor of the thirty-eight who came to Madison in 1837 to erect the capitol building. Prof. James D. Butler, in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, February 14, 1899, says of him, "Mr. Clark planting himself here sixty-two years ago, has known no other home for more than three score years. \* \* \* In his first years he touched the community at many points. \* \* \* It was his joy to have marked every step in the rise and progress of the city from the green silence and solitude which none but he could remember."

**Mrs. Eliza Cole**, daughter of James L. Fisk, born in Manlius, N. Y., October 14, 1826; died at Watertown, Wis., December 12, 1898. In 1836, she came with her parents to Milwaukee and a few months later, the family settled in Johnson's Rapids, now Watertown, Wisconsin. She was married to John W. Cole, November 18, 1844, and was one of Watertown's most beloved and respected pioneers.

**Elihu Colman**, born in Oneida, Brown county, Wis., May 11, 1841; died at Green Bay, Wis., January 25, 1899. His father was a missionary of the Methodist church to the Oneida Indians. In 1847, the family moved to Fond du Lac. Upon the breaking out of the War of Secession in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Co. G, First Wisconsin volunteer cavalry. He soon became quartermaster's sergeant, and issuing and entry clerk in the commissary department, and these offices he filled until 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He returned to Wisconsin and entered Lawrence University, from which he was graduated in 1865. In 1866, he was admitted to the bar, and has been a practicing attorney in Fond du Lac county ever since. He was an active Republican and had spoken in every political campaign since 1866. In 1869, he was appointed register in bankruptcy; in 1872, he was a member of the assembly; in 1883, a member of a U. S. commission to examine the Atlantic & Pacific railroad in Arizona, and in 1890, U. S. district attorney for the Eastern district of Wisconsin.

**James Conklin**, born in Burlington, Vt., June 12, 1831; died at Madison, Wis., February 27, 1899. His family came to Madison in 1849, and for two years he carried the mail from Madison to Prairie du Sac and Monroe. In 1864, in partnership with Neeley Gray, he began a coal and wood business, which continued until 1881, when Mr. Conklin and his sons assumed entire charge of the business, adding an ice plant. Mr. Conklin was a Democrat, being prominent both in local and State politics. He held many city offices; was elected state senator in 1884; and served as postmaster during President Cleveland's second term. He was mayor of the city from 1881-83, and it was during this time that the city waterworks system was introduced. The *State Journal* for Feb. 27, 1899, said of him: "He had been an active business man for a life-time; and the integrity, conservative good judgment and friendly courtesy that marked his dealings in business and social relations opened the way to an unusual succession of public offices, in all of which he acquitted himself carefully, thoroughly and well."

**Charles M. Cottrill**, born in Montpelier, Vt., October 20, 1834, died in Oconomowoc, Wis., August 4, 1899. In 1854, he came to Oshkosh Wis., entering a general store as clerk and in 1858 went to Milwaukee, where, in 1860, he became connected with the lake transportation business, in which he was actively engaged up to the time of his death. Mr. Cottrill was prominent in Masonic circles, having held many of the highest positions in that order.

**David Courtenay**, born in Baltimore, Md., November, 1833; died in Milwaukee, January 26, 1899. He came to Milwaukee in 1856, and resided there continuously till his death, carrying on a real estate and brokerage business and being agent for several large estates. Mr. Courtenay was for forty years an active and influential member of St. James Episcopal church.

**Anthony Dahlman**, born in Gross Reken, Westphalia, Germany, July 5, 1835; died in Milwaukee, December 13, 1899. His family settled near Burlington, Racine county, Wis., in 1842, and he was there educated in the common schools. In 1857 he came to Milwaukee and established a wholesale grocery business; which business he was conducting at the time of his death.

**Rufus R. Dawes**, born July 4, 1838, in Ohio; died in Marietta, Ohio, August 2, 1899. He came to Wisconsin in 1859, and in the spring of 1861, raised a company at Mauston, Wis. May 3, 1861, he received a commission as captain of company K, of the 6th Wis. U. S. V. Infantry. The regiment formed a part of the famous Iron Brigade and since he rose to its command in 1864, the history of the brigade is his history. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious service. Since that time he has resided in Marietta, Ohio.

**Carlos Lavalette Douglass**, born in Erie county, N. Y., November 4, 1827, died in Fontana, Wis., January 6, 1898. His father's family moved to Michigan in 1828, but finally settled in Walworth county in 1837 in a place known for many years thereafter as "Douglass' Corners." Mr. Douglass was prominent in local affairs, but only once held a State office, being a member of the assembly in 1873.

**Gurdin Gillett**, born in Hamilton county, N. Y., February 7, 1810; died in Kenosha, Wis., June 6, 1899. He came to Kenosha county in 1848, and to the city in 1853. From 1854-57, he was register of deeds, and from 1871-92, justice of peace. Mr. Gillett was one of the early teachers in the county, and always interested in school matters, being an influential member of the Kenosha school board for sixteen years.

**Sereno W. Graves**, born in Franklin county, Vt., October, 1810; died in Evansville, Wis., February 13, 1899. He came to Rutland, Wis., in 1844, and took up the large farm which he owned at the time of his death. He was the first town clerk of Rutland, a member of the assembly in 1861, and for over forty years a practical surveyor. Mr. Graves was a Republican leader in his township.

**Chauncey Graham Heath**, born at Kortright, N. Y., January 27, 1818; died in Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 22, 1899. He came to Wisconsin in the early 40's, and settled at Pewaukee, later moving to Waukesha, which county he represented in the territorial legislature in 1847. In 1848 he was a member of the first State legislature, and from 1875-93, chief of division in the office of the second and third auditors of the treasury department. Since his retirement he has lived in Seneca Falls.



**James Holton**, born in Lancaster, Coos county, N. H., November 20, 1812; died in Milwaukee, November 20, 1899. In 1837, Mr. Holton emigrated to Buffalo, N. Y., and in February, 1839, arrived in Milwaukee. He took up land on Rock River; went later to Waukesha to take charge of a store; engaged in farming for several years, and finally in the dairy business near Milwaukee. In 1852, he established the first express route by railroad, west of Milwaukee, and built up a good business which he later sold to the American Express Co. Upon the opening of the War of Secession, he was appointed by Governor Randall, assistant quartermaster general, with the rank of colonel, and had charge of troops quartered in Milwaukee. After the war, he was appointed revenue inspector, and held office for two years. From 1869-75, Mr. Holton lived in Florida for the benefit of his health, and thereafter was, up to about five years before his death, actively engaged at Milwaukee in the real estate business.

**Joseph E. Irish**, born in Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., August 7, 1833; died in South Madison, May 2, 1899. In 1849-50, he was a student at the Oneida Conference Theological seminary at Cazenovia, but did not finish his course. In 1851, he came to Wisconsin, and pursued the occupation of surveyor until 1859, when, having been converted at a Methodist revival in Richland county, he began to preach at Viroqua, and a few years later, was appointed presiding elder of the St. Croix district. In 1872-73, he served in the State senate, being the first clergyman to sit in that body. In June, 1873, he was appointed register of the U. S. land office at Eau Claire and retained the office until 1875. From 1875-1884, and from 1886-92, he was a Methodist minister preaching in various parts of the State. In the interval (1884-86) he was the U. S. consul to Cognac, France. From 1892-96, he was chaplain to the 19th U. S. infantry and the 8th U. S. cavalry. In 1896 he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he never fully recovered.

**Anson Riley Jones**, born in Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y., March, 1831; died in Madison, Wis., October 31, 1899. He came to Madison at an early age, but in 1852 went to California, and was there interested in mining pursuits until 1860. In the latter year he returned to Madison, and established a hardware business which he carried on for many years. He served for nine months in the Union army. During his later years, he was incapacitated by ill health for hard work, but his early activities had made him many warm friends.

**Alonzo Livingston Kane**, born at Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., May 28, 1823; died in Milwaukee, January 29, 1899. He came to Milwaukee in 1846 with his father and brothers, and together they founded the old American House, which occupied the site of the present Plankinton. July, 1861, the hotel was destroyed by fire, and shortly after, Mr. Kane left for Chicago, where he became a member of the firm of Rounds & Kane, printers. The property of the firm was destroyed in the Chicago



fire, and he returned to Milwaukee where for a time, he was manager of the *Daily News*, but in later years he devoted himself wholly to his real estate holdings.

**Fenner Kimball**, born in North Scituate, R. I., October 6, 1822; died in Janesville, Wis., March 6, 1899. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Rock county, which he continued to work until 1868. In 1864, he moved to Janesville and from that time conducted a furniture and undertaking business. Mr. Kimball represented his district in the legislature in 1878, and in 1896, and was a member of the county board for eighteen years.

**John T. Kingston**, born in St. Claire county, Ill., January 31, 1819; died in Necedah, Wis., March 26, 1899. In 1847, he located where the present city of Necedah stands and built up a lumbering business. From 1857-61, and 1882-3, he served as State senator, and in 1874 and 1880 as a member of the assembly. During President Harrison's administration, Mr. Kingston was postmaster at Necedah, and for four years thereafter register of deeds for Juneau county.

**James Kneeland**, born in Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., February 12, 1816; died in Milwaukee, September 6, 1899. He came to Illinois in 1837, but four years later settled in Milwaukee and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1845-46, he was a member of the Territorial council, and it was through his efforts that Milwaukee received her first city charter, and the law establishing the public school system. In 1846 he began agitating the subject of a railroad to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River, and served as director and vice-president of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company. He retired from business life many years before his death, but his earlier activities left a lasting impress upon the city.

**Edward McGarry**, born in County Downs, Ireland, July 5, 1817; died in Milwaukee, May 17, 1899. He received a good education and began his business career in Liverpool, where he held a government position which required him to inspect the cargoes of the ships entering that port. Coming to the United States in 1841, he moved to Milwaukee in 1847, where in connection with a brother he carried on the painter's trade. He was prominent in local politics and served in the assembly, 1850, 1853, 1864, and in the State senate, 1854, 1855.

**James Augustus Mallory**, born at Union Valley, Washington county, N. Y., September 28, 1827; died in Milwaukee, November 4, 1899. He received his education at Aurora Academy, near Buffalo, and began the study of law in the office of Horatio Seymour, Jr. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1849, and in 1851 entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. He was elected district attorney of Milwaukee county in 1854, which office he held until 1861, when he was appointed judge of the municipal court in Milwaukee to fill an unexpired term. He was elected to the position later and held it continuously until 1890.

**John E. Mann**, born in Schoharie county, N. Y., March 4, 1821; died in Milwaukee, May 1, 1899. He was graduated from Union College at Schenectady in 1843, admitted to the bar in 1847, and practiced his profession in his native county until 1854, when he came to West Bend, Wis. From 1859-66, he was circuit judge, and at the expiration of his term moved to Milwaukee. In 1874, he was elected judge of the probate court, a position which he held at the time of his death.

**Charles Sprague Mears**, born at Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y., January 12, 1818; died in Madison, Wis., November 1, 1899. He came to Madison from New Albany, Ind., in 1855 and carried on a successful lumber business for ten years. The *Madison Democrat* in commenting on his death says: "He was a citizen of the class that stands for the best interests of the community, socially, governmentally and in the business world."

**Joseph M. Morrow**, born in East Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., January 1, 1832; died in Sparta, Wis., July 28, 1899. Coming to Sparta, in 1856, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was district attorney of Monroe county for twelve years, U. S. collector of internal revenue during President Cleveland's administration, and appointed circuit judge to succeed A. W. Newman who was elevated to the supreme bench. Judge Morrow had been a leading man in his city and county for nearly forty years.

**Hiram N. Moulton**, born in East Hartford, Conn., August 14, 1832; died in Madison, Wis., August 28, 1899. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native town and came to Madison in 1854. He was contractor for many of the larger buildings of the city, and held numerous local offices, being mayor in 1884-5.

**Nelson H. Palmer**, born in Chenango county, N. Y., March 12, 1819; died in Waterford, Wis., November 29, 1899. In 1838, he emigrated to Waterford, Racine county, Wis., and engaged in business as a carpenter and millwright. During 1860-61, and 1864-67, he was warden of the State prison at Waupun. For over twenty years he was postmaster of Waterford.

**William T. Palmer**, born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa., April 26, 1815; died in Milwaukee, December 5, 1898. In 1855, he moved with his family to Milwaukee and opened an insurance office, but a few years later gave up his business to devote himself to the interests of Masonry. From 1861-1873, he was secretary of the Grand lodge, F. & A. M., of the Grand chapter, R. A. M., and aid of the Grand Commandery, K. T. He was one of the best known Masons in the State.

**Mrs. Eben Peck**, (née Roseline Willard), born in Middletown, Rutland county, Vt., February 24, 1808; died in Baraboo, Wis., October 20, 1899. In 1829, she was married to Eben Peck, and in 1837, they came to Madison and erected the first log house in which they kept a

hotel. A few years later they moved to Baraboo, being among the first settlers in that city. Mr. Peck is supposed to have been massacred on his way to California in 1844. Their daughter Wisconsiniana V. Peck was the first white child born in Madison.

**Frederick Stanton Perkins**, born near Trenton Falls, Oneida county, N. Y., December 6, 1832; died in Burlington, Wis., June 14, 1899. In 1836, he came with his parents to Wisconsin and settled in Burlington, Racine county. Mr. Perkins was an artist by profession, and studied in Europe from 1875-77. In 1857 he began a small collection of Indian hatchets and stone implements. He secured his first prehistoric copper implement in 1871, and from that time on his energies and resources were devoted to a collection of these instruments, of which he had gathered about 38,000 at the time of his death.

**Patrick F. Pettit**, born in the Province of Leinster, County Westmeath, Ireland, 1832; died in Milwaukee, October 3, 1899. He came to America in 1847, received his education at St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago, and his theological training at St. Francis Seminary (Catholic), Milwaukee. He was ordained in 1859 and had charge of various Wisconsin parishes until 1875, when he was appointed to the pastorate of St. Raphael's church, in Madison, over which he presided until 1897, when failing health caused him to resign.

**James M. Phinney**, born in Vernon Centre, N. Y., July 4, 1819; died in Appleton, Wis., September 4, 1899. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. Mr. Phinney taught in Kentucky and New York, but in 1849 coming to Wisconsin, for a few years occupied the chair of mathematics at Lawrence University, Appleton. He afterwards engaged in a general mercantile business.

**John Fox Potter**, born in Augusta, Me., May 11, 1817; died near Lake Beulah, Walworth county, Wis., May 18, 1899. He came to Wisconsin in 1836, and settled upon the land where he died. In 1842, he was judge of Walworth county; in 1856, a member of the assembly; from 1857-63, a member of Congress, and from 1863-67, consul general to Montreal. He was delegate to the convention which founded the Republican party, and always gave his undivided and enthusiastic allegiance to it.

**Christian Preusser**, born at Itzstein, Nassau, Germany, 1826; died in Milwaukee, June 6, 1899. He came to America, settling in Milwaukee in 1844, and the same year opened the Preusser jewelry store. In 1858 he took his brother into partnership, and in 1887 became president of the C. Preusser Jewelry company. Mr. Preusser is one of the men to whom the city is indebted for its natural history collections, as he was for many years the president of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, and later a trustee of the museum. He was actively interested in the



German-English academy, the German teachers' seminary, and for forty years the president of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.

**William Rasdall**, born near Bowling Green, Ky., April 12, 1819; died in Chicago, May 25, 1899. He came to Madison, Wis., in 1842, and opened a livery stable and ran a semi-weekly mail stage to Portage. During 1849-55 he was in California. Upon his return to Madison he built the Kentucky House, afterward called the City Hotel, on the north side of King street. This was destroyed by fire in 1864, and he built on its site the Capital House. Later he kept a large boarding house, but retired from active business many years ago.

**Harrison Reed**, born in Littlefield, Conn., August 26, 1813; died in South Jacksonville, Fla., May 25, 1899. In 1836, he settled in Milwaukee where he conducted a general store. During the following year he had charge of the *Sentinel*. The venture ending in financial disaster, he moved to Madison, and soon thereafter to Menasha, in both of which places he published papers. In 1847, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention; in 1862, was appointed tax-commissioner of Florida; and in 1865, special agent of the Postoffice department for Florida and Alabama; from 1868-73 he was governor of Florida, and from 1878-80, a member of the assembly. Since that time he has lived in retirement at his home in South Jacksonville.

**Myron Winslow Reed**, born in Northern Vermont, in 1836; died in Denver, Colo., January 30, 1899. His father was a missionary, being sent to Prescott, Wis., while his son was yet a child. When a young man he taught school at Watertown, Wis.; later, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but afterwards took a course at the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational). He was pastor of a church at Hudson, Mich., when the War of Secession broke out, in which he served as captain. For ten years thereafter he was pastor of a Congregational church at Columbus, Wis., and later of Olivet church, Milwaukee. In 1883, he became pastor of an Indianapolis church, and has since preached outside of the state.

**Henry Redford**, born in Genesee county, N. Y., 1815; died in the town of Menomonee, Waukesha county, Wis., January 25, 1899. He came to Wisconsin in 1836, making the trip from New York on horseback. At that time he took up the land on which he died.

**Alexander Case Resseguie**, born at Northampton, Fulton county, N. Y., September 13, 1809; died in Janesville, Wis., May 10, 1899. He followed various occupations until 1846, when he came to Wisconsin settling in Clinton. From 1856-64, he was clerk or deputy clerk of the court, and in 1865, settled permanently in Janesville.

**David W. Small**, born near Frankfort, Pa., December 28, 1827; died in Oconomowoc, Wis., October 25, 1899. He was graduated at Nazareth



Hall in 1848; two years later admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania; and that same year settled in Oconomowoc. He was district attorney for Waukesha county in 1862 and in 1863, and from 1869-1881, circuit judge in the Second district. Since his retirement from the judgeship, he practiced law in Milwaukee.

**Winfield Smith**, born at Ft. Howard, Wis., August, 16, 1827; died in Weston Super-Mere, near London, England, November 8, 1899. Mr. Smith's father was an army officer, stationed at Ft. Howard, and he was prepared for college by his parents. He was graduated at Ann Arbor in 1846, studied law in Michigan, and at Milwaukee where he was admitted to the bar in 1850, and where he has ever since been a prominent attorney. From 1863-66, he was attorney-general; in 1872 a member of the assembly, and for many years the president of several large corporations.

**William Robert Taylor**, born in Coker, Somersetshire, England, in 1820; died in Milwaukee, January 28, 1899. He came to New York with his family in 1832 and there learned the carpenter's trade. After serving his apprenticeship he went to Rochester, and at eighteen became a contractor. In 1844, he settled in Waukesha, Wis., and built the original courthouse of Waukesha county. From 1856-88, he conducted a large tannery in Milwaukee. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce from 1867-99.

**W. H. Thomas**, born in Clinton county, N. Y., September 25, 1821; died in Pewaukee, Wis., December 27, 1898. He came to Wisconsin in 1838 and settled in the town of Lisbon where he took up a large farm. He was a prominent Democrat, and served as a member of the Territorial legislature in 1846, in the State legislature in 1849 and 1861; and was elected district attorney of Waukesha county in 1869, 1881 and 1884, serving seven years in all. He was major in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry during the War of Secession.

**Otis Thompson**, born July 26, 1807; died in Brooklyn, Green county, Wis., September 27, 1899. Mr. Thompson came from the New England States in the early 40's, and settled on a farm three miles southwest of the village of Brooklyn, Green county. He had the distinction of being one of seven men who were present at the first town meeting in Brooklyn, and who were also present at the fiftieth anniversary of that occasion. During the War of Secession he served as a volunteer in the Eighth Wisconsin.

**Ole Torgerson**, born in Sogn, Norway, March 10, 1826; died in Madison, Wis., December 31, 1898. He came to America in 1845, arriving at Madison in August of the same year. Five years later, he published a Norwegian Whig newspaper called *De Norskes Ven*, which had a brief existence. He was one of the founders of the Norwegian-American Press Association. In 1860, on account of failing eyesight, he retired to a

farm in the town of Perry; in 1871 he was elected to the assembly; in 1874 he returned to Madison where he spent the remainder of his days

**Ithamar C. Sloan**, born in Morrisonville, Madison county, N. Y., May 9, 1822; died in Janesville, Wis., December 24, 1898. He studied law in the office of Timothy Jenkins, Oneida, N. Y., and was there admitted to the bar in 1848. From 1848-54 he practiced his profession in Oneida, coming to Janesville, Wis., in the last named year. From 1852-62 he was district attorney; from 1862-66 member of Congress. In 1875, he was assistant attorney general, and from that year to 1894 professor of law in the University law school, being from 1885-89, dean of the law faculty. The *Madison Democrat* says of him: "The reports of the supreme court are records of the fact that he was engaged in much of the most far-reaching litigation of the State during his long career at the bar."

**Elisha D. Smith**, born at Brattleboro, Vt., March 29, 1827; died in Menasha, Wis., July 7, 1899. In 1850, he came to Menasha, Wis., and opened a general store. In 1852, he embarked in the wooden ware business, and in spite of many difficulties, built up the largest woodenware plant in the world. His gifts to his city—a park, and a beautiful library building—will long keep his name in remembrance.

**George Smith**, born in the parish of Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, February 10, 1806; died in London, England, October 7, 1899. He came to America in 1831, and three years later settled in Chicago. In 1837, he went back to Scotland, and thoroughly convinced of the possibilities of the future of Chicago, organized "The Scottish-Illinois Land Investment Company," interesting a number of Scotch capitalists in it, among them Alexander Mitchell, in company with whom he organized the Wisconsin Fire & Marine Insurance Company. This company was in reality a bank, and that word was added to its title in 1853. The history of this bank is one of the most interesting features of the financial history of our State. In 1861, Mr. Smith returned to England, and has since made it his home, although his immense wealth was largely invested in America.

**Christian R. Stein**, born in Bischofsheim, Germany, 1829; died in Madison, Wis., July 12, 1899. He graduated from the college in his native village, and served in the Baden Revolution. In 1849 he emigrated to America, and in 1850 located in Milwaukee. He spent two years there, and then went to California; returning to Wisconsin in 1854 he settled in Madison. For eight years he conducted a soap factory, and after that a grocery store, but since 1880, he has been engaged in the lumber business.

**John W. Stewart**, born at Hockins Ferry, near Vincennes, Ind., June 1, 1822; died in Evanston, Ill., September 7, 1899. In 1841, he arrived at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and from there walked thirty miles to Lan-

caster. Here he was immediately appointed clerk of the court, and later postmaster. In 1843, he was district attorney for Green county, and prosecuted J. R. Vineyard who shot C. C. P. Arndt in the council chamber of the Territory. From 1847-48, he was a member of the Territorial legislature, and in 1860-61, of the State senate. He was appointed by President Lincoln allotment commissioner, his duties being to visit Wisconsin regiments in the field, with reference to the needs of the soldiers' families. He was a regent of the State university from 1861-67. In 1871, he moved to Chicago, where for twenty-three years he was active in municipal affairs.

**William Strathearn**, born in Ochiltree, Ayrshire, in 1823; died in Milwaukee, January 26, 1899. He came to Milwaukee in 1852 and resided there until 1883, when he went to Tomah as head carpenter for the Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He was the contractor for many of the early churches and buildings in Milwaukee and for part of the buildings of the State University and Ripon College. Mr. Strathearn was a prominent member of the various Scotch societies in Milwaukee.

**Andrew Tainter**, born at Salina, N. Y., July 6, 1823; died in Rice Lake, Wis., October 18, 1899. In 1832, the family settled at Prairie du Chien, and there his boyhood was spent. In 1845 he went to Chippewa Falls and a year later to the Menomonie River country. In 1850 he bought a third interest in the lumbering firm of Knapp & Wilson. This was the beginning of the great firm of Knapp, Stout & Co. He gave a public library to the city of Menomonie as a memorial to his daughter.

**Mrs. Caroline D. Wheeler**, born near Buffalo, N. Y., December 18, 1818; died in Wauwatosa, Wis., January 25, 1899. She was married in 1836 to William A. Wheeler, and settled in Madison in July of the following year, theirs being the second log cabin erected. Her husband took an active part in the early development of the city.

**William K. Wilson**, born in Hamilton, Scotland, 1817; died in Wauwatosa, Wis., December 26, 1898. He came to America in 1839, and settled in Milwaukee in 1847. For many years he conducted a successful harness business in Milwaukee, retiring in 1890. In 1851, he was a member of the assembly, and in 1866 and 1868, a member of the senate. He was foreman of the jury in the Radcliffe murder trial, and the conduct of Judge Hubbell on that occasion so offended Mr. Wilson that he preferred charges against him which resulted in Hubbell's impeachment.

## LEADING WISCONSIN EVENTS IN 1899.

## JANUARY.

3. Inauguration of State officers.
11. Opening of the forty-fourth session of the legislature.
23. Milwaukee public museum opened.
31. Joseph V. Quarles, of Milwaukee, nominated for United States senator on the ninety-third ballot, by Republican members of the legislature, and elected.

## FEBRUARY.

- 9-20. Wisconsin Chair Co.'s plant at Port Washington burns; loss, \$350,000.
22. Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of formation of State Historical Society.
28. Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers mustered out at Aniston, Alabama.

## MARCH.

2. Fourth Regiment arrives at Milwaukee.
7. Bust of Increase A. Lapham, the Wisconsin scientist, presented to Milwaukee Public Library.
9. Wisconsin Press association meets at Madison.
15. L. D. Fargo gives \$5,000 for the founding of a public library at Lake Mills.
20. The First Presbyterian Church of Beloit celebrates its semi-centennial anniversary.

## APRIL.

12. Fire at Oshkosh, in the Choate-Hollister furniture factory, and surrounding buildings; loss, \$160,000.
13. Jefferson Club banquet in Milwaukee; Col. W. J. Bryan speaks.
- 17. Seventh international convention of the Y. W. C. A. held at Milwaukee.

## MAY.

4. Legislature adjourns.
20. Five dams on the Pike River broken by flood; loss, \$50,000.

## JUNE.

12. A cyclone totally destroys New Richmond, and does much damage in the northwestern part of the State. Large loss of life and property.
- 22. Commencement exercises at the State University.
- 30. Milwaukee Carnival.



## JULY.

19. Hotel Grace, at Milwaukee burns; forty firemen injured and one killed by a falling roof.
29. La Crosse carriage works burn; loss, \$60,000.

## SEPTEMBER.

- 5-7. Field meeting of the State Historical Society, at Green Bay and De Pere.

## OCTOBER.

- 16-17. President McKinley speaks in various Wisconsin cities.
- 25-26. Meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, at Eau Claire.

## NOVEMBER.

13. Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Lawrence University.

## STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION — SEPTEMBER, 1899.

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A State historical convention, under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, was held at Green Bay, September 5, 6, and 7, 1899. The papers presented chiefly related to the history of the Fox River valley.

The convention opened at 8 P. M. of Tuesday, September 5, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Vice President W. W. Wight, of Milwaukee, in the chair. There was a large attendance, chiefly from the valley of the Lower Fox. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. E. Holmes Ellis, of Green Bay, to which the presiding officer responded as follows:

There is something very congenial to the members of the State Historical Society in making a pilgrimage to Green Bay. Moreover it is very becoming that the first peregrination of this venerable body should be to this much more venerable city. For half a century or so our Society has been the mountain—the delightsome, green-swarded mountain—at Madison, whither studious Mahomets went to browse; now, when this Society has by metamorphosis become itself a Mahomet, it can undertake no more reverent or appropriate hegira than to visit that historical, and that legendary, mountain which men designate Green Bay. For many and many a rolling year the region hereabout was all there was of Wisconsin—I mean of a pale-faced and civilized Wisconsin. Long before time was measured off into presidential terms; long before the fourth of July was a different day from the fifth; even before Washington ransacked forests with a surveyor's chain, Green Bay was.

The period of the first permanent settlement of whites in this neighborhood, about 1745, was parallel with events of the highest moment in the continent beyond seas. Then, the young Pretender was threatening Hanoverian supremacy in Britain; then, Louis XV. was engaged in digging that deep and awful grave in which, within half a century, the French monarchy was to lie entombed; then, the Holy Roman Empire, that historic anachronism which Voltaire characterized as neither Holy,

nor Roman, nor an Empire, was blazing its last fitful glory under Maria Theresa; then, poor old Spain, denuded of royal males, was the prey of all the crown-hunters of Europe. It is interesting to reflect that this little colony, on the far-distant edge of Lake Michigan, had relation, even though only of contemporaneousness, with occurrences so far-reaching. Although your Green Bay felt but the slightest ripples of these boisterous waves, its era of pioneer existence was not wanting in excitements peculiar to itself. I do not purpose to rehearse them. They have been spread out for your delectation, as for mine, in that dainty, green-bound hand-book, the pages of which no unskilled pens traced.

From *Historic Green Bay* and from the *Jesuit Relations*, to which the former so often directs us, we learn that there was history-making here before 1745, as there were brave men before Agamemnon. Seventy-five years earlier, Claude Allouez began to hold up the symbol of Christianity to the benighted redmen at some yet undetermined spot about this watery curve,—Claude Allouez, whose memory is embalmed in the biography by Dr. La Boule, as enduringly as by the bronze tablet which tomorrow we dedicate.

Nor was the year 1669 your first chapter of Genesis. Thirty-five years prior, in 1634, at a time when New England settlers had scarcely begun to thrust back the forests from the Atlantic coast-line, white men had pierced these unpathed wastes and fretted these untried waters. 1634—1899, an almost continuous career of 265 years! Should not a Society that glories in being historical, worship at a shrine of Wisconsin history that dates from 1634?

With these thoughts and associations in mind, in behalf of the State Historical Society, and in lieu of its president, whose feeble substitute I am, I thank you for this your hospitable welcome, for these your cordial terms of greeting.

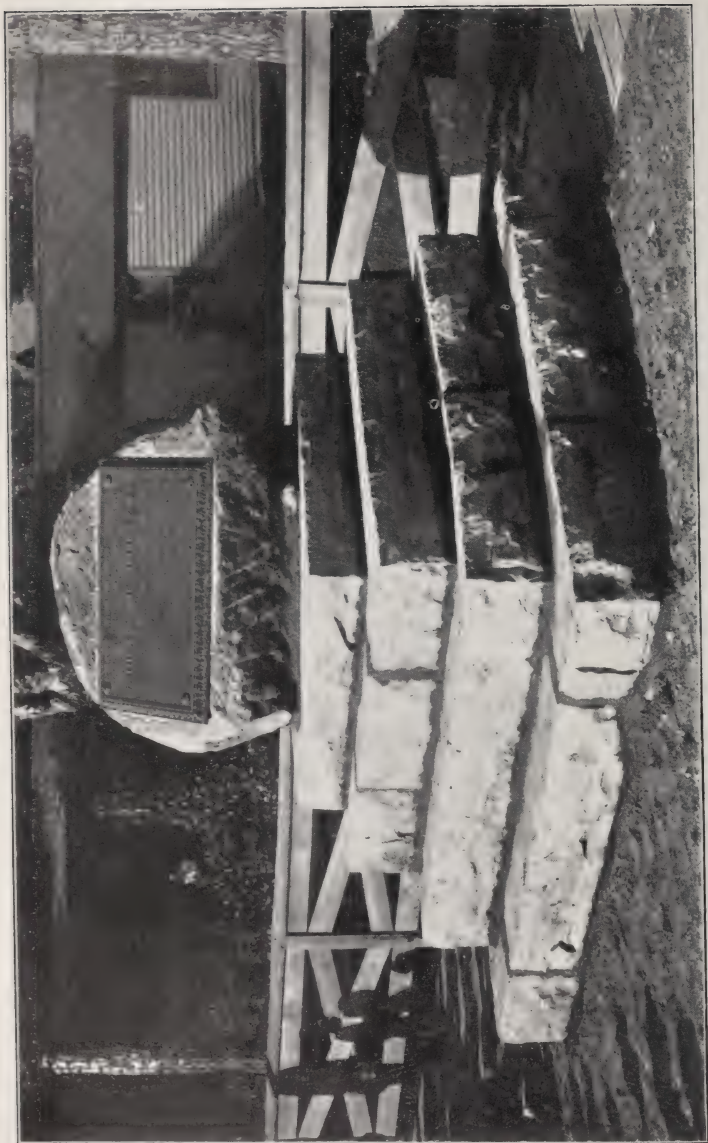
With feelings of peculiar pleasure we shall make excursions with you to the ancient sites of your momentous scenes; with like emotions we shall hearken to the stories of your past, as those learned in their lore shall con them to us. These delights enjoyed, with the instructive past of your history bannered to our present gaze as an inspiration, a study, and an emphasis for the future, we shall, I trow, descend from this mountain of gratification to the rut and worry of the work-a-day world with higher ideals, with a stronger moral fibre, with truer, more heroic views of citizenship.

Again and again, Sir, and Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you.

An informal reception followed, given by the Green Bay Woman's Club. A very popular feature of the reception was a large and exceptionally interesting loan exhibition of historical relics, arranged by the Shakespeare Club, in rooms adjoining







### MONUMENT TO FATHER CLAUDE ALLOUEZ

Near the site of St. Francis Xavier mission, which was established by Allouez at De Pere Rapids in the winter of 1671-72. Erected by the citizens of De Pere, and unveiled by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, September 6, 1899.

the hall. This exhibition was continued throughout the convention, and attracted marked attention.

The literary exercises of the convention were commenced upon Wednesday morning, in the same hall, the following twenty-minute papers and addresses being presented:

ON THE STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY. By Secretary REUBEN G. THWAITES.

THE FOX RIVER VALLEY IN THE DAYS OF THE FUR TRADE. By MISS DEBORAH BEAUMONT MARTIN, of Green Bay.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF GREEN BAY. By WILLIAM L. EVANS, of Green Bay.

LIFE AT THE REV. CUTTING MARSH'S STOCKBRIDGE MISSION (1829-46).

By MISS FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, of the State Historical Library Staff, Madison.

Talk on places of interest to be seen on trip to De Pere. By ARTHUR C. NEVILLE, of Green Bay.

In the afternoon, the people of Green Bay tendered a steamboat trip to visitors from out of town. A visit was first made to the site, at Little Chute, of the old home of Eleazar Williams, "The Dauphin." Upon the return, a stop was made at De Pere, which was reached at 6 o'clock. Here, the enterprising citizens had, under the auspices of this Society, erected a substantial monument as near as practicable to the site of the Jesuit mission which Father Claude Allouez established at Rapides des Pères in the winter of 1671-72. The base of this monument, which stands about 6 feet high, consists of slabs of local limestone; it is capped by a large granite boulder, to which is affixed a beautiful bronze tablet (2 by 3 feet) bearing this inscription:

<p>Near this spot   stood the chapel of St. Francis Xavier   built in the winter of 1671-72 by   Father Claude Allouez, S. J.,   as the centre of his work   in Christianising the Indians   of Wisconsin.   This Memorial Tablet   was erected by the citizens of De Pere   and unveiled by the   State Historical Society of Wisconsin   September 6, 1899.</p>
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In the presence of nearly 2,000 people, Hon. R. J. McGeehan, mayor of De Pere, presented the monument to this Society in the following words:

*Mr. President, the State Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen—*  
In behalf of the citizens of De Pere it is my proud privilege to bid you

a cordial welcome to the city. I assure you it is a pleasure for me to perform this duty, for the reason that your meeting here is for the purpose of marking one of the most historic spots within the borders of our State. I now, in behalf of the citizens of De Pere, present to the State Historical Society this historical monument.

Secretary Thwaites, in an impromptu address, accepted the monument for the Society, and briefly related the circumstances under which the French fur traders, explorers, and missionaries first set foot upon the shores of the Lower Fox valley, in the seventeenth century. In the course of his remarks, he exhibited to the people the famous silver ostensorium which Nicholas Perrot, French commandant in the West, presented in 1686 to the De Pere mission, and told the story of its many curious adventures since that date—it now being one of the principal attractions of the Society's museum at Madison.

Mgr. J. J. Fox, vicar general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Green Bay, then read a paper written by Rt. Rev. Dr. S. G. Messmer, bishop of Green Bay, who was unavoidably absent, entitled "The Early Jesuit Missions in the Fox River Valley."

The ceremonies were in charge of State Senator Andrew C. Mailer, of De Pere. The unveiling was done by the city librarian, Miss Elizabeth Smith, assisted by Miss Margaret Mailer.

After the exercises, the Green Bay people and their visitors returned to that city by trolley cars.

In the evening, a formal reception was given in the Knights of Pythias Hall, by the Green Bay Woman's Club.

At 10 A. M. of Thursday, again in the Knights of Pythias Hall, the literary exercises concluded with the following programme:

THE COMING OF THE NEW YORK INDIANS TO WISCONSIN. BY REV. JOHN NELSON DAVIDSON, of Two Rivers.

THE STORY OF THE FOX-WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT. BY DR. JOHN B. SANBORN, of Ohio State University.

THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE OF THE FOX RIVER VALLEY. BY MRS. ELLA HOES NEVILLE, of Green Bay.



TALES OF THE CITIES. Ten minute talks upon the historical significance of some of the cities of the Fox River Valley, by the following representatives thereof:

Neenah and Menasha—HON P. V. LAWSON.

Appleton—HON. SAM RYAN, and HON. ELIHU SPENCER.

Kaukauna—DR. HERBERT B. TANNER.

De Pere—E. F. PARKER.

Sturgeon Bay—GEORGE W. ALLEN.

Hon. A. A. Jackson, of Janesville, representing the Society's general committee of arrangements, presented the following statement of appreciation, which was spread upon the minutes:

The committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in charge of its first summer meeting, held at Green Bay, desire to express their gratification at the great interest taken by the citizens of Green Bay in the work of the Society, and the very hearty and cordial reception given to its members. The committee desire to extend the thanks of the Society to those who have prepared and read the very able and exhaustive papers presented, and to those who have added so much to the pleasure of the meeting by the delightful excursions on the river and bay.

The committee also desire, in a very especial manner, to extend the thanks of the Society to the Woman's Club and the ladies of Green Bay, for their very interesting exhibit of historical relics, and the delightful reception given to the Society and its friends last evening.

The afternoon of Thursday was spent in a steamboat trip to Red Banks, twelve miles below the city, on the eastern shore of the bay. This high bluff, overlooking the wide stretch of waters, is the mythical Eden of the Winnebagoes, and some interesting aboriginal legends are associated with the spot; it is now a summer cottage resort for Green Bay people, and at present bears the name of Kish-ke-kwan-te-no ("sloping to the cedars"). Upon arrival at the Banks, the company assembled in front of the Bender Hotel, where Secretary Thwaites told the story of the place.

The return to Green Bay, during an unusually beautiful sunset, concluded the proceedings of the Society's first meeting ever held outside of Madison.

The various committees having the convention in charge, were:



## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.

Prof. Frederick J. Turner, Hon. W. W. Wight, Hon. A. A. Jackson, Gardner P. Stickney, and Reuben G. Thwaites.

## LOCAL COMMITTEES.

*At Green Bay.*

**Executive**—Arthur C. Neville, Chairman; J. H. Tayler, Secretary; Hon. S. D. Hastings, Jr., Bishop S. G. Messmer, Hon. S. J. Murphy, Jr., Hon. W. J. Fisk, Hon. W. J. Abrams, Mrs. E. H. Ellis, Mrs. Geo. Field, Miss Fannie Last, Mrs. F. E. Teetshorn, Miss Sarah G. Martin, Mr. W. P. Wagner, Mgr. J. J. Fox, C. W. Lomas, Miss Deborah B. Martin, H. Barkhausen, N. Bur, M. J. McCormick, Charles Joannes.

**Arrangements and Programme**—Arthur C. Neville, ex-officio chairman; Mrs. George Field, Bishop S. G. Messmer, G. Kuestermann, J. H. Elmore, B. L. Parker, Prof. F. G. Kraege, Hon. S. D. Hastings, Jr., and Miss Anna H. McDonnell.

**Press and Correspondence**—Mrs. F. E. Teetshorn, Hon. E. H. Ellis, J. H. Tayler, Miss Deborah B. Martin, and Rev. M. J. O'Brien.

**Loan Exhibition of Historical Relics**—Miss Fannie Last, Mgr. J. J. Fox, Misses Sarah and Deborah Martin, W. J. Fisk, D. W. Britton, and the Shakespeare Club: Miss Sarah G. Martin, Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Ellis, Mrs. J. M. Schoemaker, Mrs. Geo. Field, Mrs. Dorr Clark, Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, Miss Fannie Last, Miss Mary V. Merrill, Miss Frederika Crane, Miss Sophia A. Neville, Miss Abbie B. Robinson, and Misses Marie and Bessie Desnoyer.

**Finance**—Charles Joannes, C. W. Lomas, W. J. Abrams, H. Barkhausen, W. P. Wagner, C. E. Vroman, and M. J. McCormick.

**Reception**—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fisk, Mrs. Wm. Mitchell, Mrs. J. S. Baker, Mrs. M. L. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. M. Camm, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Grignon, Hon. Andrew E. Elmore, Mr. Alonzo Kimball, Mrs. C. R. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beaumont, Mrs. Carlton Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Masse, and Miss M. A. Smith.

*At De Pere.*

**President**—Dr. Andrew C. Mailer.

**Secretary**—M. J. Maes.

**Arrangements**—Miss Elizabeth Smith, Rev. A. Smitz, Mrs. M. Burnett, Mrs. J. C. Outhwaite, and J. A. Knypers.

# RECOLLECTIONS OF GREEN BAY, IN TERRITORIAL DAYS.<sup>1</sup>

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ADDRESS OF WELCOME, BY E. HOLMES ELLIS.

It was a source of congratulation for the people of Green Bay to learn that the State Historical Society had decided to hold its first field meeting in this city. It is doubly gratifying to see so large an assemblage here tonight from different parts of the State. Your presence proves not only that a lively interest is taken in the usefulness and prosperity of the Society, but also that Green Bay, being the oldest and most historic town in Wisconsin, is deserving of the honor conferred upon it by its selection as the proper place for this meeting. On behalf of the people of Green Bay I therefore tender to the Society and its officers our sincere thanks, assuring them that the action they have taken is fully appreciated on our part. We also tender to all who attend this meeting, a most hearty welcome.

I suppose I was chosen to extend to you this welcome, because I was born at Green Bay seventy-three years ago. For this reason, perhaps a few words about some things which I saw and heard, in my early days, may not be out of place. In 1826, Green Bay was a part of Michigan Territory, and continued to be such for ten years before Wisconsin Territory was formed. The house in which my parents resided at the time of my birth was at or near the foot of what was then known as Robinson's hill, which is on the east bank of Fox River about a mile and a

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<sup>1</sup>Address delivered before the Wisconsin State Historical Convention at Green Bay, September 6, 1899.

Judge Ellis is a son of the late Gen. Albert G. Ellis, who came to Green Bay in 1824, in connection with the Episcopal mission.

half south of this building. We resided there but a short time; for I remember that when I was about four years old, we lived on the east side of the road to De Pere, a few rods northeast of the house in which Judge Doty and his family then lived. Col. George Boyd then occupied the Agency House near by, on the east bank of Fox River. Those two buildings stood for many years, and their ruins are still visible. A mile farther down, on the ridge, stood the Episcopal mission house, which had been erected in 1830.

I have seen, probably, hundreds of Indian boys and girls at that mission. Happening to be there one day at noon, when I was about five years old, I saw them seated at a long dinner table where they were disciplined by a whip in the hands of one of the teachers. I have no recollection of visiting that school after I saw that whip. Shantytown, with its residences of the Whitneys, Irwins, Bairds, and others, and the large Catholic church, soon became a familiar scene.

Between 1830 and 1833, most of the settlers of Shantytown moved to this place. The soldiers also left Camp Smith and returned to Fort Howard, about that time. Several tribes of Indians were then here; some of whom remained later—Menomonees, Chippewas, Oneidas, and small bands of Pottawatemies, Winnebagoes, Sacs, Foxes, and Sioux. After receiving their annuities they were accustomed to come to Green Bay to trade with the whites; often holding war dances, which became familiar sights on our Washington street. In those war dances, tomahawks and war clubs were fiercely brandished; war paint shone on every warrior's face, and the war whoop was always heard. The Indians realizing that Fort Howard was then occupied by the military, were rendered peaceable, and made no disturbances, except occasionally, when some of them became intoxicated. Then they often entered dwellings, frightening women and children. I remember returning home from school one day, and seeing my father ejecting an Indian from the house. The savage came out of the door "heels

over head," and soon fled from the premises. It was feared about that time that the Black Hawk War would create an uprising of the Indians here, but such preparations for defense were made that an outbreak was prevented. Besides the organization of a company of volunteers, by Captain Robert Irwin, Jr., a large body of dragoons came to Green Bay and Fort Howard in 1832, probably to aid the soldiers at the fort. These dragoons remained but a few days. The Black Hawk War ended, and no serious trouble from the Indians was ever afterwards feared at Green Bay.

During the years which intervened between 1832 and 1847, I must have seen many times the Rev. Eleazar Williams, who became famous as "the lost Dauphin." I have a distinct recollection of seeing him in Mr. Baird's office as late as 1845. His biography is undoubtedly familiar to you all.

In October, 1847, I took a trip up the Fox River valley on horseback, going as far as the place now known as Portage City. At that time there were but a few houses there, and only a foot bridge across Fox River. At the Portage I met Henry Merrell, the pioneer who settled at Fort Winnebago in 1834. Returning, I was obliged to cross Fox River, walking on the foot bridge while my horse swam the river as I led him with a rope. This reminds me that about two years later, Judge Howe started from Green Bay on horseback to hold a term of court in Manitowoc county. The road was so bad that he got mired, abandoned the trip, returned home, and resigned the judgeship.

One more instance illustrating the difference between the modes of travel in our early days, and the railroads and conveyances of the present time. I think it was in 1845 or 1846, that Daniel H. Whitney started from this place on horseback for Cooperstown, on the Manitowoc road. While on the way his horse plunged into one of those bog holes which had no bottom. The horse went down, leaving only his head above water. Darkness came on. Whitney remained in the forest all night, watching his horse's head, and keeping off the wolves which howled



around him. He walked home in the morning, and returned with a man and two teams to the horse in the hole, fastened ropes around the horse's neck, and with his two teams hauled the animal out and triumphantly brought him back to Green Bay.

I have often heard that this Manitowoc road was surveyed and opened under the direction of Captain Thomas Jefferson Cram, a military officer, who laid it out on straight lines, regardless of the best ground for the highway; and I have also heard it remarked that Captain Cram ought to have had some of those cat-tail flags crammed down his throat as a punishment for opening the road over such dangerous places. Such as I have described, were some of the roads and modes of travel here, while Wisconsin was a Territory, and even later.

But I will not detain you longer with experiences of our early settlers, many interesting events of whose lives must be left untold for want of time. In 1848 this State was organized. In 1849, this State Historical Society was formed. Its regular meetings have been held at Madison during the past fifty years, but this is its first field meeting.

In performing the duty of bidding you welcome here, I must say a few words more. You are welcomed to a place which is sacred to the memories of such explorers as Jean Nicolet and Louis Joliet, such noble missionaries as Claude Allouez, Père Marquette, and others, who braved many perils and dangers to bring Christianity to a country where savages held undisputed sway. In 1634, Jean Nicolet came here from Quebec in a bark canoe. He is said to have been the first white man to look upon the waters of Lake Michigan. Father Allouez is said to have landed here in 1669. In the year 1673, Father Marquette made his famous voyage down the Mississippi, first passing up our beloved Fox River.

You are welcomed to the place where lived and died one of the most intrepid pioneers of the West, upon whom (according to the memoir of Joseph Tassé) was bestowed the title of "Founder and Father of Wisconsin," the noble Charles de Langlade, who,

as history tells us, was the hero of ninety-nine battles and skirmishes, and desired, even in his old age, to fight one more battle to make his number an even hundred.

You are also welcomed to the memory of another early settler, the son-in-law of Langlade, Pierre Grignon, who, by his hospitable treatment of friends and strangers, earned the sobriquet of "prince of entertainers." The Grignon family was large, and its members will long be remembered as among the best of the early settlers here.

Another remarkable man of those times, to whose memory you are welcomed, was Judge James Porlier, who lived here from 1791 to 1839, enjoying the confidence and esteem of every one, for his urbanity as an individual, and for his ability and impartiality as a jurist.

I will next remind you of another of nature's noblemen, John Lawe, who resided here for many years prior to and until February 11, 1846, during all of which time he had the respect and esteem of the whole community, for his honesty as a trader and for his kindness and generosity to the poor, and towards all with whom he came in contact.

Robert Irwin, Jr., came to Green Bay in 1817. He was in active business, and in public life in Brown county until 1833, when he died, respected and esteemed by all. It was he who received a captain's commission from Governor Cass, and organized a company of volunteers during the Black Hawk War, for the defense of this part of the country. He had also been member of the first four legislative councils of Michigan Territory.

Many others might be named, among the pioneers who lived here while this was a part of Michigan Territory (from 1818 to 1836), for it was not until 1836 that Wisconsin Territory was formed.

Among the settlers who resided here between 1830 and 1846 (some of them later), all of whom I well knew, were—

Alexander J. Irwin	Elisha Morrow
Henry S. Baird	Burley Follett
Morgan L. Martin	Emmons W. Follett
John P. Arndt	Francis Desnoyers
Charles C. P. Arndt	Joel S. Fisk
Samuel W. Beall	David Agry
Edward Outhwaite	John F. Meade
Col. Samuel Ryan	Matthew J. Meade
Albert G. Ellis	Dr. Charles E. Crane
John V. Suydam	Dr. Carabin
Peter B. Grignon	Louis Hoeffel
Thomas L. Franks	Daniel Butler
Ebenezer Childs	Wm. D. Colburn
John Y. Smith	Wm. H. Bruce
Randall Wilcox	Francis Gilbert
Reuben Field	Peter White
Wm. Field, Jr.	Rev. George White
Dr. David Ward	John J. Driggs
Robert M. Eberts	Harry E. Eastman
Wm. Mitchell	W. C. E. Thomas
Jonathan Wheelock	Charles R. Tyler
Daniel Whitney	Nathan Goodell
Thomas Green	Daniel M. Whitney
Edson Sherwood	J. Kip Anderson
A. G. E. Holmes	Albert Weise
John Last	Mr. Ingalls
John S. Horner	Orlo B. Graves.
Daniel W. King	

Prominent among clergymen who resided here during the same time were—

Rev. Richard F. Cadle	Rev. Benjamin Eaton
Rev. F. J. Bonduel	Rev. Benjamin Akerly
Rev. Jeremiah Porter	

Conspicuous among the officers of Fort Howard were—

Gen. George M. Brooks	Capt. John W. Cotton
Capt. Moses E. Merrill	Lieut. Wm. Root
Col. William H. Chapman	Maj. Ephraim Shaler
Capt. Martin Scott	

And still later, came—

Charles D. Robinson  
Myron P. Lindsley  
Stephen R. Cotton  
Timothy O. Howe  
James H. Howe  
John C. Neville  
James S. Baker

Thomas R. Hudd  
George Langton  
John B. A Masse  
Ephraim Crocker  
Otto Tank  
Dr. H. O. Crane  
David B. McCartney

It is difficult to realize that all of the men whom I have named, and many others of our early settlers, have passed over to the "beyond," but it is true. Time will not permit me to speak of them all, further than to say that they were prominent among those who laid the foundations of the State; and while we cannot claim that they were all faultless, their lives are their best monuments, and their good deeds will benefit the human race to the end of time. And this, without disparagement of any one whose name is not given. I have named only those who have gone before us. The list is a long one; but it is like the rolls of honor which, though they bring sadness to our hearts, yet the happy memories which they bring give us courage and strength for the work which remains for us to do.

I wish here to remind you of a pleasing incident in the life of our honored senator, the late Timothy O. Howe. In 1845 or 1846, at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Baird, at their residence, in celebration of their golden wedding, Judge Howe was present as an honored guest, and delivered a short address which he closed with these beautiful words: "I call upon these your neighbors to bear witness that we stand in the presence of a couple who came here, into a remote wilderness fifty years ago; who brought the best style of Christian civilization with them; who have cherished it ever since, until now, when the tide of metropolitan waves and metropolitan culture breaks at their feet, they bring no sentiment of kindness, no rule of courtesy, no flower of good breeding which is not domestic here in this household."



It was because of such people as these, that Green Bay society became noted for its culture and refinement. Indeed the first white settlers here, as I have often heard, formed one of the best and happiest communities in the world; all taking a lively interest in the welfare of one another, and by their deeds of kindness and charity leaving an impress for good, which can never die; and well could they be the happy people they were, for all nature conspired to make them so. This Fox River valley, as they found it, was one of the most beautiful spots on earth. In those early days game abounded in the forests, and aquatic fowl and fish in the waters; wild fruits and flowers were abundant, and the soil produced the best of crops. With such environment how could the men and women of those early days be otherwise than happy? The good influence of their lives brings, and will ever bring, happiness to us who have taken their places, and to all who may follow.

And so I believe that each one of us can truthfully say in words which I was pleased to hear from one of our foreign-born residents, "Green Bay is a good enough Paradise for me."

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe this meeting will be a source of delightful interest to us all, and I trust that it will leave in the minds of our visiting friends, pleasant recollections of good old Green Bay.

# THE FOX RIVER VALLEY IN THE DAYS OF THE FUR TRADE.<sup>1</sup>

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BY DEBORAH BEAUMONT MARTIN.

When the embryo United States of America was comprised in a series of little isolated sea coast towns under English rule, and New France was the El Dorado of the rival power, one great dominating influence gave impetus to French exploration and discovery in the new world—the all embracing fur trade. It caught in its meshes Cardinal Richelieu, the controlling power in far-off France, and thereby shaped the foreign policy of a nation. The men of Canada in all degrees of life were more or less engaged in this enthralling pursuit; even the Jesuit priests were not exempt from the prevailing madness,<sup>2</sup> and their *donnes*—the Canadian youth reared under priestly surveillance, to assist in the missions—carried the sanction of the church into their favorite occupation.

Louis XIV., while greedy for the profits of this lucrative trade, realized too late its fatal results, the ruin that the all-pervading canker of lawless life and indifference to settled colonization, had created in his great northwest dominion. He strove vainly to stem the tide that threatened to wreck his schemes for rulership in the western world;<sup>3</sup> but England, well established by this time, strongly entrenched, and in league with the powerful Iroquois confederacy, snapped her fingers at futile efforts to dislodge her from her share of the beaver traffic.

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<sup>1</sup>Address delivered before the Wisconsin State Historical Convention at Green Bay, September 6, 1899.

<sup>2</sup>Parkman, *Old Regime in Canada*, p. 328.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 310.

The inevitable encounter came, and the fall of New France was the result.

The Fox River valley in very early days became a pivotal point towards which the *voyageur*, whether priest, explorer, or *courier de bois*, cast longing eyes. We regard Wisconsin in the seventeenth century as a vast and lonely wilderness, but it was in reality a busy, populous Indian center, where hundreds of Algonkins, driven westward by their untiring enemy, the Iroquois, had found safe haven. Their wigwams, covered with puckaway mats, clustered at desirable points along the waterways; rude fortifications, like those seen formerly at Red Banks, crowned the heights; while scores of dusky hands trapped the beaver and beautiful black otter, and fashioned the skins into clothing or curtains to hang before the door of the lodge.

It is Father Vimont who writes, in 1643,<sup>1</sup> that Jean Nicolet, interpreter for the Hundred Associates, had nine years previous penetrated farther westward than any other Frenchman; and then follows that curious relation of how Nicolet, bound for the China sea, sailed instead into our own Green Bay, and beached his canoe upon the sandy shore of Fox River. Twenty years later Radisson and Groseilliers paddled their birch canoe up and down the winding rivers of Wisconsin, and Radisson's pen picture of a Wisconsin winter in 1658,<sup>2</sup> thrills the reader of today as it did the listener of 250 years ago when "there did fall such a quantity of snow and frost" weighting the great pine trees, that the forest was dark at noonday; and shrunk by bitter cold and famine they did eat their own dogs, and the hides of the very peltries they had risked life to gain.

The trading posts were at first merely encampments, the Frenchmen often taking possession of an Indian wigwam, or a corner of the great lodge; but soon, cabins surrounded by a strong stockade became a necessity, and superseded the more primitive style of dwelling. In these the *coureur de bois* stored

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<sup>1</sup> *Relations des Jesuites*, 1643.

<sup>2</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 79.

his furs until such time as he saw fit to return to the home colony. Sometimes, as at the De Pere rapids, the mission house was combined with a trading post, and formed a little knot of buildings.

During the years between 1661 and 1694, the fur trader most closely identified with the Fox River valley was Nicolas Perrot, giver of the famous ostensorium to the Jesuit mission of St. Francis Xavier, at De Pere. He stands forth as Wisconsin's first governor, for in 1685 he received a commission from De la Barre, governor of New France, with absolute command from Baye des Puants to the Mississippi.<sup>1</sup> It was necessary that a man be placed here with influence sufficient to muster an Indian army, with diplomacy to outwit the Ottawa envoys of the English and endowed with a sort of desperate bravery such as "travellers between life and death" were forced to possess in those troublous times. Perrot's headquarters were at St. Francis Xavier, and here he gave audience to the Indians of the vicinity. His labors were varied and arduous. The Bay Indians were not navigators, except for short distances; and when a campaign was on foot against the Iroquois, Perrot must not only arouse the war spirit of the braves to a proper pitch, but must also undertake the more difficult work of urging the squaws to the task of fashioning canoes for the expedition—the bark to be stripped from the trees, carefully shaped, sewed, and pitched.

In contrast to the staunch Perrot, appears in our early history at this period, the figure of a more typical *coureur de bois*, Grey-solon Du Luth, brave, reckless, unscrupulous, accused even of bargaining with the English when it was to his profit but ready to fight to the death for France, when at last, war was declared between the two nations. He descended upon the Recollet Father Hennepin, in bondage to the SiouX Indians, like a veritable good Samaritan in buckskin suit and tasseled cap; took Hennepin under his powerful protection, and piloted him safely

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<sup>1</sup>Tailhan's Perrot.



to the Green Bay post;<sup>1</sup> but there they parted company, for Du Luth was under ban for illicit fur trading, and powerful though he was in influence dared not risk the accumulated wrath of his government by a return to the home colony.

In the decade between 1680-90 the English made desperate efforts to direct the beaver traffic to Albany, rather than Montreal. Not so desirable as comrades, they were deemed better paymasters than the French, and intercepting the fur fleets after they had left Michilimackinac, would by generous reward prevail on the occupants to barter away their valuable cargoes. This system of poaching on what the Frenchman considered his especial preserve, caused most bitter feeling between the governors of New France and Manhattan.

In 1686, Marquis Denonville writes: "It is only necessary to ask you again, what length of time we occupy these posts and who discovered them—you or we ? Again, who is in possession of them ? Read the fifth article of the treaty of neutrality, and you will see if you were justified in giving orders to establish your trade at Missilimaquina."

Very cold and sarcastic is Governor Dongan's reply to this most "reflecting and provoking letter." "You tell me of your having had missionarys among them (the western Indians), itt is a very charitable act, but I am well assured gives no just right or title to the government of the Country—Father Bryare writes to a gent: that the King of China never goes anywhere without two Jesuits with him; I wonder why you make not like pretence to that kindome."<sup>2</sup>

So the furious letters passed to and fro until war, bitter, unrelenting, was the result. It is an interesting and involved study of cause and effect, this fur trade tangle in the seventeenth century, with Mackinac and the Green Bay waterway the goal of desire for two great nations; and while "Peiter Schuyler took examinacöns of ye antientest traders In Albany how many

<sup>1</sup>Hennepin's *Nouvelle Decouverte*, 1698.

<sup>2</sup>*Documentary History of New York*, i, pp. 264, 270.

yeares agon they or any others had first traded with ye Indyans yt had ye Straws and Pipes thro' their noses and the ffarther Indyans,"<sup>1</sup> Nicolas Perrot, trusted emissary of New France, was speeding his canoe toward these same "ffarther Indyans," only to find that in his absence the savages had burned the mission house at Rapides des Pères, and that his accumulated stock of valuable peltries, representing his entire fortune, was destroyed.<sup>2</sup> Truly the lot of a fur-trading diplomat was a difficult one.

The years following, up to 1764, represent an interesting and thrilling period of Western history—the courageous and useless effort of the brave Fox nation to bar from white man's invasion the Fox-Wisconsin highway. A French fort was established at La Baye.<sup>3</sup> In 1760 it was garrisoned by the English. Times were too troublous for the fur trade to make progress. War was on between France and England, in which the Indian took part. Still an ally of the French, he had been rendered treacherous by false promises, and no white man's scalp was quite safe when a band of redskins was around.

In 1745, Augustin de Langlade, long a trader at Mackinac, made bold to establish a post at Green Bay.<sup>4</sup> It was the earliest decided effort at colonization—hardly that, at first, for Langlade's family remained at Mackinac; not until 1763 did he with his son Charles make La Baye their permanent home. And now begins the period of Acadian life in Green Bay's history. Snug little log houses sprang up along the river bank, with neat gardens attached, filled with all sorts of succulent products. Corn was the staple, while the bringing of the first apple tree by Madame Amable Roy, was an event worthy of chronicle. Until within very recent years the ridges of these extensive cornfields furrowed the commons surrounding Green Bay. A simple, kindly gayety permeated the *habitant's* life—

<sup>1</sup>*Documentary History of New York*, i, pp. 264, 270.

<sup>2</sup>La Potherie; also, Hebbard's *Wisconsin under French Dominion*.

<sup>3</sup>Charlevoix's *Historie de la N. France*, v, 432

<sup>4</sup>"Grignon's Recollections," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii.

the fiddle and the bow held sway at social gatherings, and the Indians, at peace with their Canadian neighbors, became their servants to fetch and carry, and to bring provender from forest and river.

There were no religious services held here, except by some visiting priest; the little children, we are told, were taken a canoe voyage to Mackinac to be baptized and then the legend remains of a large white cross erected on the west side of the river, by an itinerant missionary, where the people would gather at stated intervals to say their prayers.

Charles de Langlade acted as magistrate and law giver, and under his rule such pleasures as May Day dances around a flower-decked pole were in vogue.<sup>1</sup> After Judge Reaume migrated to Green Bay, marriage contracts were made out in due form, with many witnesses to attest their validity, and an after-touch of feasting and jollity.

One subject of absorbing interest dominated the French creole's life, and seems to form the sole incentive to letter writing in these primitive times—the fur trade, always the fur trade, its ebb and its flow. The event of the year was the coming of the *voyageurs* from far Montreal, in the autumn, when the *habitants* would gather on the sand-point below Charles de Langlade's house, where the electric power house stands today, to watch the batteaux sweep in from the bay. Amidships sat the manager of the expedition, an autocrat whose word was law, while the crew formed in their gay toggery a bit of vivid color seen from far away. The paddles struck the water in sharp and perfect time to the song that rose and fell—of how Michel climbed a tree and fell down, or of two cavaliers who journeyed in company, one on foot and the other on horseback—the chorus endless in repetition, unmeaning to our prosaic minds, but the music, with its wild thrilling cadences, would charm the heart out of the listener and make the tears start. It was the air to which was sung the couplet describing the two cavaliers, ambitious to

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<sup>1</sup>“Grignon's Recollections.”

see life, that captivated Tom Moore, the poet, and inspired the "Canadian Boat Song," so familiar in the early half of the present century:

"Row, brothers, row; the stream runs fast,  
The rapids are near, and the daylight is past."

John Jacob Astor and his Southwest Company had early in the century begun operations in Green Bay.<sup>1</sup> The Astor company dovetailed into the customs of the habitants, as though to the manner born. Ramsay Crooks, Wilson P. Hunt, and Robert Stuart were veterans along fur-trading lines, and were hand-and-glove with John Lawe, the extensive Grignon connection, and the Porliers.

The War of 1812 parts like a wedge this happy, careless existence from the period of American colonization. The traders hurried their goods to Canada, and Astor wrote Jacob Franks in 1810 that trade threatened to be entirely ruined.<sup>2</sup> The ensuing four years meant hard sledding indeed, for the Green Bay *habitant*. The royalists levied on everything available to support life, soldiers were quartered on property that met with their approval, and when peace was declared the dwellers in the Fox River valley cared little which government came into power.

There was considerable friction at first, for American methods were directly opposed to English rule; but again the fur trade, Green Bay's staple industry, revived, and the long black pointed batteaux of the American Fur Co.,—for Astor had thus rechristened his monopoly,<sup>3</sup>—once more plied between Mackinac and the Bay.

The American government, however, did not propose to allow the profits of the fur trade to be swallowed up by a private corporation. Accordingly, an agent or factor was placed at Fort Howard, with instructions to divert at least a portion of the trade into the government coffers. It is amusing to run over

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<sup>1</sup>Wis. Hist. Colls., ii, p. 101.

<sup>2</sup>Historic Green Bay, p. 138.

<sup>3</sup>Turner's "Fur Trade in Wisconsin," *Proc. Wis. His. Soc.*, 1889.



the official records and note how the well-meant efforts of this unfortunate deputy, Maj. Matthew Irwin, were frustrated by the crafty resident traders; but it was a serious matter at the time, and has gone into no less an authority than the *American State Papers*. Major Irwin lured the Indians by every known method. They accepted his gewgaw presents, they partook of his good cheer, they brought him hundreds of mococks of maple sugar which he feared to offend them by refusing, but not a beaver, otter, or raccoon skin would they fetch to his door, not even the red deer, unprized though it was by the fur company. In 1815, the amount of merchandise sent to the factory was \$15,784.44. Not a single skin was brought in that year; the following season not quite so large a stock of goods, and only muskrat hides to show for it; and so on, until the factory was discontinued in 1819. One of the best documents of the time is a report by that Trojan among fur traders, Ramsay Crooks,<sup>1</sup> concerning the government factory system, for the furious charges made by Major Irwin brought about official investigation of fur-trading methods at Green Bay. Crooks points out that the factor rarely meets the Indians, except during the process of barter, and, protected by a garrison, has nothing to apprehend from their dislike or resentment; while the private trader, constantly in the power of the aborigines, becomes identified with the tribe he traffics with. He adds that "the factories have been furnished with goods of a kind not suitable to the Indians, unless the Committee should be of opinion that men and women's coarse and fine shoes, worsted and cotton hose, tea, Glauber salts, alum and antibilious pills are necessary to promote the comfort or restore the health of the Aborigines; or green silk fancy ribands, and morocco slippers are indispensable to eke out the dress of our red sisters."

It was not only in fur trading circles that the American occupation worked up a terrible muddle. Creole holders of real es-

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<sup>1</sup>*Amer. State Papers*, Indian Affairs, ii, p. 329.

tate were threatened with the confiscation of their property,<sup>1</sup> while in the first U. S. court,<sup>2</sup> Judge Doty, by his initial decree annulling marriages solemnized according to the Indian custom, bid fair to uproot family ties, and cause a general social upheaval.

The letters of the fur traders at this period reflect a decided tightness in the money market. One of the head merchants complains that times are so hard he has no money to buy wine, and has "even been oblig'd to dispense with whiskey and suffice myself with humble St. Terrance (water) not that it satisfies me."<sup>3</sup> Another, giving orders to his deputy at one of the jack-knife trading posts, lays down this general rule: "Mix your whiskey half and half to give away; for sale one third water will be sufficient. Give no credit; if done at all, it must be with great caution."

At the Grand Kakalin, Augustin Grignon exercised patriarchal rule, at the same time carrying on large trading interests; and at the same place was the trading house of Colonel Ducharme, that gallant figure in Creole tradition. So proud was the Colonel, that when he stepped forth dressed in his English uniform the *habitants* would whisper to one another with sly winks and nudges, "He thinks no doubt to open St. Peter's gate with that grand air, and the words, 'I am Col. Ducharme.'"

The John Lawe trading house was still the center of Indian traffic at Green Bay, the business a marvel of intricate bargain and sale; and it is interesting to note that during Lawe's frequent absences at Indian payments or on journeys eastward, his daughter, Rachel Lawe, managed the extensive business to the entire satisfaction of its head. Judge Lawe would write minute and complicated directions, which he designated as "merely a guide," and Rachel, clever girl that she was, would carry them out to the letter.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Amer. State Papers, Public Lands, iv.

<sup>2</sup>Address of Hon. M. L. Martin before State Hist. Soc., 1851.

<sup>3</sup>MS. Letter of Jacob Franks to John Lawe, May, 1822.

<sup>4</sup>MS. "Memorandum for Miss Rachel Lawe."

A serious question for discussion in fur trading circles was how to control the unmanageable *engagee*, that irresponsible, improvident rogue; and in 1832 Robert Stuart wrote to Morgan L. Martin, at that time a member of the Michigan legislature, asking that he introduce a bill to have the whipping post revived, especially for the drubbing of these refractory servants.<sup>1</sup>

By 1824, a new element had come into Canadian life at La Baye. The families of Irwin, Baird, and Whitney, well-born and well-bred, brought Eastern refinements into the frontier town, yet identified themselves in a social way with the French pioneers. Fort Howard had become an important feature in Green Bay annals, and adds another touch of color to the fascinating and varied picture of life in the twenties. The military officers were here today and gone tomorrow; but while they stayed they "made things hum" in old Green Bay, and when an epidemic of small pox threatened the little village, and Fort Howard insisted on quarantine, consternation was deep and general. Every one seems to have been young, in those bright days. If there was old age, its shadow is not reflected in the records of the time. It was all life and enthusiasm, the beginnings of things in our State. An instance of the prevailing youth among prominent men of the time is shown in the fact that Judge Doty was only twenty-three years old when he presided at his first term of court in Mackinac.

In 1834 Astor retired on his millions, leaving to Green Bay hundreds of acres of unproductive lands, the property of the American Fur Company. The frequent call made through fur traders' letters for loans, sometimes for hundreds, sometimes for larger amounts, had met quick response from the company, until gradually the great monopoly swallowed up the bulk of lands owned by pioneer traders. The fur trade, with its easy profits, exercised the same malign influence in the nineteenth as in the seventeenth century. It paralyzed other industries. The profits grew less yearly, the business more diffused. The trad-

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<sup>1</sup> *Historic Green Bay*, p. 269.

ing house interfered with the country store to such an extent that the merchants complained of unequal competition, and more or less every store in Green Bay traded in peltries and made what profit they could in the sale of furs.

The Fox River valley, in the days of the fur trade, was a different world from the Fox River valley of today; and, in running over the manuscripts of those days we live in a past that could never by any possibility be revived. A life where ease and comfort counted for more than the accumulation of wealth, it was by no means the idle, care-free existence that the hustler of today regards it. The fur-trader's interests were as far reaching as those of any modern capitalist; his corps of underlings as carefully trained to their work as experts of the present time; profit and loss were as minutely noted; but it was a business that fluctuated with the season and that was certain to decrease with the passing years. While it brought Green Bay into prominence, it weighted her with old fur-trading traditions and methods of doing business, and the tide of enterprise and modern industries failed to get footing here as promptly as in Oshkosh and other cities in the Fox River valley. It reached the gate to the Fox-Wisconsin highway in due time, however; and when the great bare Astor warehouse, where the laden boats discharged their cargoes in the old days, burned some twenty years ago, the flames swept away almost the last remaining vestige of a power that influenced above all else the early history of Green Bay and the Fox River valley.



# THE MILITARY HISTORY OF GREEN BAY.<sup>1</sup>

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BY WILLIAM L. EVANS.

Leaving out of consideration the traditions of inter-tribal Indian warfare, the military history of Green Bay may be said to have begun when Jean Nicolet, in October of 1634, landed at the mouth of the Fox River, and, stepping out of his canoe "with all the dignity of an ambassador, advanced slowly, discharging at the same time two small pistols, which he held in either hand."<sup>2</sup> Wisconsin was at this time the home of a number of small Indian tribes, driven hither evidently by the powerful Iroquois on the east and the Sioux on the west. The absence of powerful Indian nations, and the presence of lesser tribes of divergent interests, had a controlling effect upon the opening of this section to the forces of civilization.<sup>3</sup> Nicolet came to Green Bay with a few Huron Indians for the purpose of adjusting troubles between the Hurons and the Winnebagoes, or Puants, and the peace he seems to have established is significant of the future contact of the white man and the red at this point.

The next white visitors to Green Bay, or, as it was then called, La Baye, were Radisson and Groseilliers in 1658; but, like Nicolet, these adventurous spirits only came and went. Next came the Jesuit missionary and the French fur-trader, the former destined to make little impress on the savage, but most powerfully to effect the opening of civilization, and the latter

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<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin State Historical Convention at Green Bay, September 6, 1899.

<sup>2</sup> Neville and Martin, *Historic Green Bay*, p. 12.

<sup>3</sup> See Turner's "Fur Trade in Wisconsin."



RUINS OF FORT HOWARD

Taken about 1865, from top of grain elevator.



to influence even more potently the future of the country. The *voyageur*, the *coureur de bois*, and the devoted disciples of Loyola needed little military protection from the Indian, and the English had not yet pushed into these domains of New France.

In 1665, Nicolas Perrot came to La Baye as an independent trader. In 1685, for his sterling worth, tact and good judgment in dealing with the Indians, he was made commander-in-chief at La Baye, with a commission giving him authority in a most indefinite way over the regions farther west, and also all those he might discover.<sup>1</sup> Under this blanket commission, Nicolas Perrot, with a mere handful of men, half soldiers, half traders, assumed military command over a region greater many times in size than France itself.

As yet there are no sources of authority from which we can determine the time of the first building of a fort at the Lower Fox. There was probably a palisaded enclosure at the mission of St. Francis, at De Pere, even in Perrot's time; but not before 1721 do we know of a fort at La Baye. At that time Charlevoix was here with M. de Montigny, and they were royally entertained at the French fort on the west bank of the Fox, half a league from its mouth.<sup>2</sup>

The early wars against the Fox and Sac Indians afford almost the only example of serious conflicts between the French and Indians. These tribes, unlike the Menomonees, or Folles Avoines, looked with disfavor upon the whites, and were ready to seize every opportunity to annoy the traders and hamper the fur trade. In 1716, Lieutenant de Louvigny led an attack on the Foxes. The French went from La Baye some thirty-five or forty miles up the river, and defeated the Foxes after a three-days' siege. The two expeditions of De Lignery, commandant at Michillimackinac, occurred in 1726 and 1728.<sup>3</sup> In

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<sup>1</sup>Tailhan's *Perrot*, pp. 138, 303; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 363.

<sup>2</sup>*Historic Green Bay*, p. 81.

<sup>3</sup>*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, pp. 21-23; x, pp. 53, 365.



June of the former year he effected a sort of peace at La Baye with the Foxes, Sacs and Winnebagoes. The Indians appear to have wished to have a regular French officer located at this point, but it is suggested in a contemporary document that the commandant would not favor this, as it would injure his private interests.

De Lignery was again at Fort St. Francis, at the mouth of the river, on the 17th of August, 1728. The fort was then in charge of a commandant and soldiers. After pretty effectually subjugating the Foxes, temporarily at least, with his 400 French soldiers and 1,000 Iroquois Indians, De Lignery, on his return to Fort St. Francis in the same year, destroyed it, "because, being so near the enemy, it would not afford a secure retreat to the French who must be left as a garrison." This act, probably ill-advised, shows the military hold of the French to have been very insecure at this time, although the traders were carrying on extensive operations in spite of the lack of military protection.

With the coming to La Baye, about 1745, of the De Langlades, Augustin and Charles, a continuous and connected history begins. Nicolet, Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin, Perrot, Allouez, Radisson, Groseilliers, De Louvigny and De Lignery pass before us in a shadowy and picturesque unreality. The De Langlades, while not less picturesque, identified themselves with the country, in time took land, built homes, reared families, and left a lasting impress. It is very probable that the elder De Langlade was with De Lignery's expeditions to La Baye.<sup>1</sup> If he were not, he in any event heard of the beautiful country of the Folles Avoines. Augustin Grignon, in his "Recollections," does not remember that his grandfather, Charles de Langlade, ever told him whether or not the fort at La Baye was garrisoned when he came.<sup>2</sup> A list of the upper French forts in 1754 refers to La Baye and its dependencies. La Baye then

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<sup>1</sup>"Grignon's Recollections," pp. 197, 199.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 200.

had one officer, a sergeant, and four soldiers. Eighteen thousand dollars' worth of Indian goods were sent annually to this point, and the post afforded Messrs. Rigaud and Marin 312,000 francs for the years 1754-57. Bellin refers to the fort here in 1751, simply as "the French fort," and Palairret calls it Fort Sakisda, or Fort of the Sauks.<sup>1</sup>

It is interesting to note La Baye's relations to the forces that were working out world problems in the French and Indian War. Coulon de Villiers, at one time commandant at La Baye, defeated George Washington at Fort Necessity. Of Charles de Langlade's activity in that war, and of his great value to the French, more and more is coming to light. From 1752 to 1760 he was constantly on the move, recruiting Indians and Canadians at Green Bay and elsewhere, for service in the East. In July, 1755, he arrived at Fort Du Quesne with a band of Indians, French and Canadians, including his nephew, Charles Gauthier de Verville, and other residents of La Baye. On the ninth of the month they met Braddock at the Monongahela. The French force was from a thousand to fifteen hundred strong. Beaujeu was in command, but De Langlade was the moving spirit, and only after the most urgent solicitations could he persuade Beaujeu to act. Sweeping down upon the English at their meal time, they drove them back in dismay, many rushing into the river and drowning rather than meet death at the hands of the howling demons, and being found there later with their napkins still at their breasts. It is remarkable that De Langlade's part in this action has remained in such obscurity. The French gave him the honor of the victory, and an English officer in Burgoyne's army in 1777 refers to him as the one who "planned and executed the defeat of Braddock."<sup>2</sup> Continuing to make Green Bay his headquarters, he was frequently in the East with his lieutenants and their bands of Menomonees, Foxes, Sacs, Winnebagoes, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies. They did remarka-

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<sup>1</sup>L. C. Draper, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 365.

<sup>2</sup>*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, pp. 130-133.

ble work at the siege of Fort George, and in 1759 fought upon the Plains of Abraham. The next year saw the surrender of Montreal, the fall of New France, and the beginning of English dominion in Wisconsin.

It seems altogether probable that to a fear of change in customs, habits, and manner of life and trade, rather than to a fear of the mere allegiance to another power over the sea, is to be attributed the tenacity of the trader, the settler, and the Indian in the contest against the arms of England. We can imagine the melancholy and the disgust with which La Baye looked upon the collapse of New France and the coming of the English. But the result was not so disastrous to their old life as they had expected. The military history of Green Bay is not its most vital or significant history. The successive waves of civilization, French, English and American, which rolled up against the savage nations at this point, did not meet strong resistance. The Frenchmen, whether *voyageur*, *coureur de bois*, or established trader, became one with the Indian. They influenced and changed the savage. They made him an equal socially, and a dependent economically and industrially.

The interests of England being identical with those of France, the transfer of allegiance of the inhabitants, and the establishment of English power, were neither complicated nor troublesome. The De Langlades went to Michillimackinac in 1761, took the oath of allegiance to England, and Charles was made superintendent of Indian affairs for the Green Bay division. French subjects retained all their old civil and religious privileges. The great affairs of the world were of small moment to these people. Their object was not exploration, nor exploitation, nor the building of a state, but simply the preservation of hunting and the fur trade. Content to be ruled from Europe they had no hope nor desire for independent political existence, and outside forces acted slowly here. But they were consistent; and the Green Bay trader, whether fighting against the English and the colonies in 1760, or against the colonists

during the Revolution, or lightly shaking off the American authority in 1812 and rejoining the English, was always fighting for the old fashioned fur trade and its easy, hap-hazard mode of existence. Little law, large profits, and much rum satisfied Indian and trader. The English adopted French methods of treating the Indian.

The English of Green Bay were not the English of the seaboard. English fur companies operated along French lines, and not along the traditional English colonization lines of permanent occupation, stable government, and haughty indifference to the natives.

The surrender of Montreal in 1760 was the real ending of the French and Indian War. The treaty, however, which was to fix the territorial results of the war, by which France lost the entire Northwest, "which always caused Count de Vergennes to shudder whenever he thought of it, and that called out explosions of volcanic wrath from the first Napoleon," was not signed until 1763, at which time British military occupation of Green Bay had not only begun, but was just ending in the departure of Lieutenant Gorrell.

The English troops, under Captain Belfour, came to Green Bay on the twelfth of October, 1761, and took possession of Fort St. Francis, which they found "quite rotten, the stockade ready to fall, the houses without cover," and which they repaired and renamed Fort Edward Augustus.<sup>1</sup> On the fourteenth, Captain Belfour departed and left Lieut. James Gorrell in command, with a sergeant, a corporal, and fifteen privates, a French interpreter, and two English traders. The presence of these traders and Sir William Johnson's remark to Gorrell, that unless he did his best to please the Indians he had better not go, shows a purpose to protect and promote trade. Gorrell was much hampered by the scanty allowance of presents for the Indians made him by the authorities, but he ingeniously restrung and rearranged the wampum received from visiting chieftains,

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<sup>1</sup>"Gorrell's Journal," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 26.



and presented it to others when the English supply ran low. "Nothing material happened," says Gorrell, "from this till the May ensuing. We mostly busied ourselves during the winter in repairing the fort, houses, etc."<sup>1</sup> It was a dismal winter at this little post, where less than a score of men were representing English power and holding Wisconsin and the West for King George.

In a council held with the chiefs of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes on May twenty-third, 1762, the mutual desire of Englishman and Indian for trade relations appears. Gorrell said to the natives with interesting naiveté: "I hope to open a passage to your hearts so that you may always speak honestly and truly \* \* \* and that you may, like your brothers, the English, think of good things only. \* \* \* He [the King] hath also recommended it to all his subjects who are come amongst you to trade, to bring whatever necessities you may want, and save you the trouble of going so far yourselves; in consequence I have brought one along with me, who, you'll find will use your people well and sell everything as cheap as possible to them."<sup>2</sup> The Menomonees answered in promises of obedience and friendship, declaring that they "are glad to welcome English traders." Gorrell makes the surprising statement that there were dependent upon his post at La Baye for supplies, 39,100 warriors, besides women and children. In the list which he gives, however, of the numbers of the different tribes, it is to be noted that of these 30,000 were "Sous" west of the Mississippi, and "near 300 leagues off," who were in all probability very little concerned with their dependence upon Fort Edward Augustus.

During Pontiac's War the fort at Michillimackinac was captured, and Colonel Etherington taken prisoner. Through De Langlade's efforts he was rescued, but the uprising took such proportions that it was decided to abandon the West, and Gorrell was ordered to leave Fort Edward Augustus. On June twenty-

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<sup>1</sup> "Gorrell's Journal," p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 28, 29.

first, 1763, the troops, with a party of Menomonee, Sac, Winnebago, and Fox Indians left the fort, and as the bateaux and canoes passed down the Fox and out into Green Bay, only four months after the treaty of Paris had given New France to England, British occupation of Green Bay ended. Joined by the remnant from Mackinac, they reached Montreal in August.

On May twentieth, 1778, Major de Peyster, British commandant at Mackinac, writes to Gen. Sir Guy Carleton that Mr. Langlade has just written him that affairs go very slowly at La Baye.<sup>1</sup> This seems to have been the general movement from 1763 until the close of the American Revolution. Few new traders and fewer settlers came. "At the time Carver was at Fort La Baye, September eighteenth, 1766, there was no garrison there, nor had it been kept in repair since it had been abandoned by Gorrell; a few families lived in the fort, and opposite to it on the east side of the river there were a few French settlers."<sup>2</sup> During the Revolution, there appears to have been no military operations in or about Green Bay, other than the work of Charles de Langlade and his nephew, Charles Gauthier de Verville, in mustering and holding in line the Western Indians to oppose the remarkable and energetic campaigns of Col. George Rogers Clark, and his shrewd and clever negotiations with the Indians. We find these two Green Bay men, for instance, on June sixth, 1778, setting out from the Bay with a band of 200 Indian and Canadian recruits.<sup>3</sup> And when they cannot persuade the Indians to fight for the Union jack, they do the next best thing and get them to stay at home. April twentieth, 1783, Daniel Robertson, in command at Mackinac, writes that Mr. Langlade, Jr., would immediately set out for Prairie du Chien "in order to dissuade the western Indians who assemble there from coming this length."<sup>4</sup> The English fully

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> *Smith's History of Wis.*, i, p. 145.

<sup>3</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 110, 111.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 165.

understood the value of these services, and made generous terms with these Green Bay men, though De Peyster wrote on June fourteenth, 1779, that they had high pay and were a burden to him;<sup>1</sup> and Sinclair, his successor at Mackinac, wrote in 1780 what was certainly untrue, that they were men of no understanding, application or steadiness.<sup>2</sup>

The British maintained that the treaty of 1783 did not determine the right to possession of the Western posts, which they continued to hold; and while Jay's treaty, in 1794, gave the colonies dominion in the West, it was scarcely more than in name. British traders had free intercourse with the savages. English fur companies controlled the trade, and until the close of the War of 1812-15 there was little to mark the change of authority at Green Bay. During that war, the Grignons, John Lawe, Jacob Franks, Langevin, Jean Vieau, and others were in active concert with Robert Dickson, the English Indian agent, and rendered effective service to the British. Green Bay was a base for supplies and Indian allies.<sup>3</sup>

At the close of the war, the United States determined to have something other than the mere shadowy authority heretofore exercised, and proceeded to garrison the Western posts, the possession of which was so long in dispute. In and around Green Bay there were thousands of savages, a few French, and fewer English, all bitterly antagonistic to the new order of things; the intense natural prejudice of the French and Indians against the Americans having been skilfully intensified by the designing English. The first result of this determination of the American government to protect the inhabitants, insure permanent dominion, and take to itself the fur trade profits hitherto turned into French and English channels, was the arrival in the summer of 1815 of John Bowyer, the first United States Indian Agent for the Green Bay district, and the establishment here

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 135, 139.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 149

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 271-315.

of a government trading post. An interesting chapter in the economic history of Wisconsin is the attempt to control the fur trade by government factors under direct military protection, with headquarters at the fort. No business, however, was diverted from the old channels; and the new American Fur Company, with Astor as the moving spirit, came in and shrewdly followed up the old methods of direct visits to the Indians, extension of credit, and plentiful distribution of whiskey and presents. It used the old instruments, and assumed the headship and control of the forces already working.

It was not a happy crowd that saw the four vessels of American troops sail into the mouth of the Fox on the seventh of August, 1816. Their disgust was fairly well concealed, however. The French and Indians contrived to give the troops a sort of welcome, through the speech of Nat-aw-pin-daw-quā, a Winnebago chief, delivered to Colonel Bowyer on August 23, 1816, which gives an idea of what was in the Indian mind. He asks for protection for his French brothers, says that if it is the intention of the Americans to destroy the Indian, he doubts if they will be able; that when the French agent resided among them they were happy, but that the American agents have cheated them.<sup>1</sup>

From a letter written by the surgeon who accompanied the troops, we learn that they "sailed from Mackinac on the 23d of July, with the schooners Washington, Wayne and Mink, and the sloop Amelia, having on board Colonel Miller, of the 3d Regiment, Colonel Chambers of the Rifle, Major Gratiot of the Engineers, a detachment of Artillery under Captain Pierce, and four companies of the 3d Infantry, amounting in the whole to 500 men. We entered the mouth of the river on the 7th of August \* \* \* the engineer has finally fixed on the position where the old French fort, La Bay, formerly stood. It will be a stockade with strong pickets, a bastion at each angle, with a piece of artillery on each, amply sufficient to beat off any In-

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii, pp. 444, 445.



dian force that can be brought against it—the garrison will consist of two companies of infantry, all under the command of Colonel Chambers. \* \* \* Everything at present bears a peaceable aspect, but the storm is murmuring at a distance, which, I am fearful, will, sooner or later, burst on us with all the accumulated horrors of savage vengeance.”<sup>1</sup> From this date until 1841 the fort, now named Fort Howard, in honor of Gen. Benjamin Howard, was continuously garrisoned, with the exception of the time spent at Camp Smith, on the east shore.

The change to American rule was not so disastrous as was expected, and the Green Bay loyalists soon accepted the situation. By an ingenious legal fiction, these rebels who had, joyfully enough, thrown off American authority in 1812, were assumed never to have been rebels, upon taking an oath that they had been compelled to yield to the tyranny of England and its savage allies, because the protection of the American government was withdrawn. When the old private claims on both sides of the Fox River were confirmed to the settlers in 1823, at Detroit, it was necessary for each holder to have two or three neighbors swear to his loyalty to the United States, and his enforced submission to the “tyranny and caprice” of England. It is noticeable, in these confirmations, that the most aggressive in the British cause had no trouble in proving their loyalty to the United States during the struggle.<sup>2</sup>

Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterward president of the United States, succeeded Colonel Miller; and his daughter, Knox, who became Mrs. Jefferson Davis, was here as a child. In 1819, Colonel Joseph Lee Smith assumed command. Colonel Smith was not satisfied with the location of the fort, and in 1820 had

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii, pp. 441-443. This letter establishes the time of the landing of the American troops, as August 7. Being a contemporary document, it is no doubt correct. Augustin Grignon (in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 281) says it was July 16; and James H. Lockwood (*Id.*, ii, p. 104) puts it in July—both of them spoke from memory.

<sup>2</sup> *Amer. State Papers*, Public Lands, iv, pp. 704, 709.

it removed to the other side of the river, some three miles further up stream, and on high ground a half mile back from the river. This was at what was subsequently called Shantytown. Old residents at Green Bay were wont to say that it was John Lawe's desire to have the fort located upon his own lands, and his continual representations of it as the more desirable location, which influenced the officer rather than real military advantage. However, the garrison was back at Fort Howard in 1822; Camp Smith, which had been named in honor of the commanding officer, being abandoned. In 1821, Smith had been succeeded by Col. Ninian Pinckney, and in 1822 Col. John McNeil was in command. In 1824 Gen. Hugh Brady commanded, being succeeded the following year by Maj. William Whistler, who, in 1827, led the expedition of volunteers, regulars, and Stockbridge and Oneida Indians against Red Bird. Near the Fox-Wisconsin portage this Indian warrior surrendered to Whistler without battle, though he had previously engaged in several fierce attacks on the whites. Maj. (later General) David E. Twiggs succeeded Whistler. In 1828, Col. William Lawrence came with four companies of the Fifth infantry from Jefferson Barracks through the Fox-Wisconsin portage, not having to unload their boats, the water being unusually high that year.

During the Black Hawk War (1832) the garrison at Fort Howard was under the command of Capt. Nathan Clark. There was little exact information concerning the strength of the Indians, and absurd rumors as to their numbers and vindictive cruelty were rife. That utter dread of an Indian uprising, amounting almost to consternation, which seized the Western settlers, was felt in extreme form here, although the soldiers remained at the fort for the protection of the surrounding inhabitants. The Indian agent, George Boyd, was, however, able to get 300 Menomonees to the front under his predecessor, Col. C. S. Stambaugh, whom they had requested as a leader in the event of their being called on to fight. There were other white officers in the company, as well

as a few volunteers under Robert Irwin, Jr.<sup>1</sup> The war was so soon over, however, that the massacre of a fleeing band of Sacs was the only "service" of this so-called "Stambaugh expedition."

The next year, Black Hawk, now a prisoner, was in Green Bay, coming down the river with the soldiers on his tour to the East.<sup>2</sup> It is significant that the Americans were able at this time to lead red men into battle against red men; and though personal enmity to the Sacs may have somewhat influenced the Menomonees, it is evident that like objects and aims to the French and English had led the American to the same considerate, conciliatory, non-aggressive treatment of the Indian which was accountable for the seldom-interrupted peace of two centuries which marked the contact of red man and white about the mission, trading station, and military post at La Baye.

Gen. George M. Brooks was in command during the 30's. Bishop Jackson Kemper, in his journal, relates that in the summer of 1834 he dined at the fort with the General. Under date of July 24, he has the following entry: "Dined at Mr. Whitney's at Navarino;" besides others there were "nearly a dozen officers from the garrison in full uniform—pitcher full of lemonade and port, madeira and champagne, wines and roast pig, veal, ham, venison and veal pie—sallid—cranberry (abound here) tarts and floating islands—cheese, raisins, almonds, English walnuts and filberts. The two doctors of the fort drank no wine—have established a Soc. there which now included 80 odd on principle of total abstinence. Lieut. Clary belongs to it likewise."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>E. H. Ellis, of Green Bay, and Sam. Ryan, of Appleton, are authority for the statement that the company of white volunteers were raised and commanded by Robert Irwin, Jr. It has usually been stated that they were under Alexander J. Irwin, as in Mrs. Kinzie's *Waubun* and Neville and Martin's *Historic Green Bay*. Alexander J. Irwin seems to have been a first lieutenant and acting quartermaster in the Indian company under Stambaugh. See "Boyd Papers," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii, p. 279.

<sup>2</sup>*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 226.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, xiv, p. 415.

Lieut. Robert E. Clary was first lieutenant in the Fifth infantry from 1833 to 1838. Randolph B. Marcy, who became inspector general of the United States army, was a second lieutenant in the same regiment, and here during the same time. His daughter Ellen became the wife of Gen. George B. McClellan. Most of the under officers at the fort, from 1820 to 1841 were West Pointers, although I believe that no West Pointer except Capt. Moses E. Merrill, who succeeded General Brooks, was ever in command.<sup>1</sup> Social relations between the garrison and the townspeople were most cordial, and brilliant social functions took place in the fort, at the hotels and at the residences of the better class of civilians.

The Fifth infantry went to Florida in 1841, and was subsequently in the Mexican War, our fort being ungarrisoned until 1849. At the battle of Molino del Rey, Capt. Moses E. Merrill, Martin Scott, and Kirby Smith, were killed, and Lieut. (later Colonel) William Chapman was wounded. Martin Scott is probably the most picturesque character of the American occupation. He was a man who thoroughly enjoyed life—a great hunter, a horseman, and a famous shot. Those who knew him here and at Mackinac, still delight to tell stories of his skill; of his throwing two potatoes in the air, and piercing them both with a single shot; of the coon that offered to come down from the tree when it saw Scott below; and of the duel where the generous Martin so skilfully shot away the diseased portion of his adversary's liver as to restore him to better health than he had before known. He never took aim, simply looked at an object, and fired, the butt of the gun at his hip. Rows of dog kennels lined the path to his front door, and out to the southwest

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<sup>1</sup> The following list has been prepared by Henley W. Chapman, of Green Bay, from Cullom's *Biographical Register of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy*, and is believed to contain the name of every West Point graduate who was ever stationed at Fort Howard. Many who were cadets at that institution, but did not graduate, were at Fort Howard, and do not appear in this list. John C. Robinson, for instance, who was at the fort in 1839 as a second lieutenant, and later



of the fort was Scott's half-mile race track. In the gentler arts of floriculture and horticulture he was also noted; and flowers, shrubs, and trees transformed his own grounds into a veritable little park.

was a major general in the army, was at West Point for three years, but did not graduate.

*Officers Stationed at Fort Howard, Wis., who were Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, from 1820 to 1852.*

Name.	Rank while at Fort Howard.	Years at Fort Howard.
Alexander R. Thompson .....	Br't-Major 6th Inf. ....	1826.
Hilary Brunot .....	1st Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1820-21.
Henry Smith .....	2d Lt. 2d Inf. ....	1822.
Benj. L. E. Bonneville .....	Lt.-Col. 4th Inf. ....	1851-52.
Henry H. Loring .....	1st Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1820-26.
John B. F. Russell .....	Capt. 5th Inf. ....	1832-33.
Benjamin Walker .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1822-23.
Lewis N. Morris .....	1st Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1824-26.
Wm. S. Maitland .....	2d Lt. 4th Art. ....	1820-21.
Otis Wheeler .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1821-22; 1823-24.
Henry Brambridge .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1821-22.
St. Clair Denny .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1828-36.
George Wright .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1822-24; 1826.
David Hunter .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1832-33.
John D. Hopson .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1823-26.
Aaron M. Wright .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1822-23.
Henry Clark .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1828-29.
George H. Crossman .....	2d Lt. 6th Inf. ....	1823-24.
John W. Cotton .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1824-25.
Edmund B. Alexander .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1825-26.
Egbert B. Birdsall .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1825-26.
Ephraim W. Low .....	2d Lt. 1st Inf. ....	1824-25.
Alexander Johnston .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1829-30.
Wm. Bloodgood .....	2d Lt. 2d Inf. ....	1826-28.
Timothy Paige .....	2d Lt. 1st Inf. ....	1825.
Wm. R. Montgomery .....	2d Lt. 3d Inf. ....	1826.
Gustavus Dorr .....	2d Lt. 6th Inf. ....	1826-27.
James Engle .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1831-33.
Amos B. Eaton .....	1st Lt. 2d Inf. ....	1837.
Moses E. Merrill .....	Capt. 5th Inf. ....	1832-41.
E. Kirby Smith .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1827-29; 1832-33; 1836-37.
Alexander S. Hooe .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1828-31.
David Perkins .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1829-31.
Alexander J. Center .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1829-31.
Edgar M. Lacey .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1828-29; 1830-31.
Isaac Lynde .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1832-37.
Robert E. Clary .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1832-38.
James L. Thompson .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1829-32.
Amos Foster .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1831-32.
Caleb C. Sibley .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1832-36.
Camillus C. Daviess .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1830-31.
George W. Patten .....	1st Lt. 2d Inf. ....	1837.
George W. McClure .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1830-31.
Wm. Chapman .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1833-38.
Horatio P. Van Cleve .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1831.
Charles Whittlesey .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1832.
Lorenzo Sitgreaves .....	2d Lt. Top. Eng. ....	1839-40.
Randolph B. Marcy .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1833-37.
James V. Bomford .....	2d Lt. 2d Inf. ....	1837.
Henry W. Wessells .....	2d Lt. 2d Inf. ....	1837.
Daniel Raggles .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1836-37.
James W. Anderson .....	2d Lt. 2d Inf. ....	1837.
Wm. M. D. McKissack .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1835-36.
Marsena R. Patrick .....	2d Lt. 2d Inf. ....	1837.
Joseph H. Whipple .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1837.
Robert A. Wainwright .....	2d Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1835-36.
Samuel Whitehorn .....	1st Lt. 5th Inf. ....	1836-37; 1839-40.
Benjamin D. Forsyth .....	2d Lt. 4th Inf. ....	1849-52.
Elisha G. Marshall .....	2d Lt. 4th Inf. ....	1850-51.
Henry C. Hodges .....	2d Lt. 4th Inf. ....	1851-52.

Old settlers sometimes state that Jefferson Davis was stationed here; but this is not true, although he visited the fort, and on one occasion went deer hunting up Devil River, with Moses Hardwick. The boat was capsized, and Hardwick assisted Davis out; but he used frequently to say that if he could have peered into the future, the waters of the Little Devil River would have ended the career of the future president of the Southern Confederacy.

In the brief occupation of the fort from 1849 to 1851, Col. Francis Lee and Lieut.-Col. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, both of the Fourth regiment of infantry, were in command. From 1852 forward, the fort was without a garrison. During the War of Secession, a volunteer company was stationed there part of the time, assisting in 1863 in the enforcement of the draft, and holding drafted men there until they were forwarded to the front. Curtis R. Merrill, as provost marshal, was in charge of the draft. There was some opposition to it in the eastern portion of the county, and at one time a party of some two hundred Belgians, among whom were a number of women, came in with pitch-forks, brooms, etc., and were going to lynch Timothy O. Howe, whom they had concluded was responsible for the draft. The Senator came down town and addressed them on Pine street, where they disbanded, no serious consequences following.

The smoothing hand of time, hurried here by the enterprise of railway construction, has obliterated almost every vestige of the old fort and the natural monuments in and about it.<sup>1</sup> In the yards to the north of the Chicago & Northwestern railway station, however,—between the tracks and the bank of Fox River, close to the latter, and due west from Elevator A. of the W. W.

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<sup>1</sup>For most of the matter with reference to the present remains of the old fort, its condition, and the situation of buildings in its later days, I am indebted to Thomas M. Camm and Henley W. Chapman, of Green Bay, both of whom were born in the old fort (the former in 1828 and the latter in 1837), and to James H. Elmore, who was about the fort more than any other person during its last days and at the time it was being torn down and scattered.

Cargill Co., which stands in the river on piles,—may be seen the stone foundation of the old government (or commissary's) warehouse. This building stood outside the fort stockade, some sixty feet nearer to the river, and just north from the sallyport. It had three stories above the basement. In 1862 and 1863, it was used as a warehouse by Dousman & Elmore, and was later removed by Hiram Cornell to Valentine, Nebraska, where for a time it was used as the county court house and where it was lately still standing. On the river shore a few feet to the south of this old foundation, and in front of where the sallyport used to be, there can be seen at low water the piles of stones which were in the cribs in the foundation of the fort pier. The solitary elm in the railway yards, a short distance to the north of the oil tanks, stood some forty feet from the rear or west side of the stockade, and just south of the commanding officer's quarters. In that level expanse of gravel, ties, and steel rails, with here and there little patches of smoke-begrimed grass, only these three memorials of the past help the old resident to point out and exactly locate the buildings of the fort; and unless other monuments be raised there will soon be nothing to mark the place of the first military occupation of Wisconsin, the post from which France sought to hold half a continent, and around which, as no other, are grouped the significant military facts in our history.

The most of the old stockade, about twelve feet high, consisting of timbers from ten inches to a foot square, and closely set together, with numerous loop-holes, splayed within for observation and for firing, stood until the last. This stockade and the fort buildings were always kept of a dazzling whiteness. The cemetery was at the southwest of the fort, on a sandy knoll which, however, like the surrounding country, was very low. In digging, water was reached a short distance below the surface, and soldiers used to say that they would hate to die at Fort Howard, as it was bad enough to die without being drowned afterward.

Outside the stockade, and some fifty feet to the south stood the square, stone magazine, with metal doors and roof, nothing of

which remains—if we except the key, now in the possession of James H. Elmore. This arrangement of a magazine outside the fort, has been commented on as unusual and unwise. South of this stood the hospital, which has been removed to the north-east corner of Chestnut avenue and Kellogg street, in the city of Green Bay, and is now occupied as a residence. Its eight solid wood pillars, supporting the roof of the deep porch along the entire front; its long sweep of roof running straight down to the top of the first story, broken in front by the three dormer windows of the second story, and in the rear by dormer windows and chimneys; and the panelled doors with frames of colonial effect—all these convey a fair idea of the fort's architecture. The present stanch appearance of the hospital speaks well for its material and workmanship. It was one of the largest and best of the buildings, and in the old days was the scene of many a festivity. Balls were given here by the officers, and its use was also tendered to the town "bloods" for social functions. Presumably there were no patients in those hilarious days. To the rear of this building, and detached from it, fronting on Chestnut avenue and also used as a dwelling, stands what used to be the rear portion of the hospital.

South of the hospital, and at about the point where now stands the express office of the new Chicago & Northwestern railway station, was the surgeons' quarters, occupied by Maj. Ephraim Shaylor, a veteran of the war of 1812-15, when he was in charge of the fort buildings from 1852 until its grant to the railway company. It might be mentioned that at the time the company took possession, in 1862, the fort was intact, and upon the company devolved the task of tearing down, giving away, and peddling out the several buildings. Between 1841 and 1849 also, the fort had not been garrisoned, and Major Shaylor was in charge most of this time. This officer was a rigid Presbyterian, and a nervous, fidgety man. He went with his wife one day, in the later 40's, to visit William Root, who had earlier been



stationed at the fort, but was now settled on a farm north of Duck Creek. There was no bridge, and the Roots used a large boat and a canoe for crossing. The canoe was on the south side, and deciding not to disturb the family to bring the other boat over, Mrs. Shaylor stepped into the canoe and ordered their driver to paddle her over. She was very large; their man was small, and so was the canoe. As they pushed out, her end of the canoe sank, and she went floating down Duck Creek, the expansive folds of her black silk serving to buoy her. Her cries brought out the Root family, and her distracted husband yelled to them, and to the man in the water to save her. She was at last rescued, and proceeded first of all to scold the Major for not coming in for her, and not even wetting the soles of his shoes to save her life. This surgeon's building now stands at 410 Maple avenue, and is a comfortable residence about half the size of the hospital building, and of the same architectural style.

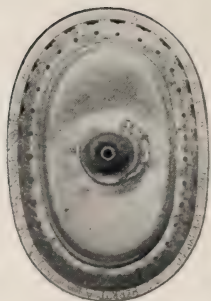
At the southeast corner of Chestnut avenue and Mather street, is the old kitchen of the commanding officer's quarters. This is the only building now in existence which once stood inside the fort stockade. These four are the only remaining buildings of Fort Howard.

While the military history of Green Bay has not been acted on a large stage, it has, like its social and industrial life, been picturesque and romantic, and significant in its effect on present conditions. It has often touched the larger fields of action. The victory at last has been to the hard, practical, busy, nervous people. They have possessed the land, and splendid cities, teeming fields, and rivers of commerce mark their progress. Here Indian, Frenchman, Englishman, and American have struggled, and here each have successively been supreme. In the splendid contest for political and religious freedom, for progress and material development, La Baye had little part; but those here of whatever nation, have ever fought for the fair and fruitful land, the beautiful river, the verdure-set bay, and the old life they loved.





**Elevation.**



**Base.**

INSCRIPTION.—“Ce Soleil a este donne par Mr. Nicolas Perrot a la Mission de S<sup>t</sup>. François Xavier en la Baye des Puants, 1686.”

THE PERROT OSTENSORIUM

# THE EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS IN THE FOX RIVER VALLEY.<sup>1</sup>

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BY RT. REV. DR. SEBASTIAN G. MESSMER.

The history of the early Jesuit missions in the Fox River valley is well apt to deeply interest the lover of romance, of daring exploits, and of famous discovery among strange lands and peoples. Nor will it affect less deeply the heart of the Christian reader, as he follows with a watchful eye the hard labors, untold sufferings, and persevering struggles of the black-gown in his noble purpose of bringing the joys and blessings of Christ to the pagan Indian. Leaving behind the pleasures, religious and social, intellectual and literary, the comforts of family, home, and country, our missionaries had come from "La belle France" across the wide sea, to the as yet forlorn outposts of European civilization in Canada; and thence, in frail birch canoes, with none but savage men as guides and companions, rode up the great waters of the West, to visit the many Indian tribes and nations of whom the early French traders had brought the first news. They did not come as royal commissioners, to conquer nations for the king of France, but as apostles of Christ to gather them into his spiritual kingdom. They had no material arms or weapons, no military force for attack or defence; their only help and strength was the all powerful love of God for His children of the wild forests, an unfailing trust in the Holy Spirit leading them on. Their aim was not to

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<sup>1</sup>Address at the unveiling by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, September 6, 1899, of the monument at De Pere, on the site of Father Claude Allouez's Jesuit Mission.



gather gold and riches, either for themselves or the religious community to which they belonged, but to gain immortal souls for God. Such was the object of the men who came two hundred years ago to the shores of La Baye des Puants and the beautiful Fox River, to preach the gospel of redemption. They were members of the Jesuit order, at that time a young organization, and in the spirit of obedience went wherever the word of their superior sent them.

It is undoubtedly matter of deep regret that but scant information is left us of their work in these parts of the country. All we know of the earliest Jesuit missionaries must be gathered from their reports, only partly published in the magnificent *Relations des Jésuites*; for it may be surmised that a great part of them are still hidden away and forgotten in some unexplored archives. Even the information we have, is not always definite or certain. What gives rise to these historic doubts, is—on the one hand our own imperfect knowledge of the places, land and water; the location and distances of the tribes,—their homes, if so we may call them, and habits, their mutual relations, their wanderings, in fact their whole history. On the other hand, the missionaries labored under similar disadvantage; their statements are often based on unreliable pieces of Indian reports or hearsay, or on surmises and conclusions drawn from insufficient data. Again, the Jesuit *Relations* do not give us a consecutive history of the missions, and it is often impossible to see the connecting link between one event and another, or to know with any kind of certainty what has happened in the intervening time between two facts narrated in the same story. Again, it sometimes happens that the expression and phrase employed, is in itself doubtful and open to different interpretations. To give a simple example: An Indian village is said to be on the “right shore” of the river. Unless the context explain the meaning, we are left to guess whether it is the shore to the right of the narrator as he passes up or down the river, or to the right of the river’s course following its waters. Again, what is the exact

length of the missionary's league?—as, for example, when Allouez tells us that the Menomonees are located on their river eight leagues from his cabin? Thus a great amount of doubtful matter is left for the critical scrutiny of the historian. These few remarks apply fully to the early missionary of the Fox River valley, as will appear in the course of this paper.

The first black-gown to set foot on the soil where the ever young ripples of the old Fox River greet the city of Green Bay, was Father Claude Allouez. Coming from Quebec, he landed on the shores of the bay, the second of December, 1669. The next day, on the feast of St. Francis Xavier, the great Jesuit apostle of Japan, the holy sacrifice of the mass was for the first time offered up in this section of Wisconsin. Here at the very start arises the question, not yet fully settled, on what side of the river or the bay stood the missionary's cabin, which was in a sense the first Christian church or house of worship in or about Green Bay.

This mission became at once the Christian headquarters of the 600 Indians, Sacs, Pottawottomies, Outagamies, and Winnebagoes, living in the neighborhood. With these Indians were only about eight white men, French traders. Gradually the work was extended along the shores of the bay, and farther up the river.

From the narrative of Allouez's missionary work, carefully written by Rev. Chrysostom Verwyst, for many years a Franciscan missionary among our Chippewas, and now on the missions in California, we gather the following: During the winter of 1669, Allouez remained at St. Francis, that is, the Green Bay mission. The coming spring, on April 16th he started up the Fox River, sailed through Lake Winnebago, which he called "Lake St. Francis," and going six miles up the Wolf River, came to a village of the Outagamies, where he started St. Mark's mission. He remained but two days, and returning followed the Upper Fox River till on the thirtieth of April he reached a village of Mascoutins, among whom he established St. James's mission,

some nine miles this side of Portage City. On the eighth of May next we find him preaching to the Menomonees at the mouth of "their river," thus establishing the mission of St. Michael. Two other missions among the Menomonees were started by him in places which probably correspond to the present villages of Pensaukee and Suamico, in Oconto county. A similar work was accomplished the same year among the Pottawottomies on the eastern shore of the bay, near the present "Clay Banks," and among the Sacs four leagues up the Fox River. In the fall of the same year, Allouez again visited the St. James mission among the Mascoutins, in company with Father Dablon, superior of these Western missions, who had come from Quebec. It was probably after the latter's return, that he sent Father Louis André, who came before winter set in to assist Allouez in the care of the missions.

A singular change took place the next year, in 1671. The mission, we are told, was moved five miles up the river. It would be most interesting indeed, to know the reasons of such a change. But no answer is given to the query. The exact site of the new mission house has also been disputed. Father Verwyst, in a letter of October 15, 1891, says, however, that "Charlevoix's map, in fact all ancient maps, locate the mission of St. Francis Xavier on the east side of Fox River, where De Pere now stands. Tradition says it was at the foot of the bluff on the flat near the river. There is no particle of doubt, but that the old mission was at De Pere, on the east side of the river, and not on the opposite shore."

Our curiosity turns still to another point. After the transfer of the mission headquarters to the rapids at De Pere, what became of the first mission near the mouth of the river? It appears that for fully fifty years no further mention is made of it, until Charlevoix informs us that when he visited Green Bay in 1721, "the missionary resided quite near the commandant of the fort situated on the west shore of the Fox river, half a league from its mouth." Certain it is, that from 1671 the missionaries



resided for many years at De Pere, which was still called "St. Francis Xavier Mission at the Bay des Puants," as clearly appears from the inscription on Perrot's ostensorium.

Another interesting event took place in June, 1673, when Father Jacques Marquette and Monsieur Louis Joliet passed through here on their way to the Mississippi. Broken in health, Marquette returned in September of the same year, and remained at De Pere till the fall of 1674, during which time he undoubtedly gave what help he could in ministering to the spiritual needs of the two thousand Christian Indians connected with the Green Bay mission.

Was Allouez still there at that time, or was André now alone? For in 1676 we find Allouez engaged in the Illinois mission of Kaskaskia, founded by Father Marquette. How long did André stay? Again we do not know. But in 1676 we find Father Charles Albanel, now superior of the Western missions, in charge of St. Francis Xavier at De Pere, where he built a beautiful chapel or church, really the first church properly so called. This fact goes to show that notwithstanding the great difficulties and the continual opposition or rather persecution from pagan Indians, and the burning down of the mission cabin, the missionary work nevertheless went steadily on. It was to this church, which he had helped to build, that the celebrated Nicolas Perrot donated in 1686 the famous silver ostensorium, the most precious relic of these early missions, dug up at De Pere in the year 1802, and now preserved by our State Historical Society.

In 1680, Father Albanel was succeeded by Father John Enjalran, who also resided at De Pere. During his administration, stormy and troubled clouds rose over the mission, as war broke out among the different Indian tribes. Again the church and house were destroyed by fire, during the missionary's absence. How long Enjalran remained, is not known. The last we hear of him is in 1700, when he stayed at Mackinac. But nothing more is said of St. Francis mission until we find again in 1721, on the first consecrated spot, a Catholic chapel with Rev. Jean



Baptist Chardon residing near the fort at Gren Bay. What has become of the De Pere mission? Was it moved back to Green Bay? Or was it given up altogether? Did the fathers give up their residence at the Bay, when the church at De Pere had been destroyed, and go back to Mackinac, from there to come only for an occasional visit? What became of the other missions on the Wolf and the Upper Fox, and along the two shores of the Bay? Were these also abandoned? In view of the wars continually going on at that period between the Indians and the French, and among the Indians themselves, this is not impossible, and would explain the silence about those missions.

But what became of Father Chardon's mission? How long did Green Bay see the missionary among its tents and cabins? Here again is a long blank on the page of our missionary story. Father Verwyst says, that "the same year (1721) Father Chardon was sent to the Illinois. He was the last Jesuit father that resided at Green Bay, of whom we have any authentic account." For the latter part of the eighteenth century we have Augustin Grignon's statement: "I am perfectly satisfied that from the first settling in Green Bay in 1745 till Father Gabriel Richard of Detroit visited it in 1820, no missionaries could have been there."

For fully a hundred years the early Catholic missions of the Fox River valley were left alone until the glorious work of the Jesuit pioneers from Canada was again taken up in our present century, by the apostolic zeal of priestly men coming from "the States." Here opens a new chapter in the history of the Catholic Missions of the Fox River valley, showing on its front page the noble names of Fathers Richard, Badin, Mazzuchelli, and Bishop Fenwick of Cincinnati.

# THE COMING OF THE NEW YORK INDIANS TO WISCONSIN.<sup>1</sup>

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BY JOHN NELSON DAVIDSON, A. M.

Before the waters of the Great Lakes had found their present pathway to the sea, they had an outlet through the region that lies to the south and the southwest of those Archaean mountains that we call the Adirondacks. In time, for some reason that we will leave the geologist to explain, the overflow of the great waters of the interior forsook its ancient channel. There were changes of level, and a dividing of the waters. Of these, some flowed in new directions, and some kept their old course, to be known in time as the Mohawk. But there was no convulsion of nature, there was no tearing apart of the earth. The banks of the ancient though now divided river, with its tributary valleys and their enclosing hills, were left unmarred.

In accordance with the law of conquest, this great gateway through the Appalachian range to the interior of North America was held, when the French first came to the St. Lawrence and the Dutch to the Hudson, by the strongest of all the peoples of the eastern portion of our continent. It is no part of our narrative to tell the story of the Ongwehonwe, "the men surpassing all others," the "Five Nations" of the British, the "Iroquois" of the French. They did surpass their neighbors of the same race, both in war and in counsel, and had they been wise enough to form a true nation instead of a mere confederacy, several pages of American history might now bear a very different record.

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<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin State Historical Convention at Green Bay, September 7, 1899.

Moreover, much of our story is of those who should be called New England rather than New York Indians. These were the Brothertowns and the Stockbridges, or Mu-he-ka-ne-ok. The English names of these tribes suggest long and close intercourse with the whites. So far as I know, the Brothertowns are the only Indians whose tribal name was adopted as a direct result of Christian teaching. Such teaching some of their ancestors must have had almost from the first coming of Pilgrims to Plymouth. Thus we find that their future governor, Edward Winslow, wrote in December, 1621: "We have found the Indians very faithful in their covenant of peace with us, very loving, and ready to pleasure us." And there are abundant other records to show that both Pilgrims and Puritans were diligent in giving Christian instruction to the savages.

It was in 1646 that the Apostle Eliot began his abundant labors for the Indians. In 1670 he was able to tell of eight "praying towns" among them and of other places where there were churches or where the Indians met "to worship God and sanctify the Sabbath." Says John Fiske: "In 1674 there were four thousand Indians who professed to be Christians." It is evident that Eliot did not toil alone. Nearly fifty teachers and catechists were employed in this great work. No pains were spared to teach the Indians to read and to write, and in a comparatively short time the proportion of them who could do both, was larger than the corresponding number among the inhabitants of Russia at the present day. The necessary cost was met, in great part, by the "Society for Propagating the Gospel among Indians in North America,"<sup>1</sup> which was incorporated by the famous Long Parliament in 1649, perhaps at the suggestion of Winslow, and almost certainly as a result of the labors of Eliot. This society paid for the printing of the first Bible published in America,—the translation made by Eliot into the language of the Massachusetts Indians.

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<sup>1</sup>Not to be confounded with the existing "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

Aside from the Pequot and King Philip wars, the men of New England fought but little with the Indians, save as many of these were allies of the French in the second Hundred Years War—that war in which the prize was the possession of the fairest and greatest part of the North American continent.

“They live much the better, and peaceably, for the English,” says Lechford, “and themselves know it, or at least their Sachems and Saggamores know so much, for before they did nothing but spoile and destroy one another.” Even the Pequot War and that commonly called by the name of King Philip were, in part, wars of Indian against Indian. After these conflicts were over, fragments of many tribes were left, and of some of these was constituted a century later, the “nation” of Brothertowns. In this intervening time there had been worthy and less worthy successors to the Apostle Eliot. Good, pedantic, ridiculous, misunderstood and maligned Cotton Mather had been indefatigable in labors for the Indians, as for every body.

When Mather died (1728) there was a Mohegan home on the west bank of the Thames, in Connecticut, and in this home a boy of five years or thereabout to whom had been given what was probably the name of his mother’s family—Sampson. The father seems to have been a leader in founding a village of his people. In this village a missionary school was established when Sampson Occom,—for it is he of whom I am writing,—was ten years old. Soon, however, the school was given up as a failure. But a minister of the neighborhood visited these people once in two weeks during the summer. This was the time of the Great Awakening in New England, and young Occom, after persistent study, became a successful teacher of his race. He even aroused great enthusiasm among the higher classes of whites, and once preached before King George III.

In his comprehensive work, Occom visited the Oneidas, going first in 1761. He made ready the way for Samuel Kirkland, the results of whose work yet abide among that people. For their sake, Kirkland went down almost to death. Thus he won



the hearts of many and became the true founder of what was in later years called the First Christian party of the Oneidas. Among the converts was the truly illustrious chief Skenandoah. It was Kirkland's sowing that was reaped in later years by the unworthy Eleazar Williams. During the Revolutionary War, Kirkland's service to the cause of the colonists was great. Sir William Johnson, his majesty's general agent for Indian affairs in the North, died in 1773, but his son and successor, Sir John Johnson, sought to enlist the Six Nations on the British side. Johnson's great influence, Kirkland successfully withstood, so far as the Oneidas were concerned. These he at first endeavored to keep in a state of neutrality. At that time it was the wish of the colonists and of Congress to keep the Indians altogether out of the conflict. Later, when the Oneidas were drawn into the contest, about 250 of them, under the leadership of Skenandoah, served as part of the American force. It was with wise reluctance that Washington accepted the services of Indians, but Skenandoah and his band seem to have brought no discredit either upon their religion or upon the colonial army.

Associated with the Oneidas in service to the American cause, were kinsmen whom in 1713 or in the years immediately following, they had received from the Carolinas.<sup>1</sup> These were the Tuscaroras. By their course in the Revolutionary War these two tribes must have been separated, in some degree, from most of the other Iroquois, and thus, perhaps, they were the more ready to welcome the New England and Long Island Indians,—Narragansetts, Pequots, Montauks, Mohegans, the Neshanticks (of Farmington), and perhaps others,<sup>2</sup>—who, under

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<sup>1</sup> Then it was that the "Five Nations" became the "Six Nations."

<sup>2</sup> "Occom seems to have exercised a missionary's care over seven particular places: Mohegan, Montauk, Long Island; Niantic, Groton, Farmington, Stonington (Connecticut); and Charlestown, Rhode Island." So read Rev. William De Loss Love, of Hartford, Connecticut, 1894, February 13th, before the Oneida county (New York) Historical society. In accord with this statement is an expression used in the "Book of Brothertown Records"—"the remnant of the seven tribes." See Pomroy Jones's *Annals of Oneida County*, p. 269.

the teaching of Occom and his brothers-in-law, David and Jacob Fowler, had been induced to give up what was left of their old tribal organizations, form a new tribe and establish a new home. This policy of removal and union was adopted before the war, for the Oneidas' deed of their gift of ten miles square of land was made in 1774, and some of the families interested moved westward about that time. But it was not until 1784 that there was any considerable emigration of Occom's people, and the New York "Brothertown" was not organized until November 7, 1785. Occom was present, and thereafter spent his summers with his people or with the Stockbridges, among whom he died July 14, 1792. Whites as well as Indians were the objects of his pastoral care, and "even to this day his name is venerated among the descendants of those whom he taught."<sup>1</sup>

Occom and Kirkland planned to establish a missionary school in the region of their labors. Thus in 1793 the Hamilton Oneida Academy was founded. From this planting grew Hamilton College whence, among others, there came to Wisconsin, while she was yet unnamed, Morgan Lewis Martin, Jedidiah Dwight Stephens, of the Statesburgh mission, and Lewis Homeri Loss, one of the founders of the seminary which finds continued life in the preparatory school connected with Beloit College.

The other Indian emigrants from New England to New York, the Muh-he-ka-ne-ok, or Stockbridges, have a story that invites retelling, but we must be content with the barest synopsis. They were the constant friends of the colonists, and a wall of defence to western Massachusetts from the Indians of Canada. Their first minister was John Sergeant, who in character, ability, and devotion ranks with Eliot. He was early translated, dying in 1749, but his work continued. In the Indian training school which he founded, some Mohawks, Oneidas, and other

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<sup>1</sup>*Ibid.* Jones, according to his own statement, was one of the children in a family that "venerated the name" of Occom.

Iroquois received more or less of education. All this was before the coming of Kirkland to the Oneidas, and his work among that people must have been aided by the fact that a number of their young men had been attendants in the school that may be called Sergeant's dying gift to the cause of Indian enlightenment. Not without brotherly persuasion did those young men and boys come to the Massachusetts mission at Stockbridge, and there the parents of some of them found for a time a home—as later, during the Revolutionary War, did the family of Kirkland. What wonder that the generous and grateful Oneidas bade the Stockbridges also come and dwell beside them? It is probable that, as in the case of the Brothertowns, the invitation was given before the war. But the years of actual removal began with 1783 and ended with 1787.

According to the example set by many of the Pilgrim and Puritan fathers, and so often followed by spiritual descendants of these makers of New England, a church of the emigrants was organized (1785) before the majority of them had left their old home. Then it was that its migrating Indian members were fraternally dismissed from the church that had its beginning in the baptism of a Mohegan convert,—the church that was to become in their boyhood the spiritual home of Cyrus Field, "the man who laid the cable," and his illustrious brothers.

It was in accord with a custom of emigrants, that the new home should be called by the name of the old. Thus Stockbridge in New York came to be,—New Stockbridge, as it was called for many years. Oocom's people also were coming to their new home. So it came to pass that the Oneidas, the Stockbridges, and the Brothertowns were gathered together in nature's great gateway leading toward the West.

Before many years had passed, those who had come from New England were ready for another migration. Many impulses tended to such movement. Emigration was in the air. White men were moving westward. To Mohawks and Cayugas who had remained loyal to the king, there had been given new



homes in Canada. The Indians in New York were surrounded by a constantly-increasing population of whites. The Brothertowns were distracted by internal strife, and were rapidly losing their lands through their own foolishness and the trickery of their scheming neighbors. The constructive genius and gracious spirit of Occom did not accomplish, except in part, his desire for the union of diverse tribes. Indians are more readily disunited than united. The sober-minded among all the Christian Indians found it difficult, in the midst of temptations offered by white men, to hold in check the less stable portion of their people. Moreover the Stockbridge tribe shared in a century-old invitation given by the Miamis to come and dwell beside them in their Western home. This invitation had already been accepted by the Delawares whom, after an Indian fashion, the Stockbridges called their grandfathers. In time, the Delawares also extended an invitation to their Stockbridge and Brothertown grandchildren to remove to the West and occupy the land that had been promised them. This was done in a formal manner "at a general council held at White river [Indiana], July 3, 1809, by the Wawponohkies (to-wit): Delawares, Mohiconock, Monssy, Wescoopsey, and Nanticoke Nations, at which time Working Pomseon, a principal chief of the Delaware Nation, delivered a speech to the deputies of the four towns which stand on the banks of the Grand river and River De Trench, also to the Mohekons, and the remnant of the seven tribes of Indians who reside at Brothertown, in the state of New York."<sup>1</sup>

The title of the Stockbridges to their land on White River had been attested in a carefully guarded manner, December 21, 1808, by President Jefferson. One of their Revolutionary warriors, Hendrick Aupaumut, who served in the campaign against Burgoyne, is named in this document and called "captain." Whether or not business connected with this land-claim

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<sup>1</sup>Extract from "The Book of Brothertown Records," as found in *Annals of Oneida County*, pp. 269, 270.



had anything to do with his coming to the West, I cannot say; but in 1810, and for some years later, Aupaumut was in the White River country. Thus we may regard him as a forerunner of the proposed emigration of the Stockbridges and Brothertowns, who for a time after their removal to New York, had been so closely united under Oocom's pastorate as to form one church that held public service alternately at Hendrick Aupaumut's among the Stockbridges, and at David Fowler's among the Brothertowns.

While in Indiana, Aupaumut was one of the most effective opponents of Tecumseh and his brother Elskwatawa, the "prophet," in the war in which General (afterward President) Harrison won his military reputation. In the War of 1812-15, which to that part of the West was merely a continuation of the one already existing, Aupaumut, who dropped his Indian name for Hendrick, took the American side and became, if he had not been already, an officer in our army.

We may regard it as exceedingly probable that, as was the case at the time of the Revolution, so in the early years of the century that is now about to end, war delayed a westward migration of these New England Indians. Their first leader in this proposed movement was practically deposed from his tribal office on account of drunkenness. He was succeeded by his son, Solomon Uhhaunnowwaunmut Hendrick, who was a strong advocate of the policy of emigration. Two families went in 1817. But this Hendrick of unpronounceable Mohegan name did not go with them, nor did he lead the larger company that went in 1818. Its departure was made the occasion of a religious solemnity, for among its members were some of the best of the Indian children, in a spiritual sense, of John Sergeant, of David Brainerd, and of Jonathan Edwards.

The leader of this new emigration was John Metoxen, a man who had been educated among the Moravians at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He was at this time about forty-eight years old. "When young, Mr. Metoxen was a man of great bodily

strength," and engaged or was compelled to engage in "many hard-fought personal conflicts." From all we know of the man's personal character we may believe that this fighting was of necessity and not choice. In those days an Indian on the frontier who was independent enough and strong enough to defend himself and his people, had need to be an exponent of muscular Christianity.

On leaving New York, Metoxen and some of his people did, as had been done in 1785, when the Stockbridges were leaving Massachusetts,—they organized a church according to the simple polity of the Pilgrims. The leader of the company, "than whom a man of more exalted worth cannot be found upon earth,"<sup>1</sup> was chosen deacon of the church, and faithfully did he discharge the duties of his office. He and his people took an overland course, halting on the Sabbath days. Then they sang the psalms that David Brainerd<sup>2</sup> had translated into Mohegan for their fathers, and Deacon Metoxen read Scripture lessons and Scott's comments thereon.

They spent the winter in the vicinity of Piqua. Before Metoxen and his company reached their destination—the White River region in Indiana—the Miamis and the Delawares had sold their land, almost under compulsion. Thus the newly arrived Stockbridges were left mere tenants at will of the United States government. Moreover the influence of the politicians and the people of Indiana, then a full-fledged state, was exerted constantly to hasten the time when all Indians must leave for homes or stopping-places yet farther to the west—or the north, or the south, the Hoosiers did not care which.

To the northward and far distant, as journeys must needs be made in those days, was a region whither the Stockbridge tribe—so Metoxen and others of the old men used to affirm—had been invited many years before to remove. But their tribal grandchildren, the Outagamies, who were said to have given the

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<sup>1</sup> Calvin Colton, *Tour of the American Lakes*,

<sup>2</sup> Brown, *History of Missions*, ii, p. 94.

invitation, had themselves lost the land which, according to the tradition, they were once more than willing to share with their Massachusetts kindred. The valley of the Fox was no longer the home of the Outagamies.

That the promise which the Stockbridges must have known could not be fulfilled had any considerable effect in turning their minds to the Green Bay region as a possible home, seems improbable, and Metoxen and his men were not in a position to aid effectively in prosecuting any claim, even if it had been a valid one. Yet, as we shall see, there were at work influences by which, after four years of waiting, a home was secured for them in the land wherein a dwelling-place had been offered to their fathers. Of these influences let us begin with the most potent.

“Previous to 1820, and in that year especially, the government of the United States took active and efficient measures to facilitate the purchase of a tract of land, in the Northwestern Territory, for the accommodation and future settlement of the New York Indians. This was done for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect beneficially a compromise with the Stockbridge and Munsee<sup>1</sup> tribes for lands on the White River, purchased by the Delawares and partly owned by the former; and to accommodate them and their red brethren of New York with a permanent home remote from the vicinity of any white settlement and the temptation to the use of ardent spirits, that ‘bane of Indian improvement.’ It was also a desirable object with the government to place these friendly Indians, who had made considerable advances in civilization and improvement, on a distant outpost, where they might serve to check or harmonize the disaffected or hostile savages of that region. Their attachment to the American cause and the assistance they af-

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<sup>1</sup>A branch of one of the Delawares. The Munsees seem to have been scattered in consequence of having taken sides against the colonists in the American Revolution. From homes in New York, Canada and perhaps Indiana and elsewhere, some came in later years to Wisconsin, where the few there were of them have united with the Stockbridges.



forded in the late war was also avowed as an additional reason for the extension to them of the fostering care of the government.”<sup>1</sup>

During these years Mr. Calhoun was secretary of war, and there is reason to believe that he favored the project of removing the New York Indians to the Wisconsin region, with the view of making it an Indian Territory of the North, and thus reducing the number of possible free states.

But the United States government could not compel removal; it could only promote it. Nor had the State government of New York any pretext for treating the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction as, to her everlasting disgrace, Georgia a few years later treated the Cherokees. A juster public sentiment in New York permitted no official aggression upon even the feeblest of the tribes. Yet the people and the government of New York were never sorry when any of the Indians were disposed to remove voluntarily, and were ready, practically, to bid them not to stand upon the order of their going.

And some there were who, as we have seen, wanted only a place to which to go. Deprived,—unjustly, as they doubtless thought,—of the one they expected to secure, the Stockbridge Indians found, in seeking another, a worthy and influential ally in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and effective support in the churches forming its constituency. As certain missionary adjustments then stood, the proposed westward migration so eagerly desired by many or most of the Stockbridges, would put their church and its people under the care of the Board. Moreover there had been, in 1802, a short-lived Connecticut mission on Mackinac Island, and the establishment of its successor under Rev. William Montague Ferry may have been one of the coming events that cast their shadows before.

Of all members of the Board, and of all the friends of the

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<sup>1</sup>Report of Commissioners Erastus Root and James McCall, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 208.



Stockbridges, no one seems to have been more active in their service than Dr. Jedidiah Morse, an eminent Congregational clergyman, the best American geographer of his time, and the father of the inventor of the telegraph. It would seem that as early as June, 1818, Dr. Morse was in correspondence with the second John Sergeant, pastor of the Stockbridge church, in regard to the projected removal westward of that people. "This gentleman [Dr. Morse] counseled the Indians and their friends to take immediate measures to have a visit paid, by some discreet agents, to the Western tribes to select a proper point for location, and open negotiations for a cession of lands. Dr. Morse himself was thought to be the very person to undertake such a mission. Application being made to the secretary of war, Dr. Morse was commissioned to make a general tour among the Northwestern Indians, with a view of forming a better understanding between those tribes and the government. Whatever other purposes may have occupied the attention of this commissioner, it is certain that of securing a western retreat for the Stockbridges and other New York tribes was a leading one; though the writer has no evidence of collusion in the matter, at this date, with the Ogden Land Company. Green Bay was a point specially visited by Dr. Morse, where he spent nearly three weeks and preached the first Protestant sermon ever delivered at that place."<sup>1</sup> Almost certainly this was the first Protestant sermon ever preached in Wisconsin, and probably the first of any kind delivered in the English language.<sup>2</sup> Inasmuch as Dr. Morse arrived at Green Bay on Friday, July 7, 1820, we may assume that this historic sermon was preached in Fort Howard on the following Sunday, July 9.

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<sup>1</sup>"Some Account of the Advent of the New York Indians into Wisconsin," by Gen. Albert G. Ellis, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii.

<sup>2</sup>I do not forget that Rev. Samuel Andrews Peters, of "blue law" and Tory fame, was also at Green Bay and at Prairie du Chien, in the summer of 1818. He officiated at a marriage at Prairie du Chien, and baptized children at Green Bay. But there is no evidence that he conducted public worship at either place, and the presumption is that he did not do so.

When Dr. Morse, having ended his long tour, visited his Indian friends in New York, he advised them to migrate to the Green Bay region and, on the supposition that they would do so, said to them things like these: "You will never again be disturbed. The white man will never go there. He will never desire those lands. They are too far off."<sup>1</sup> His advice accorded well with the inclinations of the Stockbridges; and perhaps even better with the eager desire of the Ogden Land Company, whose interest in the matter is best explained by a brief digression.

"By Charter the Massachusetts Province extends West to the South Sea and must therefore Butt upon the Gulf of California near the North Part of it." Thus wrote Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of West Springfield, in his *Historical Memoirs of Rev. John Sergeant*, published in 1753. When, however, the claim of Massachusetts to jurisdiction in what is now central and western New York was found to be practically untenable, there was effected between the two states a compromise by which Massachusetts yielded all her rights save those of proprietorship—subject to the rights of the Indians—in a tract of about six millions of acres. This claim of Massachusetts the State sold in April, 1788, to a company represented by Nathaniel Gorham, of Charlestown, and Oliver Phelps, of Granville, Hampden county. The consideration was one million dollars, payable in a scrip that had become depreciated. It is evident that here was a chance for land speculation on a large scale. The Holland Land Company bought the pre-emption right that Phelps, Gorham and their associates had secured, and in 1810 sold it to the Ogden Company.

In addition to the plan according to which Dr. Morse and the Stockbridges were working, there came to be another project as far exceeding theirs as an inflated balloon is larger than the solid materials of which it is composed. This project, or

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<sup>1</sup> That is, if we can trust the Indians' memories and statements as reported by Mr. Colton in his *Tour of the American Lakes*.

dream, contemplated nothing less than the removal of all the Iroquois from New York and Canada, and would have established in what is now Wisconsin an Indian empire. This scheme—or, at least, the first part of it—had the favor of the Ogden Land Company.

Now that we have seen so many and such diverse agencies at work to secure, if possible, the removal of Indians from New York, and have learned of some preparation for their coming to Wisconsin, it is pertinent to inquire how many of them wished to make the proposed change. On the part of the Stockbridges who had remained in New York, and on the part of the Brothertowns—those, in short, who may be called the New England Indians—there seems to have been no hesitation.

But it was quite otherwise with the Iroquois. Of these, so few except Oneidas made the removal, that this part of our narrative may confine itself to that one tribe, and to the man who made himself for some years, if not their leader at least the most prominent figure among them. This Eleazar Williams,—for it is he of whom I write,—was of a half-breed family, or, more precisely, one of mixed blood—a family of the St. Regis branch of the Mohawks. But when the Five Nations as a confederacy became determined enemies of the French, the Mohawk Catholics separated themselves from the remainder of their people, and founded a settlement, once called St. Regis, at Sault St. Louis on the St. Lawrence. Thither was brought Eunice, daughter of Rev. John Williams, the “redeemed captive,” of Deerfield, Massachusetts. But Eunice was never given up; she was married to an Indian, and in manner of life became one of her husband’s tribe, and in religion a Roman Catholic. Her grandson, Thomas, who kept the surname of his white ancestors, fought on the British side during the Revolution. But between him and Sir John Johnson there sprang up a hearty dislike. Other causes may have tended to bring Thomas Williams into sympathy with the Americans. Scarcely was the war over before we find him in New England, appar-



ently for the purpose of visiting his white kindred.<sup>1</sup> At Stockbridge his interpreter was Rev. Samuel Kirkland. This was in 1783.

About five years afterward, as nearly as Mr. Wight, our best authority, can determine, there was born to Thomas Williams and his wife—a woman of mixed blood though an Indian in appearance—a son, to whom the parents, probably in honor of some New England ancestor or kinsman, gave the name Eleazar.

It is evident from the story of his ancestry that our Eleazar Williams had the magic key of blood relationship wherewith to unlock the doors of many of the best homes in New England. "He was in Massachusetts, among enthusiastic religionists, as the embodiment of the Deerfield tragedy, and all the treasured traditions of a century of prayer meetings, mournful and stern recollections of invasion, fire and blood, hostility to Romanism, veneration for the memory of John Williams, and piqued affection for poor Eunice, whose perversion was looked upon as a misfortune rather than a crime, all centered in him so that he found himself a hero from the alphabet, a predestined crusader and missionary of Protestantism, and became tinctured with all the feelings in the social atmosphere around him."

Thus writes Dr. Hanson and adds: "The Williams family were in the habit of carrying him [Eleazar] round the country to exhibit to different branches of the wide extended stock, as one by whom an honor was conferred upon them."

Not alone among his kindred did Eleazar Williams excite interest and find helpers. Through its general court the commonwealth of Massachusetts made a grant of \$350 to aid in his education. The bill for that purpose passed the senate on the 13th of June, 1804, and the house on the 15th. Eleazar was then in Boston, having attended the missionary anniversaries the preceding month. The grant made by the common-

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<sup>1</sup>See Wight's "Eleazer Williams," *Parkman Club Publications*, No. 7. This monograph is a model of its kind,—thorough, accurate, painstaking, and just.



wealth for Eleazar's education was supplemented by gifts of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, the Hampshire Missionary Society, and perhaps others.

If we can believe what are virtually his own statements, it was not in New England only that Williams received flattering marks of attention, but also in Canada. Indeed, Eleazar received much more attention than was good for him.

In the revival of 1802, in Longmeadow, Eleazar was one of those who were deeply affected. We may suppose that about this time he became a member of the church. We may presume, also, that his parents did not object to his yielding to the religious influences in which they had placed him. For both his father and his mother visited Longmeadow in January, 1804, and we hear of no objection on their part to the religious training he was receiving.

"In 1806 he began to study with Dr. Welch of Mansfield, Connecticut, where descendants of the Rev. John Williams resided."<sup>1</sup> In May, 1807, he was at Hartford. "In December, 1809, he became a pupil of the Rev. Enoch Hale of West Hampton, Mass., with whom he continued nominally, until August, 1812."<sup>2</sup> Thence he went into army service. "I am sent for," he writes under date of July 27, 1812, "to prevent the Indians from taking up the hatchet against the Americans. I tremble; my situation is very critical. Indeed, I hope God will direct me what to do."<sup>3</sup> His going into the army was "a disappointment and grief to his beneficent patrons in New England."<sup>4</sup> Indeed, his former relations to some of them seem never to have been resumed. Their feelings in regard to his engaging in military service may well have been occasioned, in part, by their probable fear of its effect upon his character. Then, too, many of them, being Federalists, regarded the war

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<sup>1</sup> Wight's "Eleazer Williams."

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *The lost Prince*, p. 221.

<sup>4</sup> Wight, p. 158.

as needless and wicked and they did not hesitate to say what they thought.

The student is one of the attractive characters of fact as well as of fiction. How much more, when the student is a soldier! Apparently Williams had lost none of his power to please—unless to please those who knew him well. He was known both in New England and at St. Regis. He sought fresh fields and pastures new, perhaps because he really preferred the herbage therein and possibly because there seemed to be in those new fields more to which he could have access. Henceforth, until he comes to the Green Bay region, his home is in New York, not in New England nor among the Caughnawagas. Moreover, he makes a change of ecclesiastical relationship and June 21, 1815, was confirmed in New York as a member of the Episcopal church. “He connected himself with our church from conviction, and appears warmly attached to her doctrines, her apostolic ministry and her worship,” says the journal of the diocese of New York for 1818.

Williams's change of church did not involve abandonment of his intention to become a missionary. But the door at St. Regis, that he once thought of entering, must by this time have been effectually closed. If he had sought possible parishioners there, some of them might have asked unpleasant questions about their share of the tribe's annuity.<sup>1</sup> In another direction lay a field at once more hopeful and less carefully guarded. That was where Kirkland had done his life work; and there among the Oneidas, Williams began (March, 1816) his ministry. At no time of his life did his abilities show to better advantage. First, he won to himself and his mission those who had already become Christians. Next, he applied himself, in a fashion truly Indian, to the conversion of the pagans, who formed much the larger part of the tribe. For these the Quakers had done much philanthropic work, and thus Williams's

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<sup>1</sup> Which, as tribal agent, he drew from 1812 to 1820 and never accounted for.

task was made lighter. Under his public challenge to accept or confute Christianity, the so-called pagans, as a body, accepted the new faith and chose for themselves in their political relations the name Second Christian party.<sup>1</sup>

It was in the year wherein Williams won his victory over the pagans (1817) that the first of the Stockbridge emigrants went to the West. Williams adopted or originated independently the project of removal. He must have known what Occom had done thirty years before. The Indian who had preached before a king, had gathered fragments of tribes into a new home that lay toward the West, and of these fragments had constructed a new "nation." Could not a man whom Williams probably regarded as greater than Occom lead entire tribes into a more distant West and there unite them into a confederacy? What Williams proposed to establish in this region was, according to Mr. Ellis,<sup>2</sup> who had every opportunity of knowing, a "grand confederacy of cantons, but all under one federal head; the government to be a mixture of civil, military and ecclesiastic; the latter to be preeminent." Elsewhere Mr. Ellis calls Williams's scheme of government "a plan of empire with one supreme head." But in order to have an Indian empire, you must have Indians, and these became very shy indeed of Williams. The Stockbridges, who were leaders in the westward movement, do not seem to have paid even the slightest attention to Williams's dreams of sovereignty. He did persuade the First Christian party of the Oneidas to give what appears to have been a reluctant consent to the policy of emigration. The Second Christian party became almost furious against the project. The Senecas gave a hearing to Williams, but Red Jacket and others successfully withstood him. Among the Onondagas and the Tuscaroras his failure, though perhaps not so marked, seems to have been complete. Yet in each of these tribes he found one or more individuals

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, viii, p. 326.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 368.



who consented to make trial, at least, of his project. The Caughnawagas, or St. Regis tribe, he took it upon himself to misrepresent.

In the winter of 1819-20, Williams was the most prominent figure in one of the parties of "New York Indians" that sought and obtained from the war department permission to visit during the following summer, the barbarous tribes living in the vicinity of Green Bay. The other party, the Stockbridges, was that in which Dr. Morse was especially interested. His westward course was followed by delegations from both parties as far as Detroit. There they turned back on learning of Bowyer's treaty with the Menomonees. This, Dr. Morse characterized as "an attempt of wicked speculators to defraud them of valuable lands." Aided by the Stockbridges and perhaps by others, Dr. Morse made such representations to President Monroe that he took upon himself the responsibility of rejecting the treaty, without even submitting it to the senate.

Thus, with renewed hope, New York Indians went to Green Bay in 1821. The Munsees had a representative. Solomon U. Hendricks was leader of the Stockbridges. Had not Williams held the like position in the other delegation, it is probable, Mr. Ellis thinks, that the New York Indians could have secured all the land they wanted. But "some of the more shrewd among the French and half-breeds very soon penetrated the ambitious design of Williams, which was no less than a total subjugation of the whole country, and the establishment of an Indian government of which he was to be sole dictator."<sup>1</sup> Under these circumstances, all the New York delegates could secure was a strip of land five miles or less wide, crossing the Fox River at right angles, having there the Little Chute (Little

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<sup>1</sup>*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii, p. 425. This was published, be it remembered, while Williams was still living. Mr. Ellis accompanied the Iroquois party as far as Mackinaw, where his journey was interrupted by illness. But when both delegations came back from Green Bay he was able to return with them to New York.



Kaukauna) as its center, and extending northwest and southeast as far as the Menomonees and Winnebagoes held the land.<sup>1</sup> With the new-comers in such a position, both tribes of old occupants, and the whites as well, could keep close watch upon them. This treaty was made August 8, 1821.

As Hendrick had no scheme of empire, and his people really wished to leave New York, he advised the acceptance of the shabby offer, and though nobody was satisfied his advice was followed. We cannot doubt that between what the commission was able actually to do and what Williams had said it was going to do, there was a very great contrast. It could not be expected that the report he and his delegates must needs make would please their people. Naturally, the party opposed to removal was, at least for a time, greatly strengthened. The Oneidas took the lead in repudiating the purchase, and in "announcing in the most earnest manner possible their determination never to remove."<sup>2</sup>

They sent an address to Bishop Hobart<sup>3</sup> denouncing Williams as one who was scheming to deprive them of their homes and make them wanderers and vagabonds. They begged his bishop to remove him at once from his office as religious teacher among them. If there was any opposition to this request, even among the First Christian party, it does not seem to have made itself manifest. But, to use the words of Dr. Hanson, "the bishop paid no attention to them and did not even deign to reply." This action or want of action on his part, and Williams's unfitness for the office of Christian pastor, prepared the way, no doubt, for a third missionary movement among the Oneidas—that of the Methodists, for the beginning of which, however, I find no earlier date (though I believe there was one) than 1829.

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<sup>1</sup> These tribes were then possessors of nearly all the region that is now Wisconsin. We must except the Ojibway strip on Lake Superior and possibly also a small tract adjacent to Illinois and claimed by the Sacs and Foxes.

<sup>2</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii, 426.

<sup>3</sup> Dated November 21, 1821.

Despite all opposition,—which was confined, it would seem, entirely to the Iroquois,—the promoters of emigration rallied to the support of their project, and in 1822 again sent delegations to Green Bay. The unwillingness of the Indians there to make any such cession as was desired by their New York “grandfathers” and others,<sup>1</sup> was due chiefly to the French and half-breeds. These seem to have changed their minds in the course of the year and, accordingly, the Menomonees were induced to give to “the Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis and Munsee nations \* \* \* all the right, title, interest and claim” which they themselves had previously possessed to an immense tract whose southern and eastern limits—both on Lake Michigan—were the mouth of the Milwaukee River and the Bay de Noque. The northern boundary was the height of land between Lakes Michigan and Superior; the western was, in part, the cession of the year before and, in part, the Milwaukee River. The consideration was a “thousand dollars in goods to be paid in hand, and one thousand dollars more in goods to be paid the next year, and a similar amount the year following. The treaty was concluded 1822, September 23d.” The Menomonees reserved “the free permission and privilege of occupying and residing upon the lands herein ceded.” In other words, they and the new comers were to be joint occupants and possessors in common of said lands, with this important provision in favor of the more civilized tribes: “That they, the Menomonee nation, shall not in any manner infringe upon any settlements or improvements whatever which may be in any manner made by the said Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis or Munsee nations.”<sup>2</sup> It will be seen that the New York Indians had much the better of the bargain.

But in giving his approval (March 13, 1823) to this treaty President Monroe limited the rights of “the Stockbridge,

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<sup>1</sup> In Indian tribal relationship, the Stockbridges are “grandfathers” to the Menomonees. The Winnebagoes, as is well known, are of the Dakotah stock.

<sup>2</sup> See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii, 428, note.

Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee tribes, or nations, of Indians" to "that portion of the country therein described which lies between Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, Fox River, that part of the former purchase made by said tribes \* \* \* which lies south of Fox River"—these unitedly forming what might be called the inland boundary—and a line drawn on the shore of Lake Michigan back to the head of Sturgeon Bay.

The homeless band of Stockbridges, in Indiana, must have been glad enough to hear of the successful issue of the negotiations carried on at Green Bay by their tribal brethren and kinsmen. No doubt they made haste to leave the White River country, if indeed they had not left it before the good news reached them.

Thus it came to pass that some time in the late summer, or in the autumn, of 1822 the little company of Christian Indians, of which Metoxen was leader, was making its way along the western shore of Lake Michigan. Even if they had canoes—and this supposition accords with probability and well-founded tradition—these pilgrims and strangers must needs have gone slowly. For they had cattle, whose pastures were but parts of their pathway. Moreover, it is not unlikely that the men had to get out of forest and lake the greater part of the food required by the common need. Their journey must have been one of many days. They had great difficulty in making their cattle swim the Chicago River. But at last a bold leader of the herd plunged in and the others followed.

Not until, "late in the fall,"<sup>1</sup> when they reached the Grand Kakalin, the site of Kaukauna, did Metoxen and his party make an end of their migration. Theirs was the first settlement in the Wisconsin region, of any of the New York Indians,—indeed, of any body of people who had been trained in distinctively American ideas. We may say of Metoxen and of some of his followers, that in character and purpose they were kinsmen of Manasseh Cutler and the men of the second Mayflower. The

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii, p. 429.



first of the five states of the Ordinance of 1787, and the last, had each its pilgrimage, as each has its Plymouth. Moreover, our Plymouth—that is, Kaukauna—has its Burial Hill where in rest the bones of Hendrick Aupaumut, pupil in the school founded by the first John Sergeant, patriot by the grace of God, American soldier in two wars, and,—alas that we should have to say it,—drunkard at last by the temptation of man.

Against this besetting sin of his people, Metoxen contended, as we know from a letter that he wrote from “Cades, Green Bay, December 2nd, 1823,” the second year after his coming to the Fox River valley. In that year, the first of the Stockbridge emigrants from New York joined their fellow-tribesmen in the West. Some of them had been yielding to the temptation of drunkenness. Metoxen, as the leader in the little church, was writing to his pastor, the second John Sergeant. “Our brethren,” he says, “appear to be quite different from what they were when I first saw them. I trust that some of them are choosing God for their portion, remembering that he is the only true source of happiness for the immortal soul, and grieving because they had forsaken the only King of the Universe. \* \* \* It is true indeed that the soul was made for God—it came from God and can never be happy but in returning to Him again. Thus we may have reason to believe that the Spirit of the Lord is moving upon them, saying, ‘Arise ye and depart, for this is not your rest. If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things that are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God.’” This letter of Metoxen’s<sup>1</sup> throws light not only upon the moral dangers of his people, but suggests what customs he and those like him were trying to establish. The church of which he was deacon was the first one not Roman Catholic in all the region that is now Wisconsin. He to whom this letter was addressed died September 7, 1824. His life and the abiding of his people in New York ended almost together. Like

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<sup>1</sup>A part of which is to be found in Miss Jones’s history of Stockbridge, whence I take the extract to be found above.



John Robinson of Leyden, he never saw the land to which his flock were removing.

In the year of Sergeant's death, some of the Munsees went to the West. Probably the largest Stockbridge emigration of any one year was that of 1825. For in that year the legislature of New York honored itself, not indeed by buying land of the Stockbridges, but by paying them full value for it.<sup>1</sup> The last emigrants, the poor of the tribe, were taken to the West in 1829, under the leadership of John W. Quinney. As has been intimated, the cost of the removal of the entire tribe was met by the sale of its land.

When the first of the Brothertowns came, and where they settled, is not quite certain. Mr. Ellis gives 1823 as the year, and Little Kākalin as the place. In making this last statement, he is probably in error. Certainly some time previous to 1830 they formed a settlement, traces of which may still be seen, close beside that of the Stockbridges.<sup>2</sup>

We turn again to the Oneidas and their old man of the sea, Eleazar Williams. He regarded the treaty of 1822 as a grand triumph, and with his delegates remained the following winter in the country wherein he was soon to be the most important personage. The Oneida delegates made their headquarters at the Little Kakalin (Little Rapids) where, in the following summer or autumn, a small party of their people, under the leadership of Neddy Atsiquet, formed a settlement. This increased, until in 1825 it numbered 150. These removed in that year and united with the largest company of their people

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iv, p. 328.

<sup>2</sup> Recalling the winter of 1834-5, Mrs. Mary Etta (Rowley) McMillan of Oshkosh wrote me under date of November 25, 1899: "Rev. Cutting Marsh held service, as far as I know. He held service at the mission buildings that winter and all the time, I think. We were unable to attend as it was nearly two miles from us, and the roads were always bad. He used to come and have prayer and singing at our house. There was a large settlement of Brothertowns farther up where it is called the Brothertown settlement."

that had yet come on from New York, in establishing the tribal home within the present Oneida reservation.

But aside from the First Christian party of the Oneidas, and another exception yet to be noted, the Iroquois remained immovable. By 1827 it was manifest that comparatively few Indians had come hither, and that fewer still had any purpose of coming. The party among the Menomonees that were averse to the treaty of 1822 had become dominant. Moreover, Williams had been found here, as he had been found everywhere, to be totally untrustworthy. Accordingly, in 1827, a treaty, known as that of Little Butte des Morts, was made with the Menomonees by Gov. Lewis Cass and Thomas L. McKinney. In this, even the just claims of the New York Indians were almost ignored. In contending against the ratification of this treaty, Williams appeared before President Adams as the representative of the St. Regis tribe.<sup>1</sup> The potent influence of the New York senators secured the rights of those whom they regarded as, in a sense, the wards of their State; and in 1830 the United States government made another attempt to adjust the points of difference between the emigrants from New York and the Indians of unnamed Wisconsin. Erastus Root, James McCall, and J. T. Mason were appointed by President Jackson as commissioners on the part of the United States. They found it impossible to reconcile the conflicting interests. The New York Indians still wanted more land than they needed, and the Menomonees, supported by the Winnebagoes and the Green Bay whites, utterly refused to be bound by the treaty of 1822. For the attitude of the New York Indians, McCall seems to hold Williams in part responsible: "He has the advantage of a liberal education and [is] said to be a cunning man, and claims, in right of his wife, a large tract of land. \* \* \* I expect he will make us difficulty in satisfying the New York Indians, in making them believe their claim is more extensive than it is."

Of some, at least, of the public proceedings on this occasion,

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<sup>1</sup> *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, ii, p. 398.

Mr. Colton was a witness. His words of praise are for the New York Indians, who in "moral worth and good manners towered above everything around them, not excepting the white population. Among them I could be sure of exemption from anything vulgar, profane or indecent." He reports, from the memory of notes made at the time, speeches by Metoxen. One of these is, in part, a lamentation over the fact that "the white man is here; he has brought the strong water to sell to our people." On the last day of the council, says Mr. Colton, "John Metoxen addressed himself to his brethren of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, in a strain most sublime and touching. By his language and manner he brought us into the presence of God, so that we felt ourselves to be there."

Probably his appeals and the labor of the commission were not altogether in vain. But from the point of view of immediate result, the commission accomplished nothing, and its members were not even agreed as to what ought to be done.

One thing, however, must by this time have been manifest to everybody, unless possibly to Williams: there could be no Indian empire in the region between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Certainly the last possibility of carrying out such a scheme was utterly destroyed by the treaty of February 8, 1831, commonly known as the Stambaugh treaty. This, though framed with little regard to the rights of the New York Indians, was so amended that to the Oneidas was secured their present reservation; to the Stockbridge-Munsee tribe, "two townships of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake;" and to the Brothertowns, "one township of land adjoining the foregoing." Thus all were provided for, all had land enough, and all were reasonably well satisfied, save Williams and the Ogden Land Company.

Too late to give Williams any help in his foolish project,—a fact that probably was pleasing to them rather than otherwise, if they gave any thought at all to that aspect of the matter,—those of the Second Christian party of the Oneidas who had



come under the influence of the Methodists adopted the emigration policy, and came to the Green Bay region. Politically they were known as the Orchard party. About one hundred of them came west in the summer of 1830, and settled near the Stock-bridges, forming a village or hamlet that was at first called Smithfield. Thence in 1833 they removed to the Oneida reservation.

It may be that now there is no one living who can tell, as it should be told, the story of the actual removal.<sup>1</sup> For those who came from New York, the journey was one of comparative comfort. Even the first man, Dr. Morse, who came hither to promote the transfer of the tribes, was able to come in a steamer, the "Walk-in-the-Water." It was otherwise with those who came from Indiana.

But at best there is a tendency in emigration to revert to barbarism. So far as I know, all these Indian emigrants resisted well this tendency. This is the more to their credit, as part of the Oneida tribe had so lately come into civilization. As late as 1805, two of their women were condemned to death as witches, and were tomahawked in their own wigwam, by a duly appointed executioner.<sup>2</sup>

All these emigrants established religious institutions and probably, as soon as possible, those of education. In these great services to the land of their adoption, they needed and received help. Dr. Morse would have established here for these people, a college, for which he thought the funds held in trust by Harvard and by Dartmouth, might justly be claimed. As there are

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<sup>1</sup> Mrs. McMillan of Oshkosh (see page 176), whose home in 1834 was at Statesburgh, has favored me with this reminiscence (November 25, 1899): "The Indians that I told you of were Oneidas. They were from New York state, some from St. Lawrence county and some from Oswego county. A great many came on the steamer Monroe, and a great many came on a steamer by the name of Nancy Dousman. They were all Oneidas, and went to Duck creek, as that township was theirs. Their chief and ruler's name was Daniel Bread, as far as I know."

<sup>2</sup> *Annals of Oneida County*, p. 864.



funds held in Great Britain for the same purpose, he suggested asking for these also, and thus giving the proposed institution an international character.

Though this project of Dr. Morse's was never, so far as I know, seriously entertained by any one except himself, yet a mission school of somewhat comprehensive design was founded at Green Bay under the auspices of the Episcopalians. But the plan of it did not accord with its rapidly changing environment, and some mistakes were made in its management. It was begun in 1829, as a boarding-school, and had a life of about five years.

As this, for a time, was highly useful, and during all its existence called for hard work and the carrying of heavy responsibilities, it is almost needless to say that Williams had nothing to do with it. Perhaps we may as well here bid this extraordinary man farewell. We return for a moment to the time of his triumph, 1822. The following winter he spent in the Indian agency buildings near the present city of Green Bay. There he gave reluctant shelter for a time to a school established by Mr. Ellis, his assistant in mission service,—if it be proper to call a man an assistant, who does about all the work. The room occupied by the school he soon needed for his wife, a girl of fourteen whom he chose from among its pupils. In 1825, Williams took his wife to New York, where her confirmation in Trinity Church excited much interest in certain fashionable circles. In the following year, Williams himself was ordained as deacon by Bishop Hobart, whose confidence in his friend was certainly hard to shake. As their pastor he did little for his people in Wisconsin, save to draw the stipend allowed him by the Missionary Board. In 1832 the Oneida church made a desperate effort to get rid of him, and was finally successful. As Dr. Hanson puts it: "On the 8th September, 1833, Mr. Williams resigned his charge" and "in October, 1834, he left Green Bay but, being taken sick on his journey, did not reach St. Regis until December." With the period of his life in which

he put forth preposterous pretensions to be the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, our narrative has no particular concern. He died at Hogansburg, New York, August 28, 1858.

To the people who followed Williams to what is now Wisconsin, belongs almost certainly the credit of building the first Protestant house of worship in all this region. This was erected probably soon after the forming of the settlement on Duck Creek. As this was in 1825, the church may have been built in that year, though I think it more probable that the work was done in 1826, or later. There is a doubtful tradition, however, that it was erected in 1823; if so, it must have stood at the Little Kakalin. In 1834, the late Bishop Kemper visited Green Bay and, of course, the Oneida reservation. He describes the church there as "a log building near the parsonage. It has in a recess a chancel with a vestry room behind, an unfinished gallery in front, benches with backs." His account of a communion service, is delightful in its exhibition of brotherly feeling. The service was read in Mohawk, "and hymns in that language were sung from books prepared by the Methodists. \* \* \* The Lord's Supper was then administered" to Methodists and others as well as to those of the future missionary Bishop's own denomination. Dr. Kemper has been beautifully described as a "man who had a passion for goodness."

Another of like spirit, was Rev. Richard Fish Cadle, who for three years had charge of the Episcopal mission boarding-school. In connection with this he had some very trying experiences, and probably made some errors of judgment, not of heart. One who knew him personally<sup>1</sup> has told me of the man's worth and goodness. Mr. Stevens has left on record an account of Mr. Cadle's visit to the Stockbridge mission and church, and his administering thereto the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, January 29, 1832.

Here we turn back in point of time to note that land for the use of this Stockbridge mission at Statesburgh, was given by a

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<sup>1</sup>The late Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Porter, of Beloit.

deed that bears date of April 6, 1825. Rev. Jesse Miner, successor of the second John Sergeant at New Stockbridge, New York, followed hither his flock, arriving in July, 1827. Under date of September 6, of that year, he issued an address "to the Stockbridge Indians residing in Statesburg." We wish that he had told us who gave the settlement this significant name. He has "collected the Christians together in regular church order," has "revived the Sabbath school," and "established among your young people and others a weekly meeting to read the Scriptures and receive instruction." He gives this significant advice to parents: "I wish your children and young people to reside among yourselves and not be sent down to the Bay; for though they may gain some present advantages there, it will generally be found for them a school of vice and corruption, and I had rather they would be poor than wicked; but temperance and industry will procure for them all the necessities of life at home." Thus began—if we except Williams's work, and the winter's stay (1824-1825) of Rev. Norman Nash—the first Protestant pastorate in what is now Wisconsin.

After his return to New York, Mr. Miner made ready to remove his family, and engaged the late John Y. Smith, so well known in Wisconsin history, to come West "to erect or work upon the mission buildings." Of the two Mr. Smith was the first to come, the next spring, to Green Bay. The home that he built for Mr. Miner, may have been the second framed house in Wisconsin. It was a story-and-a-half structure, and stood on or near the site now occupied by the railway round-house at South Kaukauna. On the hill, and distant three-fourths of a mile or thereabout, stood or was soon built a church that was used also as a school—or a school that was used also as a church. This was of logs, and may have been built at Mr. Miner's suggestion the summer before, or even earlier. The people would certainly have need of it, for in the winter of his absence "they kept up religious worship on the Sabbath, the monthly concert for



prayer, Sabbath school, weekly conference, female prayer-meeting, and meeting of young people for reading the Scriptures."

There was no day school that winter, but one was established the following autumn. It seems to have been supported by tribal funds, and so may be called a free public school, one of the very first in Wisconsin. Its teacher was a young medical student, or physician, Augustus T. Ambler, who came under the auspices of the American Board. He arrived at Statesburgh on the day of the popular election that made Andrew Jackson president of the United States (November 4, 1828). On the twenty-third of the following March, he wrote to one of the secretaries of the Board, announcing the death of Mr. Miner, which had occurred the day before. Not far from the bethel wherein he had taught his people, they made his grave. In their own language, the Indians called him "the very true man." His labors had been blessed with a revival, probably the first in unnamed Wisconsin. For him a successor was found in Rev. Cutting Marsh.

Mr. Ambler wrote: "The Indians have agreed with Mr. Miner to pay me \$24 per month for teaching the winter school. Electa Quinney will probably take charge of the school this summer, and be paid from the public funds of the Indians." Thus Miss Quinney was probably the first woman teacher in Wisconsin, of what may fairly be called a free public school. The condition of Mr. Ambler's health impelled him to go to one of the more southern missions, where he did not long survive. His place at Statesburgh was taken by the late Jedidiah Dwight Stevens.

Romance and religion link together the stories of Statesburgh and Smithfield. Among the Methodist Oneidas was a young Mohawk, whose home had been in Canada before he removed to New York. Another removal brought him to what is now Wisconsin, and here he became the teacher of the school established



by the people to whom he had joined himself. He found a wife among the Stockbridges, our friend, Miss Quinney.<sup>1</sup>

Religiously, there were many ties to bind these people together. Before the Methodist Oneidas had a pastor, Mr. Marsh occasionally ministered to them, and rendered more or less of pastoral service.

In 1832 (July 21) a man of fervent piety, the Rev. John Clark, a member of the New York conference, arrived among these people. With true Methodist energy he had a church-and-school building so speedily erected, that it was dedicated on the fifteenth of the following September. "This unpretentious structure, built of logs, twenty-four by thirty feet, was the first Methodist house of worship west of Lake Michigan and north of a line extending west from a point fifty miles south of Chicago to the Pacific ocean."<sup>2</sup> Again it is pleasant to read that on this occasion the Stockbridge Christians united in dedicatory and communion services with their Oneida brethren. At this time there was formed a "class" in the technical Methodist sense, of about forty Indians. This seems to have been the third formed in Wisconsin, and much the largest. It is more than likely that some of the Brothertowns were members of it. Others, it is probable, were Baptists, who may have been the first of their religious persuasion to come to Wisconsin, except Jonathan Carver himself. But I find no evidence of the organization of a Brothertown Baptist church in what is now Wisconsin.

Perhaps the only tithing-men who ever held office in all this region, were those chosen by the church of the Stockbridge Indians. Possibly the one seen by Mr. Colton was inclined to magnify his office; he certainly did not neglect its duties. With these people came to Wisconsin the institution of Thanksgiving, and the observance of Saturday evening as part of the Sabbath.

It was from their Statesburgh home that their pastor, Rev.

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<sup>1</sup> This worthy couple—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Adams—were afterward missionaries to the Senecas in Indian Territory.

<sup>2</sup> Bennett's *History of Methodism in Wisconsin*, pp. 13, 14.

Cutting Marsh, M. D., "wrote<sup>1</sup> to Lieutenant (Jefferson) Davis, Fort Winnebago. Contents of the letter: First, the bill of the Bibles, &c. Second, urged the importance of his inquiring whether he could not do something for the moral renovation of the soldiers at the Fort. Love and gratitude to the Saviour should induce it immediately. Although alone, he should not feel that a sufficient excuse for declining to make an effort. \* \* \* God has, without doubt, something for you to do in thus bringing you, as you hope, to the knowledge and to the acknowledgment of the truth as it is in Jesus."

In one great hope entertained by the wiser Indians and their friends, they were sadly disappointed. We may quote from the speech of John Metoxen before the council of 1830: "You see, brothers, the white man is here; he has brought the strong water to sell to our people. \* \* \* The Indian is good for nothing when he can get strong water." When his people had decided upon the emigration policy, John Sergeant their pastor had written: "Means will now be used to exclude spirituous liquor and white heathen from Green Bay." Remembering the fate of his people, there is heartache under our smile as we read the old man's fond dream. Spirituous liquor, we believe, has not been wholly excluded from Green Bay, though it is to be presumed, of course, that there are no white heathen there.

This peculiar emigration was the first that New York, which in some sense is the mother state of Wisconsin, sent to us. It brought hither, as we have seen, some of the best of our white pioneers. Its history cannot be told without telling that of the beginning of some of our most useful churches. It links the story of Wisconsin to the story of New England. It almost makes the Sergeants, Jonathan Edwards, Sampson Occom, and Samuel Kirkland our fellow-citizens. Surely the historian, the patriot, and the philanthropist may well rejoice over the coming to Wisconsin of the New York Indians. Some time, it may be, the story will be told in romance or in song.

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<sup>1</sup>Under date of July 25, 1831. See the writer's *In Unnamed Wisconsin*, p. 127.

# THE STORY OF THE FOX-WISCONSIN RIVERS IMPROVEMENT.<sup>1</sup>

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BY JOHN BELL SANBORN, PH. D.

Before an audience in the city of Green Bay it will probably be considered superfluous to more than refer to the characteristics of the water route between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, formed by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. To the Indian and the explorer, it seemed the one especially marked by nature for passage from Lake Michigan to the Father of Waters. The portages around the rapids and across the plain at Fort Winnebago were of small moment to the navigators of light canoes, and the natural state of the rivers sufficed for the needs of early travel and transportation.<sup>2</sup>

But advancing civilization demanded larger-vessels for the carrying of the heavier freights from the interior of Wisconsin and the states west of the Mississippi. And the route which at once suggested itself, when a connection between the Mississippi and the Lakes was desired, was the Fox-Wisconsin. To make the route available for this new commerce, it was necessary that extensive improvements be carried on, and I wish to give this morning a brief account of the efforts made by this State and the United States to render the rivers navigable for the purposes of

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<sup>1</sup>Address delivered before the Wisconsin State Historical Convention at Green Bay, September 7, 1899.

<sup>2</sup>Ascending Fox River from Lake Michigan to Lake Winnebago, there is a rise of about 170 feet; from Lake Winnebago to Portage, a further rise of about 65 feet, the navigation below Lake Winnebago being interrupted by rapids. After a portage of about a mile, to the Wisconsin River, the descent to the Mississippi is about 200 feet.



modern transportation ; efforts extending over three-quarters of a century and crowned with very small success. The story of this improvement has, I think, an interest both general and special. General, because it is an important example in American industrial history, showing attempts to carry on an enterprise first by a state, then by a corporation, and then by the general government. Special, because the prosperity of the country adjacent to the Fox and Wisconsin rivers has been in a large measure affected by this project.

The Wisconsin of territorial days had no capital to invest in the improvement of its rivers and so looked to Congress for aid in this enterprise. In 1829 a meeting was held in this city for the purpose of arousing interest in the matter and a memorial was sent to Congress asking that a canal be constructed at the portage between the rivers.<sup>1</sup> Congress was very slow to respond to this request and to requests for the improvement of the whole length of the Fox-Wisconsin route, but the territory continued to invoke public aid rather than move in the matter itself. We do, indeed, catch a glimpse of private enterprise in an act of 1834 by which the territorial council of Michigan incorporated the Portage Canal Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. But this company seems to have begun and ended its existence with this act.

In 1839 the first evidence of national interest in the improvement plan appeared in the form of a survey made under the direction of the war department by Captain Cram.<sup>2</sup> This was followed by the more substantial aid of a grant of lands, made in 1846. This grant was for the specific purpose of improving the rivers and constructing a canal between them, and consisted of one-half of the land for three miles on each side of the canal, the Fox River and the lakes through which it passed.<sup>3</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 414.

<sup>2</sup> I have been unable to find the original report of Captain Cram, and so have used the abstracts from it in the report of the committee on internal improvements, *Assemb. Journ.*, Wis., 1848, p. 65-69.

<sup>3</sup> *Statutes at Large*, ix, p. 83.



grant was made in alternate sections, according to the principle universally adopted by our government in its grants in aid of canals and railways, with the price of the land remaining to the government doubled so that there would be no loss to the treasury.<sup>1</sup>

When the State government was organized a bill was introduced in the legislature accepting the grant. The assembly committee on Internal Improvements, to which the bill was referred, made a report which is a curious example of financial reasoning. They wished to show that the value of the lands was enough to enable the State to carry out the improvement without the appropriation of money. They did it in this manner: The estimate of the cost by Captain Cram was \$448,470. This was too high for the committee's purposes so they reduced it by 30 per cent on account of the more settled condition of the country, and because it was well known that it was too high. This made the estimate \$313,920. But Captain Cram had based his estimate on an assumed length of the Fox River of 166 miles. The committee, however, after reducing his estimate of the cost, increased his estimate of the length of the river to 200 miles, which would make the grant 384,000 acres, worth \$480,000 at the regular price of \$1.25 an acre.<sup>2</sup> From the above convincing reasoning they found that the grant was much more than ample for the proposed work. This optimism concerning the ability of the State to do this work is the more peculiar when we remember the recent failures of the other western states to construct internal improvements, and that the State constitution just adopted prohibited the incurring of any debt on such behalf.

The State law accepting the grant provided for a board of five members, elected by the legislature for one year, and called the Board of Public Works. They were directed to build the canal

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<sup>1</sup> See Sanborn, "Congressional Grants of Land in Aid of Railways," *Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin (Economics, Political Science and History series)*, ii, No. 3, pp. 348, 349.

<sup>2</sup> *Assemb. Journ., Wis., 1848*, pp. 65-69.

first and then to proceed with the improvement of both rivers at once, except that the work on the rapids below Lake Winnebago might begin at any time.<sup>1</sup>

For a couple of years the prospects for the speedy completion of the contemplated work seemed bright. A steam dredge was constructed and put to work on the Upper Fox. Contracts were let for the canal and locks at Portage, and for the improvement at Rapide Croche. At De Pere it was found that Joshua F. Cox was so anxious that the work should be done on the east side of the river that he was willing to undertake it for one dollar; while Curtis Reed was to pay five thousand dollars for the privilege of building the northern channel at Winnebago Rapids. Sales of land had in 1849 amounted to \$59,500 and in 1850 to \$53,161.<sup>2</sup>

But the next year told a different story. The land sales seemed to have reached their limit and as this was the only source of revenue from which the board could meet its expenses the work at Grand Chute and Cedar Rapids had to stop for lack of funds. With liabilities of \$75,000 and only \$8,000 in the treasury affairs may well be termed in bad shape. This much we learn from the report of the Board.<sup>3</sup>

Rumors of mismanagement of the trust reposed in the Board of Public Works were probably rife throughout the State, and the legislature requested a statement from Caleb Croswell, a member of the Board, of his reasons for withholding his signature from the report. His reply showed that he had not agreed with the way affairs had been conducted, and, finding himself outvoted, had not wished to approve the acts of the majority.<sup>4</sup> The legislature agreed with Croswell's view of the case and elected a new board in which he seems to have had practical control. The next year an investigating committee found that the affairs

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<sup>1</sup>*Laws of Wis.*, 1848, pp. 58-68.

<sup>2</sup>*Assemb. Journ., Wis.*, 1850, pp. 551, 559.

<sup>3</sup>*Id.*, 1851, pp. 1005-1015.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 1035-1046.

of the Board had been poorly managed but attributed this to the lack of experience of its members and political pressure brought on them to have work done in certain districts.<sup>1</sup>

But the problem which presented itself was not how the work had been done in the past but how should it be done in the future. There was land in large quantities but no money could be obtained from it. At this juncture Morgan L. Martin came forward with a proposition by which the improvement could soon be finished. His offer was as follows: He would do the remainder of the work at the same rate as the contract price for that at Cedar Rapids, to be paid for out of the sales of the lands, or if these proved insufficient, the deficit was to remain as a debt against the improvement, bearing interest at twelve per cent, to be paid whenever the State wished.<sup>2</sup> This plan was approved by the legislature and a contract entered into with Martin.<sup>3</sup>

When Governor Farwell came into office the next year he stopped the issue of scrip to Martin, some \$26,000 of which had been paid, giving as his opinion that the contract was both contrary to the granting act, because it anticipated the sales of the lands, and contrary to the State constitution, because it created a debt for an internal improvement.<sup>4</sup> As he refused to issue further scrip to Martin the legislature passed an act directing the secretary of state to do so.<sup>5</sup> This Governor Farwell refused to sign<sup>6</sup> but the legislature, with the support of a favorable opinion from the attorney general, Experience Estabrook,<sup>7</sup> passed the act over the veto.

Governor Farwell was not over-fond of the whole improvement scheme, and in a special message to the legislature in 1853

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<sup>1</sup> *Report of Joint Select Committee* (Madison, 1852), pp. 4-6.

<sup>2</sup> *Senate Journ., Wis.*, 1851, pp. 77-83.

<sup>3</sup> *Laws of Wis.*, 1851, p. 191.

<sup>4</sup> *Senate Journ., Wis.*, 1852, pp. 15-16.

<sup>5</sup> *Gen. Laws of Wis.*, 1852, ch. 340.

<sup>6</sup> *Senate Journ., Wis.*, 1852, pp. 591-99.

<sup>7</sup> *Assemb. Journ., Wis.*, 1852, App. pp. 47-50.

he advised that it be turned over to private parties.<sup>1</sup> The showing of the results up to that time was certainly such as to call for some action, with the estimated cost of the completion of the improvement \$500,000 and the estimated value of the unsold lands only \$230,000.<sup>2</sup> In accordance with the Governor's advice the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company was incorporated and all of the rights of the State in the improvement and all unsold lands were conferred on it. The State, however, retained the right to purchase the improvement at any time after twenty years at its actual cost over the value of the lands.<sup>3</sup>

The State had not received the entire amount of land contemplated in the original act as many of the alternate sections covered by the grant had been previously disposed of by the government. So in 1854 the passage of an act was secured authorizing the selection from any public lands in the State then subject to entry at \$1.25 an acre, of enough to make good this deficiency. The selection was to be made on the same principle as under the grant to Indiana for the Wabash and Erie canal.<sup>4</sup> Now the grant for this canal had been for five miles on each side and the claim was at once set up that the intention of Congress had been to increase the Fox-Wisconsin grant to an equal amount. It is difficult to see such an intention in the act but the next year Congress declared by a resolution that the act of 1854 had given Wisconsin land "equal mile for mile of its improvement" to that granted Indiana.<sup>5</sup>

To whom did this increase in the grant belong? It was, of course, claimed by the Fox and Wisconsin company under the act of incorporation. But the State also set up a claim to it on the ground that only the lands then granted to the State had

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<sup>1</sup> *Assemb. Journ., Wis.*, 1853, pp. 188-201.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Gen. Laws of Wis.*, 1853, pp. 92-98.

<sup>4</sup> *Statutes at Large*, x, p. 345.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 724.



been conferred on the company.<sup>1</sup> In a controversy of this sort the State had the upper hand and in 1856 the company was required to reconstruct a portion of the improvement, and the improvement itself, as well as the lands then unsold, was placed in the hands of trustees who were to pay the indebtedness which the State had already incurred, and after that the bonds of the company.<sup>2</sup>

Under these conditions, and with its capital stock increased to \$250,000, the company went on with the work. But the available capital in the young State was insufficient to carry on the enterprise. Assistance from New York was requested, and prominent capitalists, including Horatio Seymour, Erastus Corning, and Hiram Barney, gave their support to the work. This aid, however, proved too much for our native financiers. The affairs of the company were soon in such a condition that the trustees were forced to sell the improvement and the remaining lands, which passed into the hands of the New York capitalists.<sup>3</sup> The sum received from the sale was sufficient to pay the expense which had been incurred in the execution of the trust, the indebtedness which was then outstanding against the State, and to leave an amount equal to the estimated cost of the remainder of the improvement.<sup>4</sup> The State thus retired from the field without financial loss, even if it had but little to show for twenty years of effort.

Those who had purchased at the sale organized as the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company. The sincerity of their intentions to carry on the improvement may well be doubted. At any rate the work did not long remain in the hands of the company. The interposition of Congress was secured and an appraisal ordered of the improvement, water power and lands of

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<sup>1</sup> *Report of Select Committee* (Madison, 1856), pp. 37-44. See also communication of Theodore Conkey, *Assemb. Journ., Wis.*, 1856, pp. 179-30.

<sup>2</sup> *Gen. Laws of Wis.*, 1856, pp. 123-31.

<sup>3</sup> See statement of Mr. Martin, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 413.

<sup>4</sup> *Blue Book, Wis.*, 1870, p. 385.

the company. The board appointed for this purpose found that there had been expended on the work in the twenty-five years since the land grant had been made, over two million dollars. The value of the property of the company was fixed at \$1,048,070, and the law directed that there be deducted from that the amount raised from the sale of lands, or \$723,000, leaving \$325,000 to be paid the company. But it was further provided that the secretary of war might elect to purchase the whole property, or either the water power, the improvement or the personal property. The secretary decided that only the improvement should be bought and for this \$145,000, the sum fixed by the appraisers, was appropriated by Congress.<sup>1</sup>

The Fox-Wisconsin improvement thus passed into the hands of the federal government, and since that time has been treated as any other piece of river improvement. Very considerable sums have been appropriated for the work, the greater part of which seems to have gone for damages to the property holders along the river. Work on the Fox River, particularly the part below Lake Winnebago, still continues, and additional appropriations have recently been made by Congress. But the particular interest in the story of the improvement has ceased.

Six hundred and eighty thousand acres of land, nearly two million dollars of private capital and as much more in public money expended on the two rivers, and with what result? Much has indeed been accomplished, particularly on the Lower Fox, where great water powers have been developed. But the result is hardly commensurate with the expenditure. That three separate agencies have tried their hand at the work, suggests that perhaps the forces of nature are here much more powerful than the originators of the scheme ever dreamed, and that we should be slow in blaming those who have had the work in charge.

Such is the story of the Fox-Wisconsin improvement. The route of the fur-trader was also to be that of modern commerce;

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<sup>1</sup>*House Exec. Docs.*, 2nd sess., 42nd cong., No. 185.

the waters which had carried the canoe were to bear the steamboat. But the task of effecting this change proved far greater than the early settlers had anticipated; and before further resources could be summoned to the work, the conditions had changed. The railroad superseded the canal, and transportation by water fell into abeyance. Now the conditions seem to be again changing, and perhaps the future may see the revival and continuance of the old Fox and Wisconsin improvement.

# INTELLECTUAL LIFE OF THE FOX RIVER VALLEY.<sup>1</sup>

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BY ELLA HOES NEVILLE.

In our recent historic pilgrimages in and about Green Bay, we have passed over ground where heroes have trod, and hearkening back to beginnings have heard dramatic incident and romantic story with the sound of the merry boat song. Under and above these has come another tone that tells of the suffering and privations of those striving for the salvation of souls, or of the hewers of wood and the drawers of water who labored for the settlement of an unbroken wilderness.

Sometimes, in reviewing the past, we are tempted to idealize bygone events, and clothe people with characteristics not their own; to give to plain men courtly habiliments in which they are as out of place as Nicolet in his flowered robe; but in the light of unadorned facts, Green Bay was without question fortunate in the character of her first settlers. The quality of a community, if it grows slowly and in a natural way of development, is established by the character of its first inhabitants. Those who settled at the mouth of the Fox were men of honor and of ability, having possibly a little more than the usual amount of learning, with genial good temper, and the affable manners of the French.

Charles Langlade, whom we name as the Father of Wisconsin, had received some education from the early priests of Mackinac. Following him came Pierre Grignon, who mar-

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<sup>1</sup>Address delivered before the Wisconsin State Historical Convention at Green Bay, September 7, 1899.



ried Domitelle, Langlade's daughter. It was in their home and to the youths of their growing family, that the first a, b, c's in Wisconsin were taught.

The first schoolmaster was Jacques Porlier, who would have been a good model for the making of all future teachers of the State. He was a gentleman, well educated,—he had been trained for the priesthood,—open-hearted, genial, and with absolute integrity. His teaching of the young Grignons only lasted a twelvemonth. After that, for a time there were no schools, but the children were not left without some training. Such a smattering of learning as could be acquired by association with the intelligent people of the settlement, was considered sufficient for the sons; but the daughters were sent to be "finished" in the convents of Canada. There they were taught polite manners, fine sewing, a little music, and the correct use of the French language.

Soon after the coming of the American troops, in 1816, the first school was established at La Baye. It was taught by Monsieur and Madame Carron, who spent a brief time here en route for St. Louis. After that, there followed at irregular intervals teaching of varied quality as itinerant schoolmasters came and went. All of these schools were arranged for in advance, as to the number of pupils and price of tuition, and the expenses paid by subscription either in money or produce. They were taught in a room in one of the low-roofed log cabins that could be spared for the purpose, and were as primitive and undeveloped as the country.

The schools soon, however, outgrew such conditions, and in 1821 the first school-house was built on the grounds that now surround the residence of Mrs. M. L. Martin. It was conveniently located on the Indian trail that began at Louis Grignon's on the north and ran south along the river front to the upper country. It was a single-roomed log-house, soon too small for the increasing community, and a few years later a larger and more commodious building was erected on the highland near the

present residence of Thomas McLane. This stood midway between the houses of Louis Grignon and Lewis Rouse, they two paying most of the cost of its erection. There the children were grounded in mathematics to the rule of three, and Murray's grammar; the one who could teach these, and in addition geography, was considered to have reached a high attainment in learning.

Three kinds of schools flourished at one time and another at Green Bay—occasionally, all three at the same time. They were the private school, the post school, and the mission school. The first, as has been shown, was irregular and uncertain; it was soon followed by the opening of a more formal school at the garrison, for the benefit of the officers' children. A comfortable and commodious building was erected just outside the walls, and the school was taught first by Capt. Daniel Curtis, an ex-army officer, who remained but a brief time.

Then followed an interval of which we have no report. In 1822, Eleazar Williams arrived, bringing the New York Indians, and with him came A. G. Ellis, who later was a marked man in village and State. Mr. Ellis came to teach in an Episcopal mission school which Eleazar Williams was to open, but Williams had other schemes on foot, which interested him to the exclusion of mission work. Mr. Ellis, tired of the procrastination of the head of the expedition, opened a school on his own responsibility in an unused room of a small cabin occupied by a maiden on the banks of the Rivière Glase—Dutchman's Creek. Robert Irwin provided the primitive furnishings necessary, and the school opened prosperously. It had continued but a short time, when the occupant of the house unexpectedly decided on matrimony, and required the whole of the building. A reluctant consent was obtained from Mr. Williams, and the school was removed to a room in the old Agency House, situated quite near. Again a wedding was a bar to its success; Williams, who had fallen in love with one of Mr. Ellis's pupils, married her, and once more the school was homeless.

In the course of time, at the solicitation of the people, Mr. Ellis opened a private school at the Rouse school house, of which he wrote: "It met my most sanguine expectations and was satisfactory to the patrons. I also began lay reading on Sundays at Shantytown and organized an Episcopal Sunday school."

The history of the schools of this period is only the history of beginnings. Mr. Ellis is soon found teaching at the larger and more recently-erected post school house. To secure his service, the commandant was obliged to effect a compromise with the villagers, who wished to retain him in their own school; and to make matters satisfactory, about thirty of the resident children were admitted to the larger and better-equipped school of Fort Howard. This was under military discipline, the officers of the day visiting it each afternoon, while the Friday afternoon exercises were attended in style by General Brady and his staff.

There were but six or eight families in the settlement, and about as many living within the fort. The elder people found pleasure in the exchange of civilities, but with the children it was otherwise, and we are told by one who recalls those early days, that the little natives who were ferried across the river for the day's schooling often taunted their companions from the garrison with being "Bostonians" or "Yankees,"—terms implying the greatest scorn,—and fierce squabbles were often the result.

The last attempt at a mission school for the Indians was under the direction of the Episcopalians. It was opened in 1827 by Richard F. Cadle and his sister, in a building known as the officers' quarters at the deserted Camp Smith. J. V. Suydam joined them later, as assistant. Only three pupils appeared during the first week; this number gradually increased to over 300, but again dwindled to almost none.

A large tract of land was secured just north of Camp Smith, extensive buildings erected, and the school conducted at a great



expense, for the children were housed, clothed, and fed as well as taught; but the results did not meet expectations. The children objected to restraint, with which they were unaccustomed, and at last refused to attend, saying they found more pleasure in their original state than in learning geography. After a few years of faithful service, Mr. Cadle, broken in health and spirit, resigned; soon after the school was closed. Year after year the buildings stood, a monument to earnest endeavor left without fruition, until they finally fell into decay and have now entirely disappeared.

Father Samuel Mazzuchelli designed and erected during his incumbency a Roman Catholic church and school house. For two years a flourishing convent school was conducted there, by two nuns of the order of Poor Clairice. In the fearful cholera visitation of 1833-34, the mother superior, Sister Clare, with her companion, rendered devoted service in nursing the sick, even assisting in the burial of the dead.

Such in brief was the beginning of learning in the valley of the Fox; but it will be a mistake if the impression is left that education was only acquired through the schools. Strangers visiting this section as early as the 20's expressed themselves as impressed with the training which the children, as well as those of more advanced years, had had in the formulae of religion, which not only are a part of the making of character, but also of that which builds towards culture and the highest refinement. From the olden time when Père André taught his band of little ones to sing the songs of the church, and went with them up and down the land, teaching them lessons of divine love, to the later period when Father Mazzuchelli labored in this vineyard, the instruction of the child was the first care.

The school rooms, however, were used for other purposes than the teaching of young ideas; in them, during the long winters when the community was snow-bound and cut off from outside communication, the Green Bay Lyceum met at "early



candle light," and discussed all sorts of intricate and unsolvable questions. In the same place, on other nights, an actively conducted temperance society held its meetings, and sent its influence abroad in a place where the savages were being debauched by the exchange of firewater for the produce of the chase.

All this activity soon developed a new educator, and in 1833 the first newspaper of Wisconsin, the Green Bay *Intelligencer*, edited by J. B. Suydam, made its semi-monthly appearance.<sup>1</sup> In the leading column of the first page were the poems, sometimes contributed but more frequently copied from well-known authors, followed by short stories or essays on "Domestic Happiness," "Eternity," "The Sabbath," or other topics of a similar character. On the second page, in the place of the editorials on tariff reform, or our relations with foreign countries, more selections on such subjects as "Sacred Music," "The Bobolink," "Death," or "My Mother." There was a noticeable lack of local or personal items, and important news from the outside world was stated with the preface, "By a gentleman from Washington." Points made by the editor, which he feared might escape the reader's attention, were italicized and further marked by a "fist" at the beginning and end of sentences, or in the middle of a paragraph, thus giving an odd appearance to the page. As the wonders of steam and electricity penetrated to this new country, the old *Intelligencer* gave place to live, up-to-date newspapers, which have been continually growing in merit, until today the local press of the Fox River valley is second to none in the state.

In course of time the plan of the first schools was relegated to the backwoods. As early as 1849 the present school system was put in operation. One of the most remarkable events in our history was the almost unanimous vote polled in favor of the present free schools, and the readiness with which it was

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<sup>1</sup>This description of Wisconsin's first newspaper is taken from *Historic Green Bay*, pp. 266, 267.

put in operation, while other states were violently opposing it. In 1848, Lawrence University was founded, and around it the city of Appleton has grown. This is the natural outgrowth of the log-cabin school period, as is also the splendid normal school at Oshkosh, which yearly sends into city and country well-trained and well-equipped men and women as teachers of the young, thus exerting a more powerful influence on the intellectual development of this region than any other factor.

In the natural evolution of development, the lyceum period did not last long, but it led to the need of books, and with wealth and opportunity the home libraries grew apace. For a time these supplied such demand for reading as there was, and lasted until 1863, when the first public library was opened in Fond du Lac, managed by a library association which defrayed the expenses by lecture courses and other forms of entertainment. Five years later, the same sort of a library was started in Oshkosh. But in time both of these libraries were turned over to their respective cities, and their names changed to "public libraries."

In 1889, a library was started in Green Bay on another plan, which made it at once the ward of the city. Through the wisdom and the foresight of Rufus B. Kellogg, who liberally endowed the library, the fund was placed with the city. Mr. Kellogg purchased \$15,000 of the city's bonds, and cancelled them on the pledge of the city, decided by popular vote, to pay towards the support of the library the sum of \$900 annually for fifty years. The management of the library was thus entrusted to the municipality, and it could only grow slowly as the demand was created for it, the benefit of which wise provision has been shown by the interest and pride the people have taken in it, making it a library not only for but of the people, fostered and cared for by the city, with a gradually increasing income. Since Mr. Kellogg's death it has been called the Kellogg Public Library.

Another name in the Fox River valley that will ever be written in letters of gold is that of E. D. Smith, of Menasha,

who gave to that city its magnificent new library building and fifteen traveling libraries for the vicinity. Oshkosh is also building a beautiful and artistic library edifice, on which is inscribed in large letters in panels under its portico on either side of the entrance, the names Harris and Sawyer, two men who have generously contributed for its erection. Appleton is soon to be housed in a handsome new building erected by the people. These, with the prosperous library at Neenah, are the larger ones of the district; but, after all, it has been wisely said, it is not the few great libraries but the many small ones that do most good for the people in the work of popular education; and so we rejoice that there are smaller libraries dotted through the valley, those at De Pere, Kaukauna, and Berlin having the most importance.

While the libraries have been increasing in number and size, a new power for the development of intellectual life has arisen in the women's clubs which today exist in nearly every town in the State washed by the running waters of the Fox. The movement began in the small study class, composed of a few women meeting at stated times to read for pleasure and entertainment. This held the club together until a higher thought was engendered, that of responsibility towards self development, when more serious courses of study were adopted, officers elected, and the meetings conducted according to parliamentary usage. Today clubs have come to mean more than help to the individual; they stand for the elevation of all women, and the betterment of the communities in which they exist.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs is composed today of 115 clubs; of this number, 24 are in the Fox River valley,—26, if we include that section known in the past as the region of La Baye, and add Marinette. There are other clubs, not in the federation, that would increase the number possibly a third more, and bring the individual membership from 800 up to 1,000. The first club to organize along the Fox was "The Friends in Council," of Berlin, in 1873. The Green Bay "Shakespeare Club" comes next, in 1877, and



one month later the "Study Class" of Oshkosh was formed. During the next decade, thirteen new clubs began work in the State, of which five were in our own district. All later clubs of the Federation date their beginning during the past ten years. These statistics, taken from the Federation directory of 1898-99, show that very much of the activity of the past quarter of a century was along this valley; we now see its influence in our fine schools, our increasing libraries,—which, since the beginning of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and the organization of the Federation, have grown in the State from 44 to 77, at the rate of eleven each year,—and in our system of traveling libraries. The Green Bay Woman's club has eleven of these libraries circulating in Brown county. The City Federation of Berlin, five for Green Lake county; and the Marinette Woman's Club, nine for that county.

Thus we see the benefit of the club, and the development of the true altruistic spirit that makes of the once small study class the ideal, unlimited club of today. The Federation was formed in November, 1896, and since then both of its presidents have been chosen from the banks of the Fox.

In this necessarily brief and consequently imperfect sketch, we have seen the log cabin school grow into the university and the graded school; the lyceum period into the free public library; the four-paged Green Bay *Intelligencer* into the mighty newspaper of today; and lastly have glanced at that which, like a composite picture, is the outgrowth of all—the woman's club and the Wisconsin Federation.

These are the great powers that have developed and stimulated our intellectual life in the valley of the Fox. We who have reaped these benefits from the past, who dwell in this sisterhood of cities threaded like jewels on the silver ribbon of the stream that runs past our doors, love our fertile valley and

Unto us she hath a spell beyond  
Her name in story and her long array  
Of mighty shadows.



## THE OUTAGAMIE VILLAGE AT WEST MENASHA.<sup>1</sup>

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BY PUBLIUS V. LAWSON.

At Ouestatinong, then the only village of the Outagamie, Father Allouez established in 1670 the Jesuit mission of St. Mark. It was, in my opinion, on the headwaters of the Little Wolf River in Waupaca county. It contained "more than 200 cabins, in each of which there are five, or six, or even ten families"—(Dablon). "This nation is renowned for being numerous. They have more than 400 men bearing arms. The number of women and children is greater on account of polygamy, which exists among them, each man having commonly four wives, some of them six, and others as high as ten. \* \* \* They have a fort in the midst of the forest," where their bark cabins are, so says Allouez. To explain when the Outagamie abandoned this forest home, and where and when they built their next village, is the object of this paper.

Charlevoix says it was "on the Fox river of Green Bay;" Mr. Strong, "at Little Butte des Morts;" and Mr. Thwaites, "somewhere in the neighborhood of Winnebago Rapids" (Neenah). Parkman's locations are topographically impossible. Neither De Louvigny's report of his expedition (1716), nor the official report of the De Lignery expedition (1728), mention the location. To Father Crespel, who was with the De Lignery expedition, are we indebted for the few details which aid us to restore to modern history the place where these stirring events in our early annals occurred.

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<sup>1</sup>Address delivered before the Wisconsin State Historical Convention at Green Bay, September 7, 1899.

By his account, at midnight of August 17 they reached "the post at the Bay," with 400 French and 900 Indians. Some of them crossed the river to surprise the enemy at the Sac village, but all had gone, except as Beauharnois reports: "He [Lignery] took at this post before daybreak, three Puants of the Foxes and one Fox. \* \* \* These four savages were bound and sent to the tribes who put them to death the next day. He afterward continued his march." Crespel mentions, "the pleasure which our savages took in making those unfortunate persons suffer, causing them to undergo the horrors of thirty deaths before depriving them of life, \* \* \* who after having diverted themselves with them shot them to death with their arrows."

As the savages had this pleasure to enjoy on the 18th, and the party had not rested the night before, nor since their seven-day canoe voyage from Mackinac, it is reasonable to expect they did not leave until the morning of the 19th.

Crespel says, "after this little *coup de main* we went up Fox river, which is full of rapids and is about thirty-five or forty leagues in length. The 24th of August we arrived at the village of the Puants" [Winnebagoes]. Time of day not given, although we gather from the events that it was in the forenoon. Hence the ascent of the river took from five to six days.

It would require all of this time to breast the rapids and reach Lake Winnebago at the head of Doty Island, now Neenah. It took Father Allouez three days with a single canoe. Capt. Jonathan Carver was five days going up from Green Bay to the Winnebago village; and Mr. Gallup made the voyage to Oshkosh with a six-ton lighter and thirteen Indians, in seven days.

This army of French and Indians, we estimate had with them ammunition, armament, fusileers, baggage, subsistence, and goods for presents and trade, all conveyed in not less than 500 canoes made of birch bark. It was a formidable array. The distance was thirty-four miles, in which the river has a fall of 170 feet in twenty-eight miles—eleven feet more than Niag-

ara Falls. Captain Whiting, who went up with a regiment in 1819, reports: from the rapids at De Pere to Grand Chute (Appleton) the "current is generally so rapid as to render tow line and setting poles necessary." At Kaukauna all baggage must be portaged 1,000 yards by land. At "Grand Chute there is a perpendicular fall of about four feet, all across the river, and boats have to be unloaded and the baggage transported 500 yards by land." The total fall at Kaukauna is fifty feet, at Grand Chute thirty-eight feet, and Little Chute thirty-eight feet. In eleven miles of the distance there is a total fall of 136 feet.

It is marvelous that this throng of unmanageable savages and frontier soldiery could have been urged to the task of surmounting these foaming, dangerous breakers, within so short a time, as nearly every part of this rushing torrent must be waded, dragging the canoes against the surging current, with bare feet cut and slashed on the flinty stone beneath.

It was Doty Island then, where they arrived on the 24th, at "the village of the Puants." We know the Winnebago Indians had their village there when Nicolet came in 1634, and Carver found them with the mother of the De Corah chiefs, in 1766, and they were still there in 1816. Some of their corn hills and the mounds made by the earth heaped against their palisades, can still be seen.

Crespel next relates that after burning their wigwams and ravaging their fields of corn they "crossed over the Little Fox lake, at the end of which we camped." This lake is known to us at Little Lake Butte des Morts. Doty Island forms part of its eastern shore, hence they crossed to the west side of the lake.

Continuing, Father Crespel says, "the next day after mass, we entered a small river which conducted us into a kind of a swamp, on the borders of which is situated the grand habitation of" the Foxes.

Of the four creeks and sloughs that might be thus described, we have selected Sill's Creek, which enters Little Lake Butte

des Morts at its lower or northern end, about two miles diagonally across the lake from Doty Island. Its mouth is now blocked by rice and reeds; it is nearly a dry run; boats could not enter except in spring. It is traced on the map through the towns of Menasha and Clayton for about six miles. Perch and pickerel have been speared a mile up stream.

Two summers ago I found a line of earth mounds several rods south of the "small river," which I have no doubt was the earth heaped at the base of the palisades enclosing the Outagamie village abandoned 171 years ago. The ancient mounds are located in the southeast quarter, town 20 north of range 17 east, on the farm of Henry Race, whose house and barn are erected on part of it, in the town of Menasha, Winnebago county, about three-quarters of a mile west of Little Lake Butte des Morts, about a mile southwest from the mouth of the "small river" or Sill's Creek, and about a mile northwest of the site of the famous "Hill of the Dead."

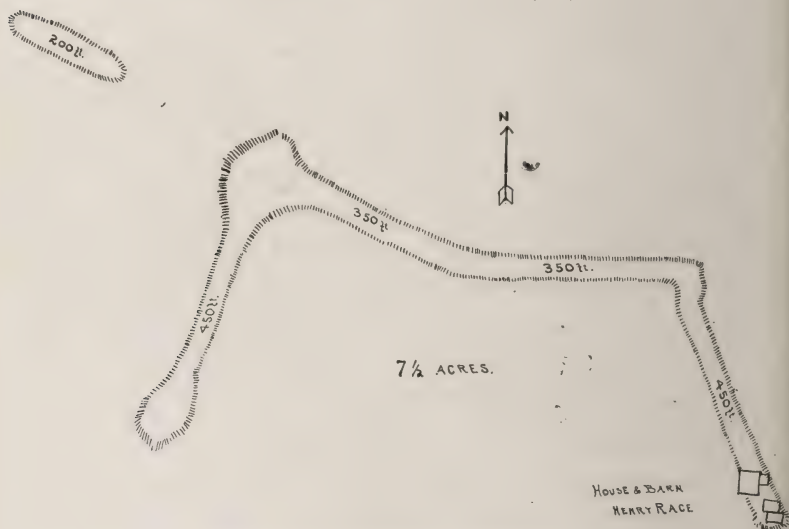
The central part of the mound is 700 feet long, its two wings 450 feet, enclosing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres. It is 3 feet high and 25 feet on the base. The land east and south of the mound is reported by those living there in an early day to have been low and wet; it still shows traces of this. The lands to the west rise by gentle slope to higher lands, underlaid by Trenton limestone. The whole, including the mounds, has been enclosed in cultivated fields, plowed over during twenty years.

As shown in the plan, one corner is rectangular, the other corner has a considerable enlargement about fifty feet in diameter, and the end of the west wing has also a wide enlargement about the same size. These bastion-like extensions, I presume, were the sites of the block houses, the "curtains" of which it was Louvigny's intention to breach for his intended assault, and for which purpose he had "the boxes properly placed." Parkman's account includes some impossible burrowing, which, difficult even in mellow soil, is not borne out by the reports; and as the solid rock is within five feet of the surface and the



earth glacial till and hard pan, this was an impossible occurrence.

The report made by Louvigny says he "trenched" up to within twenty-four yards of the fort. The breast-work made by trenching 183 years ago can still be seen about one foot high, but the trench has disappeared.



PLAN OF OUTAGAMIE PALISADE.

Located in southeast corner of section 8, town of Menasha, Winnebago county, Wis. Platted by the author.

Having found the location of the Outagamie village, which France twice sent an army to destroy, it would be interesting to know when the Outagamies abandoned their forest village on the Little Wolf River, and erected their home among the oak openings under the shadow of Butte des Morts, among the prehistoric remains of at least two races, the mound builder and the clam eater.

Ouestatinong was not their ancient home. Allouez says: "These savages have retreated to these parts to escape the persecutions of the Iroquois." From the location of the other nations and various data, I conclude that the Outagamies came from Lower Michigan. That when they made their appearance before

Detroit in 1712 with their women and children, they did not go there to fight, but to reclaim their native land. Upon being driven away by the French and Indians at the battle of Detroit, they returned to Wisconsin and settled in West Menasha. Then it was that they built the new village under their famous chief, Pemousa, as we have shown. They were there in 1728—sixteen years after their rout at Detroit. In 1716, their palisades of “triple oak stakes” were strong enough; for Louvigny reports, “after three days of open trenches, sustained by a continuous fire of fusileers, with two pieces of cannon and a grenade mortar, \* \* \* my balls had not the effect I anticipated,” and he prepared to “explode two mines under their curtains.” Louvigny, after the surrender of the stronghold, did not destroy it. There was no reason why the Outagamies should move out of it. This is a very convincing reason why it is the same village that Father Crespel locates, and hence was established as early as 1716.

There is no evidence that they had any other village. It is true that October 18, 1699, Father Cosme arrived at Green Bay to make the Fox River route to the Mississippi River, but found it impracticable, owing to the opposition of the Fox Indians, “who will not suffer my person to pass for fear they will” supply the Sioux with arms—(Thwaites). But this is no evidence of the Outagamies residing on the Fox River. “Foxes” was a general term often applied to all Fox River Indians, and included the Sacs, Winnebagoes, Mascoutins, and Kickapoos, as well as Outagamies—(*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, pp. 92, 93).

There is nothing to prove that the Outagamies ever had a village on Big Lake Butte des Morts, above Oshkosh, or that any tribe ever had a village in the angle between the confluence of the Wolf and Fox rivers, where Snelling locates the scene of the “Saque massacre,” so often perverted into Fox massacre, and variously located to suit the fancy of the relator. No village could be locted there, as it is a vast marsh three square miles in extent.

Parkman is in error when he states of the De Lignery expedition, 1728, that the Outagamie village "consisted of bark wigwams, without palisades or defense of any kind," for the official report of Beauharnois to the French minister of war says he did burn "the four Fox villages, their forts and their huts." The "four Fox villages" refer to Sac, Winnebago, Outagamie, and Mascoutin villages.

The present remains of the Outagamie village in West Menasha show the line of palisade to have been 1,600 feet long, made of "triple oak stakes." Estimating each pole as four inches diameter, it would require to complete the work 14,400 poles, or twenty-seven car-loads. There was abundance of oak in the vicinity.

The south side of the enclosure has no mound, or trace of any. The soil is rich black vegetable mould, twelve inches deep, while the soil of the enclosure mound is red clay on the east side and clay and gravel on the west side. The open side may have been protected by bark lodges.

The extent of area,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres, protected by this palisade, conforms to the requirements of the population as given by De Louvigny—500 warriors and 3,000 women. No mention is made of children. At Ouestatinong there lived in 1670 about 4,000 souls, housed in 200 cabins, an average of twenty people to each wigwam, estimating three feet in length for each person, makes the average cabin sixty feet long. In this West Menasha village of over 3,500 people, by the same estimate, there would be not less than 175 lodges of an average size of sixty feet in length, and at least twenty feet broad. If all were in the enclosure, they would occupy two-thirds of the space and require twenty car-loads of materials, poles, bark and reeds, for their construction. These estimates make forty-seven loads of material used in the construction of the village, which must have been obtained by considerable enterprise and laborious exertion. There are 2,200 yards of earth in the mounds. This furnishes a very good reason for the opinion that this village was estab-

lished as early as 1712, the time of the retreat of the Outagamies from Detroit, as it was quite complete to sustain the vigorous onslaught of De Louvigny four years later, and withstand a three days' siege without breach or injury.

The savages had iron axes for this work of felling trees, for Allouez, as early as 1670, presented them to the Mascoutins within a few days after his visit to the Foxes, and would be very likely to leave them such presents also. Among the numerous Indian implements found at West Menasha and in the vicinity, are a large number of iron tomahawks. Nearly all of these have the cross of St. Andrew and St. Patrick stamped near the shank, by indenting the arms of a Maltese cross.



## EARLY DAYS AT KAUKAUNA.<sup>1</sup>

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BY HERBERT BATTLES TANNER, M. D.

Kaukauna is a city of about 6,000 inhabitants, situated on both sides of the Lower Fox River in Outagamie county, seven miles northeast from Appleton, the county seat, and twenty-one miles southwest of Green Bay. The history of Kaukauna as a city and a place of some commercial importance only reaches back some nineteen years; but the Grand Kaukauna has a history stretching far back into the past.

Kaukauna, as the name of a certain fixed locality in Wisconsin, upon which a settlement was made, growing into a city, and retaining its original name, is the oldest-mentioned locality in Wisconsin. For while Nicolet, the first white man to visit Kaukauna (which he did in 1634), and some of the Jesuit missionaries mention Chagoumigong (Chequamegon Bay), Winnebago, Outagamie, Bay of the Puants, Bay de Verde, etc.,—all names that have some connection with Wisconsin,—it remains as an established fact that no identical place by the names mentioned is inhabited as a city or place of abode. But to Kaukauna remains the honor of tracing her name in history back to the 18th day of April, 1670, when Claude Allouez says, in the *Jesuit Relations*, in describing his journey up the Fox River: “The eighteenth we made the portage which they call Kakaling; our sailors drew the canoe through the rapids; I walked on the banks of the river, where I found apple trees and vine stalks in abundance.”

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<sup>1</sup>Address before the Wisconsin State Historical Convention at Green Bay, September 7, 1899.

The natural beauty and grandeur of the rapids have been destroyed during the process of improving the river for navigation and for water power purposes, but much of the landscape retains its original aspect; wild grape vines and crab apple trees are now found on the north side of the river near the foot of the rapids, close beside the lower sulphur spring. The beauty of this place must have made a vivid impression upon these early missionaries, for they frequently mention the rapids.

Claude Dablon, who accompanied Father Allouez on his journey up this river in the month of September, 1670, says:

If the country of this nation has something of the beauty of a terrestrial paradise we may say that the road that leads to it is also in some manner like that which our Lord represents to arrive at Heaven. For scarcely do we advance one day's journey in the river at the extremity of the Bay of the Puants (Green Bay), when we find three or four leagues of rapids to contend with. More difficult than those which are commonly found in other rivers, in this, that the flints, over which we must walk with naked feet to drag the canoes, are so sharp and so cutting, that one has all the trouble in the world to hold one's self steady against the great rushing of the waters.

The fact that the river falls 52 feet in the course of a mile, right in front of the city of Kaukauna, over a series of rapids, dashing over large rocks and between small islands, all of the time on a solid limestone bed, causes us to appreciate the difficulties those poor missionaries had to contend with in navigating this stream with their canoes.

In the same letter, Claude Dablon says:

At the falls of these rapids, we found an idol that the savages honored at this place, never failing, in passing, to make some sacrifice of tobacco, or arrows, or paintings, or other things, to thank him that by his assistance they had, in ascending, avoided the dangers of the water falls which are in these streams, or else if they had to descend, to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation. It is a rock formed naturally in the shape of a man's bust, of which from a distance, seems to be distinguished the head, and the shoulders, the bust, but much more the face, which the by-passers ordinarily paint with their handsomest colors.

To take away this cause of idolatry, we caused it to be lifted up by the strength of arm, and cast into the depths of the river, to appear

no more. After one has passed these ways, equally rough and dangerous, as a recompense for all these difficulties which one has to overcome, we enter into the most beautiful country that can ever be seen.

I have searched repeatedly for the idol thus mentioned, particularly when the river was low or the water shut off entirely, but so far unsuccessfully. I hope some day to be able to find it.

Kaukauna must have an unknown history dating back many years. This and other facts point to it as a famous gathering place of the Indians. They came here to fish, and to plant corn; and many of the islands were used as burial places.

The improvements in the river, and the paper mills, have destroyed the fishing in a measure; but in its natural state it was a famous fishing place; the pickerel and many other kinds of fish could not go readily farther up the stream owing to the rapids and water falls, and it is from that the city derives its name. The original in the language of the Indians was "O Gau Gau Ning," meaning the stopping place of the pickerel, or the pickerel fishing grounds.

In old letters and early histories, some twenty-five or thirty different ways of spelling the name have been found; the principal ones are as follows: Dablon in 1670, says Kakaling; Robert Dickson, in 1809, says Kakalin; Louis Grignon, in 1824, says Grand Cakalin, and later it was mentioned Cockalo. The post office department in 1840 spelled it Kaukalau. George W. Lawe, who was popularly called "the Father of Kaukauna," settled the matter of spelling it, when he placed his plat of the town on record as Kaukauna.

Henry R. Schoolcraft visited Kaukauna August 19th, 1820, and in his *Sources of the Mississippi River*, spells it Kakala, and says he thinks it means a portage. In reference to the antiquity of this place he says:

We found the portage path to be a well beaten wagon road across a level fertile plain, which appeared to have been in cultivation from the earliest Indian period. Probably it has been a locality for the tribes, where they raised their favorite maize, long before the French first reached the waters of Green Bay. Evidence of such antiquity in the plain of Kakala appeared in an ancient cemetery of a circular shape,



situated on one side of the road, on a comparatively large surface which had reached the height of some eight or ten feet by the mere accumulation of graves. This has all the appearance of a sepulchral mound, in the slow process of construction; on viewing it, I found a recent grave. We passed on this plain, a Winnebago lodge, embracing two hundred souls; the portage is continued just one mile.

Nothing is known of any permanent white settler locating here previous to the year 1793. In that year, Dominique Ducharme purchased a large tract of land from the Indians on the north side of the river, for two barrels of rum. This deed is on record in Green Bay, and is probably the oldest deed given in the State of Wisconsin. I once had the original of another deed given to Jacob Franks in 1794, for land adjoining that deeded to Ducharme on the north side of the river, also a large tract of land on the south side of the river; this is now in the library of the State Historical Society, and can be found in vol. 58, p. 2, Lawe, Boyd, and Porlier Papers.

Paul Ducharme succeeded his brother Dominique as a settler here, and later he deeded a part of his land to Augustin Grignon. Augustin also acquired land through deeds from the Indians both to himself and to his wife, Nancy McCrea. He settled here in 1812, and the ruins of some of the buildings he erected are still standing. He lived here until he moved to Butte des Morts, his son Charles remaining. In 1840, he built a large house which is still occupied by his children.

Ebenezer Childs, who was a son-in-law of Augustin Grignon, was appointed postmaster here in 1829. This was the second post office established in the State north of Milwaukee; he held the office for one year, then resigned.

The coming of the Stockbridge and other Indians from New York marks a distinct period in the history of Kaukauna. This occurred about the year 1822, when they began to arrive in small bands and settled on lands given them by the Menomonees on the south side of the river. They brought the first Protestant church to Wisconsin, and they built the first Protestant church building in the State in 1828. Davidson, in his *Unnamed Wis-*



*consin*, says that owing to the burning of the Catholic church at Shantytown in this year, the church at Kaukauna stood as the only church building in the entire State. They also built the second frame building in the State; it stood where the railway round house stands today. Jesse Miner, the first settled Protestant pastor in the State, came here in 1828, and preached to these Christian Indians; he died shortly after this, and his remains now lie buried in the Kelso cemetery. His tombstone bears this inscription:

In memory of Jesse Miner, born Sept. 26th, 1781. Commenced Moheakumuk mission at this place June 20th, 1828. Died March 22, 1829; aged 49. "And he shall assemble the outcasts of Israel."

We believe that the first free school in the state was started in this mission building by Electa Quinney; she lies buried in the cemetery at Stockbridge. In June, 1828, Mr. Miner writes back east that "eight natives joined the church and fifteen others are indulging in hopes, meetings refreshing and full on the Sabbath." This was doubtless the first Protestant revival in Wisconsin.

Next to the old deeds of lands at Kaukauna, the oldest letter I have been able to find is a certificate given by Robert Dickson to Jacob Franks, given at Kaukauna August 31, 1806; another is one in French, written by Augustin Grignon to his brother Louis, dated at Kacalin, April 30, 1815. I have one in my possession written by Judge John Lawe to Mr. Rolette, dated at Kaukauna, August 22, 1822.

The names that stand out most prominently in connection with the history of Kaukauna, are those of Dominique Ducharme, the first white settler; Augustin Grignon, who was the most prominent Indian trader and man of influence in his day, and who occupies a prominent place in Wisconsin history by reason of his "*Recollections*" published in the third volume of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*; his two sons, Charles and Alexander, who succeeded him here; and George W. Lawe, who came in 1839 and lived here continuously until his death in 1895.

Mr. Lawe owned and platted the land upon which the business portion of the north side is built, and was a very prominent man in all things pertaining to Kaukauna.

The oldest living native of Kaukauna is Mrs. Margaret M. Beaulieu. She was born in a log cabin on the south side, near the ruins of the old Beaulieu saw mill, on March 7th, 1826.

## MODERN DE PERE.<sup>1</sup>

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BY E. FLETCHER PARKER.

There has been so much said within the last twenty-four hours about the early history of De Pere, that I leave that part, and relate some incidents of the history since the real settlement. In passing, I wish to say that from the authority of Nannie, who lived with Mrs. Williams, just below where you landed on Fox River yesterday in going to Mrs. Williams's, but now under water, was the chief burial places of the Winnebagos.

It is a long time from 1671 to 1829, but during all these years there is nothing of any great importance known with regard to De Pere. If there was any settlement there, and there must have been, it was so small and of so little consequence that there is very little record of it. I say there must have been, for when William Dickenson went there, he purchased his land from a man who was in possession of a French claim, and had a house back from the river, towards the hill.

The real settlement was begun when Dickenson came in 1829. It is related that there were no other settlers there at that time, except one or two French families. His wife was so lonesome that her family, Robert Irwin's, Sr., came and occupied a house near where J. W. Childs's residence now stands. When I came to De Pere in 1866, many of the old fruit trees were still standing where George W. Willits's and R. J. McGeehan's dwellings now stand.

Dickenson made himself particularly interested in getting

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<sup>1</sup>Address before the Wisconsin State Historical Convention at Green Bay, September 7, 1899.

people to settle there, and for a few years following many came. In 1832 there were enough settlers and a school was started. In 1835, the De Pere Hydraulic Company was organized, and the original town and Dickenson's Addition were platted; and the same year, 1835, Dickenson commenced his grand residence known as "Dickenson's Folly," where the dwelling formerly occupied by C. R. Merrill, now stands. The panic of 1837 found this house unfinished, the old fashioned cupola in the center of the roof was never enclosed, and the rains descended and the winds blew and beat upon that house; it stood it pretty well, but the rain going down through this cupola was too much for it, and finally destroyed it. Years afterwards it was torn down, and all there is left of it, that I know of, are the windows now in the old stone school house.

In 1836, Wm. Dickenson, Charles Fuller, and J. P. Arndt were authorized by act of legislature to build a dam at De Pere, across Fox River. In 1836 and 1837, the first dam was built. In 1837, this same company was authorized by the legislature to issue bills to pass as money. A bank was started in the building now owned and occupied by T. E. Sharp, which then stood where John Steckart's meat market now stands. This building has had a checkered career. It has been used as a bank, village clerk's office, school house, Episcopal church, and now as a furniture wareroom. The bank for circulating medium, obtained the bills of the Philadelphia Loan Company. I have one of these bills in my possession here today.

In 1836, by vote of the people, the county seat of Brown county was established at De Pere. This made a good deal of feeling with some of the good people of Green Bay, especially those who held office; one who died a few years ago, held the office of county clerk. He walked back and forth every night and morning in good weather, and always carried his broom. Some one asked him why he did this, and he said he believed if he left it in De Pere the people would steal it. It remained the county seat until 1854, when Green Bay,—I won't say stole



it; but the majority voted in favor of Green Bay. De Pere did its best to retain the county seat; it colonized from Manitowoc county all the loose voters it could find. The court house and jail combined was built here while it was the county seat, and remained standing until the spring of 1871, when it was destroyed by fire.

In 1838 the first Sunday school was started. It was some time after this before regular church services were established. The Presbyterian church was the first Protestant church organized

The panic of 1837 was a great set-back to De Pere. Those who placed great confidence in the growth of the place were doomed to disappointment. There was a flour and saw mill built, and these seem to have been the chief employments.

About 1850, it seems to have taken another start. There was quite an influx of young people from the East, notably of the legal profession. The first newspaper, the *De Pere Advertiser*, was started this year, by Baldwin & Thayer. It lived just a year. I have a copy of it, in which the principal article seems to be on spring—"ethereal mildness," etc.

This same year (1850) by permission of the legislature the first bridge was built across the river. It was a toll bridge, and everybody was obliged to pay for crossing—so much for a team, so much for each pedestrian. The village of De Pere and the town of Lawrence finally leased it for 99 years, paying \$200 yearly for ten years, and four dollars yearly afterwards. This bridge was kept up, and when I got here in 1866 it seemed to me one of the seven wonders of the world, especially the draw bridge. This was a float bridge, made so the top was not over six inches above the water. When I got here the river was low; a load of lumber came down the hill, and when it struck the bridge it was going very fast. It went down the fly onto the bridge, and down went the bridge—down, down, down it went. It seemed to me that that lumber was shipped to China. Finally the bridge began to come up out of the water, and

to my surprise the load came up the other end of the bridge, and went on. I hesitated about crossing, but was finally persuaded.

The first dams built across the river were for the purpose of retaining the water coming down; but they soon found it was necessary to dam against the water going up stream, for one morning the people woke up to find the dam had gone on an expedition up the Fox.

Lumbering was the chief industry from this time till 1869. In this year the first iron furnace was started. Strangers can hardly estimate the great value the furnaces were to this section, in clearing up the timber land, thereby making it ready for cultivation. Then De Pere began to grow. With six saw mills, two blast furnaces, the agricultural or car works, the steam forge, Bolles's wooden-ware factory, two planing mills, three flouring mills, a hub and spoke factory, besides other minor manufactories, business was booming. During this time, 1870-72, there was more business done in De Pere in a week than there was in Green Bay in a month. The panic of 1873 knocked all this higher than a kite, and De Pere has never recovered. I think it was about this time some one got off the following:

Let croakers creak and groan  
In their dismal, surly tone  
And think it mighty queer  
That a boom has struck De Pere;  
Let loyal men and true,  
Who never said, "Looks blue,"  
Throw up their hats and cheer;  
For now the boom is here.

This may have caused the collapse; I trust it killed the author.

In 1890, the two sides of the river, De Pere and West De Pere, united in one city. The events of the later years are so familiar to everyone that it is unnecessary to mention them.



















PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN  
AT ITS  
FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING  
Held December 13, 1900

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# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1901

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HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND . . . . . JANESVILLE  
 HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK . . . . . HAYWARD  
 WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D. . . . . MILWAUKEE  
 HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY . . . . . MADISON  
 HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS . . . . . MADISON

## SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN G. THWAITES . . . . . MADISON

## TREASURER

LUCIEN S. HANKS . . . . . MADISON

## LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC S. BRADLEY . . . . . MADISON

## CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO

HON. ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE . . . . . GOVERNOR  
 HON. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH . . . . . SECRETARY OF STATE  
 HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON . . . . . STATE TREASURER

## CURATORS, ELECTIVE

*Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1901*

HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD	CHARLES H. HASKINS, PH. D.
GEN. EDWIN E. BRYANT	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	FRANK F. PROUDFIT, Esq.
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
*HON. C. L. COLMAN	HON. BREESE J. STEVENS
MAJ. M. RANSOM DOYON	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.

\* Died July 2, 1901.



*Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1902*

CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D.	HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON
RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	HON. BURR W. JONES
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS	J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.	PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON
JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.	HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

*Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1903*

CHARLES N. GREGORY, LL. D.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	HON. E. RAY STEVENS
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. GEORGE RAYMER	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES (OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE).

*Library* — Turner (chairman), Gregory, Raymer, Anderson, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Art Gallery and Museum* — Hanks (chairman), Johnson, Knox, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Printing and Publication* — Conover (chairman), Jones, Sanborn, Bryant, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Finance* — Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Burrows, Palmer, and Steensland.

*Advisory Committee* (ex-officio) — Turner, Hanks, Conover, and Van Slyke.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY).

*Draper Homestead* — Van Slyke (chairman), Steensland, and Thwaites.

*Auditing Committee* — C. N. Brown (chairman), A. B. Morris, and E. B. Steensland.

*Biennial Address, 1903* — Thwaites (chairman), Adams, Stevens, Gregory, and Turner.

*Field Meetings* — Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, E. B. Usher, and Thwaites.

*Relations with the State University* — Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.

# LIBRARY SERVICE

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## SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

## LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

## ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

(Chief Cataloguer)

## LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

[In order of seniority of service]

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY	— <i>Classification Department</i>
ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS	— <i>Order Department and Superintendent's Secretary</i>
FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER	— <i>In charge of Reading Room</i>
*EMMA HELEN BLAIR	— <i>Maps and MSS. Department</i>
*GEORGIANA RUSSELL SHELDON	— <i>Shelf Department and Exchanges</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
IVA ALICE WELSH	— <i>Accession Department</i>
ELIZABETH CHURCH SMITH	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
EVE PARKINSON	— <i>Genealogical and Art Department</i>
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN	— <i>Newspaper Department</i>
JEAN HAYES CADY	— <i>Public Documents Department</i>
EMMA GATTIKER	— <i>Shelf Department and Exchanges</i>

## STUDENT ASSISTANTS

[In alphabetical order]

ERICSSON W. ALLEN, Milwaukee	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
OSCAR R. W. HOEFER, Milwaukee	— <i>Newspaper Department</i>
FRANCES S. C. JAMES, Eau Claire	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
DELBERT R. MATHEWS, Fox Lake	— <i>Reading Room</i>
CLINTON GUILFORD PRICE, Madison	— <i>Reading Room</i>

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\*On leave of absence.

**CARE-TAKERS**

THOMAS DEAN	— <i>Engineer and Head Janitor</i>
EVERETT WESTBURY	— <i>Janitor and Assistant Engineer</i>
CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN	— <i>Museum Attendant and Janitor</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Messenger and Office Janitor</i>
EMMA LEDWITH	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
EMMA DIETRICH, TILLIE GUNKEL,	
EDITH RUDD, ROGNELD SATHER	— <i>Housemaids</i>
DONLEY DAVENPORT	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>

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LIBRARY OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and University vacations: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 6:30 to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M. (building closed early, for weekly cleaning).

Holidays and vacations: as per announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saturdays: close at 4 P. M., for weekly cleaning.

Holidays: as per announcement.

# THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

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## FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.<sup>1</sup>

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room (No. 300) of the new State Historical Library Building, upon Thursday evening, December 13, 1900.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

*Members of the State Historical Society:* The State Historical Society of Wisconsin never met under more auspicious circumstances than it does tonight, on this its forty-eighth annual meeting.

We have assembled as a business organization for the first time in this magnificent building, which is to be the home of our Society for many generations; and additional interest is thrown around our annual meeting tonight, when we consider that it occurs in the last month of the nineteenth century, and that we turn our faces to the rising sun of the twentieth century full of encouragement and hope.

The dedication of our new building on October 19th, was in every way a brilliant success. The attendance was large, and represented all parts of the Middle West. The event received adequate treatment in the public press of the country; and the literary journals, in particular, editorially alluded to it as an event of great importance in the scholastic world. The letters from men and women of prominence in literary, library, and educational circles, which have poured in upon our secretary, from all parts of this country, evince a keen interest in this Society and in its remarkable career.

Members of the Society will also be pleased to learn that there is, throughout the entire West, from Ohio on the East, to Washington and Oregon on the West, a general awakening of interest in the formation

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<sup>1</sup> The report of proceedings, here published, is synopsized from the official MS. records of the Society.—SEC.



of historical societies. Letters which are being frequently received by the secretary, indicate that in all of these several movements the Wisconsin Historical Society is being looked to as a stirring example—its work, its methods, its constitution and by-laws being eagerly enquired about and so far as practicable emulated.

All this is very encouraging to our Society; but it should not result in self-complacency alone—rather let it spur us on to renewed activities, and to make a vigorous appeal to the forthcoming legislature for such additional funds as shall enable our work to meet the great possibilities which this splendid new building and inspiring educational environment have opened up to us.

We are not unlike the penniless but deserving daughter whom an indulgent parent has placed in an elegant mansion, and who naturally looks to that parent for the means necessary to properly fill the position in which she is placed.

The Society, as the trustee of the state, receives its income from the public treasury in various ways. The salaries of the secretary, the librarian, and the assistant librarian are upon the state pay roll, and thus subject to legislative control. In addition, we are allowed, under the statute, our stationery, our printing, and our binding. Then, we are given \$15,000 for general current expenses; out of this must come the salaries of our necessarily growing staff of employes, our heat, light, city water, power, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, and book purchases. It has been found that despite the fact that the University pays one-half of the expense of heat, light, city water, power, cleaning, and policing,—in consideration of having rooms in the building,—there is left to the Society, after paying its half of maintenance, the salaries of its own staff, and its other ordinary administrative expenses, absolutely nothing for books. Not only this, but the Society is unable to fully carry out its work, under the new conditions with which it is confronted. It actually needs, upon a close calculation, fully \$2,000 more per year for additional administrative expenses, and \$10,000 for books, periodicals, maps, and manuscripts—a very modest estimate for a library of this importance. This would still leave nothing for the museum and gallery, which as heretofore, would be left to private benevolence; this, it is sincerely to be hoped, will be more active than hitherto, now that our possessions are housed in attractive halls and cabinet rooms, worthy of the state and of the Society.

It would be well for the legislature to consider, in adding to our annual stipend, whether it would not be far better to make us our grant in one sum, rather than in dribblets. Salaries of experts, such as we are obliged to employ, should not be left to the fancy of the legislature, any more than are the salaries of the University professors.

Again, it would often prove a decided advantage to economize in some directions, in certain years, in order that pressing needs in other directions might be met. It seems reasonable to suppose that the gain to the state in efficiency and economy, would be considerable if our money were given in bulk, for such intelligent disbursement as the Society might deem best.

The legislature and state officers of Wisconsin have manifested that broad and wise liberality towards the educational institutions of the state which marks the true statesman, and yet it may well be doubted whether the early settlers of the state were not as generous when we consider their narrow circumstances. Great sums are now being spent; but not a citizen of the state is any poorer on account of this expenditure, and the population and wealth of the state are advancing at a marvelous rate. When this Society was organized, the deposits in the banks of Wisconsin did not average five dollars per head of the population, and now they average over fifty dollars per head.

As I have already intimated, it is wonderful how interest in the study of history is growing; and of course that means interest in historical libraries and in the buildings in which historical libraries are kept.

The uncovering of the wonderful records of the ancient Babylonian empire, more than 5,000 years old, at Nippur, and the dedication of our magnificent library building at Madison, Wisconsin, seem very different, but after all they are kindred events; they are in the same field.

We are being more and more impressed with the fact that the far off ancients were not so destitute of books as we have been accustomed to suppose. The patriarch Job expresses a desire that his adversary had written a book; while the author of Ecclesiastes declares that "of making many books there is no end."

We are told in the Book of Joshua of one city of the Canaanites called Kirjath-Sepher, or the Book City, and that it was an important city may be judged from the fact that Caleb offered the hand of his daughter to whomsoever should take it, and it was won by his gallant nephew Othniel.

While many of the great deeds of the world were performed by nations with few books, yet those deeds would have been of little account had they not been recorded. The first historians were poets like Homer; and while the historians of antiquity, like Thucydides and Tacitus, may excel those of modern times in literary form, their aim seems to have been more to please the taste and delight the imagination than to faithfully record what did actually occur.

Take for instance the account Tacitus gives of the campaigns of Agricola in Scotland; he seems to have too often colored his narra-

tive with the thought that Agricola aspired to be emperor, and he, as his son-in-law, was bound to assist him by making his facts subservient to the glorification of his hero. His history was too much of a campaign document.

In all the records of past ages there are few speeches more able and more thrilling than that which he says Galgacus, the Caledonian general, delivered to his men before the battle of "Mons Grampius." It is inspiring reading, but it is not history. I find that I am on the margin of a field of great interest which I cannot enter, for I must not forget that this is a business meeting, and it gives me great pleasure to give way for the usual annual reports.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The secretary, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix A.]

#### FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of that committee, approving the reports of Treasurers Proudfit and Hanks, respectively.<sup>1</sup> These reports were severally adopted. [See Appendixes B and C.]

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The secretary presented the reports of the Green Bay and Ripon historical societies, which are auxiliaries to the state Society. The reports were ordered printed with the proceedings of this meeting. [See Appendix D.]

#### CURATORS ELECTED.

Messrs. R. M. Bashford, J. B. Parkinson, H. M. Lewis, George Raymer, and Storm Bull were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators,—two to fill vacancies, and twelve to serve for the ensuing term of three years,—and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

*For term expiring at annual meeting in December, 1901.*

Dr. Charles H. Haskins, of Madison, to succeed Prof. William H. Rosenstengel, deceased.

Hon. C. L. Colman, of La Crosse, to succeed Ellis B. Usher, resigned.

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See *post*, p. 18, under caption "Change in Treasurer."

*For term expiring at annual meeting in December, 1903.*

Prof. Charles N. Gregory.	Arthur L. Sanborn, LL. B.
Hon. Lucien S. Hanks,	Hon. Halle Steensland,
Hon. John Johnston,	Hon. E. Ray Stevens,
Rev. Patrick B. Knox,	Hon. James Sutherland,
Hon. Robert L. McCormick,	Hon. William F. Vilas,
Hon. George Raymer,	William W. Wight, LL. D.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

## MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the Society meeting, December 13, 1900.

### ELECTION OF VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. C. L. Colman, of La Crosse, was elected a vice president for the unexpired term ending in December, 1901, to succeed Hon. Ellis B. Usher, of La Crosse, resigned.

### AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That an auditing committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose business it shall be, at least five days before the annual meeting of the executive committee in each year, to examine all vouchers for expenditures by and the fiscal account of the treasurer for the current year, and to report to the executive committee at its annual meeting in that year; and that such auditing committee be composed of members of the Society other than those upon the finance committee.

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following new members were elected:

#### *Life Members.*

*Ashland*—Thomas Bardon.

*De Pere*—B. F. Smith.

*Grand Rapids*—T. E. Nash.

*Green Bay*—J. H. Tayler.

*Janesville*—Victor P. Richardson.



*Kenosha*—Nelson A. Pennoyer.

*La Crosse*—James J. Hogan.

*Madison*—Edward Kremers, Philip L. Spooner, C. R. Van Hise, Ernest N. Warner.

*Marinette*—Warren J. Davis, Lewis S. Patrick.

*Milwaukee*—H. H. Camp, John W. P. Lombard, August G. E. Uihlein.

*Monroe*—A. C. Dodge.

*Mosinee*—Joseph Dessert.

*New Holstein*—Rudolph Puchner.

*Racine*—Charles H. Lee.

*Sheboygan*—George C. Cole.

#### *Annual Members.*

*Ashland*—George F. Merrill.

*Beloit*—William F. Brown.

*Elkhorn*—William H. Hurlbut.

*Janesville*—Charles L. Fifield, Alexander E. Matheson, Pliny Norcross, M. P. Richardson, J. W. Sale, Stanley B. Smith, A. O. Wilson.

*Kenosha*—Emory L. Grant, William W. Strong, Louis M. Thiers.

*Kewaunee*—Joseph Duvall.

*La Crosse*—Mons Anderson, E. E. Bentley, Charles R. Benton.

*Madison*—Andrew A. Bruce, Carl R. Fish, Louis M. Hanks, W. A. Henry, Edward D. Jones, J. C. Monaghan, John B. Sanborn, F. C. Sharp, M. S. Slaughter, Charles S. Slichter, Walter McMynn Smith, E. Ray Stevens, Asa C. Tilton, E. K. J. H. Voss.

*Manitowoc*—E. G. Nash, H. George Schuette.

*Marinette*—George W. Taylor.

*Milwaukee*—Norman L. Burdick, Thomas E. Camp, Paul D. Carpenter, Ralph Chandler, Rublee A. Cole, Alonzo G. Gates, C. A. Loveland, Robert N. McMynn, George H. Noyes, W. Stark Smith, Charles G. Stark, Harold G. Underwood, E. E. White, U. O. B. Wingate.

*Merrill*—H. H. Foster.

*Richland Center*—L. H. Bancroft.

*Sheboygan*—John R. Riess, Francis Williams.

*Sheboygan Falls*—J. H. Denison.

*Shullsburg*—C. C. Gratiot.

*Two Rivers*—J. R. Currens.

*West Superior*—Wallace D. Stevens.

*East Sound, Washington*—John B. Vliet.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

## APPENDIX.

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- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
- B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.
- C. REPORTS OF TREASURERS PROUDFIT AND HANKS.
- D. REPORTS FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.
- E. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.
- F. MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.
- G. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.
- H. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1900.
- I. LEADING WISCONSIN EVENTS OF 1900.

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the Forty-eighth Annual Meeting, Dec. 13, 1900.]

## SUMMARY.

After long waiting, caused by contractors' delays, the Society now holds its first annual meeting within the new home provided for it by the generosity of the state. The Society may well congratulate itself upon the outcome of hopes deferred.

Preparation for the work of removal, the hegira itself, and the subsequent settling down amid the new environment, have throughout the year largely engaged the attention of our staff. Other interests have been subordinated to these, so that your Committee have somewhat less variety than usual upon which to report.

Our growth in books and pamphlets during the year has been quite equal to the average, owing in most part to gifts—chiefly of public documents and monographs, which are of prime importance in original research; but our accessions of necessary books “in the trade,” or sets of standard sources, have unfortunately been unusually meagre, for the expenses of administering the new building are so great as to leave us with practically no book purchasing fund. Accessions to the museum have been of customary extent and value.

No historical convention was held within the year, for the reason that it was thought desirable to center our public activities upon the dedication of the building, which occurred upon the nineteenth of October.

Popular interest in the work of the Society has perceptibly advanced during the year, no doubt fostered by our removal to and dedication of the new quarters. There is reason to believe that the Society was never so strongly entrenched in the favor of our people, as today.

## DEATH OF PROFESSOR ROSENSTENGEL.

The ranks of our curators were depleted by the sudden death, at his post of duty, upon the twelfth of November, 1900, of William Henry Rosenstengel, professor of the German language and literature in the University of Wisconsin. Professor Rosenstengel was born in Barmen, Prussia, the tenth of September, 1842. Educated in the realschule at Barmen, he afterwards taught in Elberfeld and Radevormland. Married in 1865 to Miss Lina Worth, of Radevormland, Mr. Rosenstengel in the same year removed to America, settling in St. Louis, where for twelve years he was a teacher in the Central high school. In August, 1879, the University of Wisconsin called him to occupy the chair which he held until his death.

Professor Rosenstengel achieved a broad reputation in his profession. He frequently lectured throughout the states of the Middle West, and wrote and published much. For a time he was assistant editor of the *Amerikanische Schulzeitung und Lehrerpost*; he contributed largely to Brockhaus's *Conversations Lexikon* (Leipzig, 1881-88), and the *Deutsche Amerikanisches Magazin* (Cincinnati, 1887, etc.); published numerous text-books, pamphlets, and monographs, in his department of study, and was the author of a history of the early German settlers of Madison. He had been a member of the Public School Library board of St. Louis; a member of the Madison board of education; secretary and president of the National German Teachers' Association; for eleven years, president of the National German-American Teachers' seminary, of Milwaukee; and, since 1886, a curator of this Society. The degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by Williams college. He died suddenly, while sitting in his chair at a regular meeting of the University faculty; having, at times, for a year previous suffered greatly from a complication of disorders.

Professor Rosenstengel was regular in his attendance upon the meetings of this Society, and an earnest and intelligent advocate of the purposes for which it stands. As a member of the executive committee, he shirked neither trouble nor responsibility, being always relied upon whenever active work was



required. His kindly presence and wise counsel will be greatly missed by his colleagues, who recognize in his death the loss to this state of one who, while being a ripe scholar and a teacher of high repute, was in no less degree an energetic and public-spirited citizen.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION.

##### *Change in Treasurer.*

Upon the first of October, Treasurer F. F. Proudfit, after fourteen years of faithful service for the Society, the most of that time without compensation, resigned his office, owing to contemplated absence from the state for a protracted period. The resignation was regretfully accepted by your committee, and Maj. M. Ransom Doyon was chosen his successor. But soon after his election, Major Doyon made arrangements to take up his residence in another state, and resigned. Upon the 30th of October, therefore, Lucien S. Hanks was elected treasurer for the unexpired term ending at the annual meeting in December, 1901, and now holds that office.

##### *General Fund.*

This consists of the annual state appropriation. Heretofore, this has been \$5,000 per calendar year; but commencing with the first of September (sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899), this stipend was increased to \$15,000 per year, because of our removal to the new building—thus our receipts into the fund for the year 1900 were for eight months at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, and for four months at the rate of \$15,000.

##### *Receipts.*

Unexpended balance, from previous year	.	.	.	.	\$34 54
State appropriation, 8 months	.	.	.	.	2,333 33
State appropriation, 4 months	.	.	.	.	5,000 00
Total	.	.	.	.	<hr/> \$3,367 87

*Disbursements.*

(Analysis of expenditures, year ending November 30, 1900.)

Services . . . . .	\$3,726 95
Books, maps, and periodicals . . . . .	1,666 76
Pictures . . . . .	4 00
Printing . . . . .	17 25
Freight and drayage . . . . .	129 76
Travel . . . . .	384 52
Maintenance of building (joint account with State University) . . . . .	563 70
Incidentals . . . . .	99 22
	<hr/>
	\$6,592 16
Balance on hand (\$1,472.31 in State treasury, and \$303.40 in hands of Society treasurer) . . . . .	1,775 71
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$8,367 87

The two reports of the treasurer give the details of the foregoing expenditures; and a statement thereof, with accompanying receipts, as approved by the finance committee, has been filed with the governor according to law (sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899).

Our accounts have been much confused during the year, by the ruling of the state officers (as per their letter to us of August 29, 1900) that this Society, as a trustee of the state, comes within the provisions of sec. 2, chap. 133, laws of 1899, which seeks to establish "uniformity and system in the book-keeping methods of the state." It is the opinion of your committee, however, after careful consideration of the matter, that this act applies only to the "offices and departments in the capitol," as therein specifically stated, and not at all to this institution. At the beginning of the state's current fiscal year, October 1, 1900, the balance of our appropriation then remaining in the state treasury was \$3,333.33. This has since been drawn upon, and warrants paid by the state treasurer, in the usual manner of the several state departments. Thus, the Society's fiscal year has been divided into two distinct periods and methods of auditing—the first, for the ten months ending September 30th, and the second for the remaining two months; involving our fiscal report in unwonted complications.

As stated in the last two annual reports of this committee, the existing state appropriation of \$15,000 is now quite inadequate to the Society's needs. Our share of the cost of general maintenance of the new building will be close upon \$6,000. The remaining \$9,000 will be, upon the most conservative estimate, wholly absorbed by salaries of employes, supplies, and other administrative expenses of the Society, even then leaving us with an insufficient staff, and making no allowance for books and periodicals. Our urgent need is for an additional stipend of \$12,000 per year—\$2,000 for miscellaneous expenses, incident to a fast-growing establishment, and \$10,000 for a book-purchasing fund. A library of this size and importance, and with so large a constituency of readers, might properly spend far more for books; we consider our request of the legislature in this direction, as being of an extremely modest character.

Following are a few book-purchasing funds, selected at random from the latest annual reports of leading libraries of the country:

Library of Congress (in addition to copyrighted books, which it gets free)	\$61,000 00
Harvard University Library ( a library similar in character to ours)	25,502 00
Buffalo Public library	23,200 00
Chicago Public library	20,323 14
Milwaukee Public library	16,605 42
Cleveland Public library	16,370 58
Detroit Public library	14,578 75
St. Louis Public library	12,514 00

### *The Binding Fund.*

This fund, now consisting of \$29,327.85 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. The net increase during the year was \$516.62. The fund is now doing admirable work in eking out the bounty of the state.

### *The Antiquarian Fund.*

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and spe-

cial gifts. The treasurer's report shows that it now consists of \$3,981.48, a net gain during the year of \$355.79. The income of this fund, when it assumes larger proportions, is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest." Primarily it will, no doubt, be used in building up the museum, which is still disproportionately meagre, although now admirably housed.

*The Draper Fund.*

From the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there is now in this fund the sum of \$360.90. No portion of the income of the fund has been expended during the year. The work of indexing the Draper manuscripts, to which this fund is committed, will doubtless be commenced within the coming year.

## LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1900:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	.	.	.	1,727
Books by gift	.	.	.	1,850
				<hr/>
Total books	.	.	.	3,577
Pamphlets, by gift	.	.	.	4,432
Pamphlets, on exchange	.	.	.	919
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	.	.	.	55
				<hr/>
Total pamphlets	.	.	.	5,406
				<hr/>
Total accessions of titles	.	.	.	8,983

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books . . . . .	108,860
Pamphlets . . . . .	106,746
<b>Total titles</b>	<b>215,606</b>



The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias . . . . .	34
Newspapers and periodicals . . . . .	847
Philosophy and religion . . . . .	89
Biography and genealogy . . . . .	112
History—general . . . . .	23
History—foreign . . . . .	64
History—American . . . . .	155
History—local (U. S.) . . . . .	144
Geography and travel . . . . .	82
Political and social science . . . . .	1,565
Legislation . . . . .	157
Natural science . . . . .	67
Useful arts . . . . .	34
British Patent Office reports . . . . .	107
Fine arts . . . . .	10
Language and literature . . . . .	53
Bibliography . . . . .	43
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	3,577

The following comparative statistics of gifts and purchases are suggestive:

Total accessions (books and pamphlets) . . . . .	8,983
Percentage of gifts, in accessions . . . . .	70
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions . . . . .	30
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned) . . . . .	9,568
Books given . . . . .	2,933
Pamphlets given . . . . .	6,635
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates . . . . .	23
Percentage of gifts that were accessions . . . . .	67

Every gift is welcomed at the library, whether it is or is not a duplicate; our duplicates are utilized in exchange with other large libraries in the United States and Canada. Among our most important exchanges of duplicates during the past year, have been those with the public libraries of New York, Boston, and Buffalo, the state libraries of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Indiana, and Nebraska, and the libraries of Bowdoin college, Brown university, Hamilton college, Oberlin college, Drew Theological seminary, and the Massachusetts historical society.

## WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

*Removal.*

The great task of the year has been the removal of library and museum from the capitol to the new building, one mile away. The first load of books was taken from the capitol upon the morning of the twentieth of August, and the last load was deposited in the new building in the forenoon of the second of October, a period of six weeks and one day. The cost of moving was about \$1,100, of which \$999.50 was paid from a special legislative appropriation for this purpose (chap. 204, laws of 1899). The work was executed with as much celerity as weather and the conditions of the undertaking would permit, without the loss of a volume, and with but a few minor injuries to museum exhibits. It is perhaps needless to add, that such results could not have been attained without the most ample preparations for the event, involving much time and thought throughout several months before the removal actually began.

*Duplication of Catalogue.*

In a library of this size, it is essential that there be two card catalogues—one in the catalogue room, for official use, and the other in the delivery (or issue) room for the needs of the public. Heretofore, we have felt obliged to remain content with the official catalogue; but it is now imperative, with our greatly enlarged constituency of readers, and longer distances to travel within the building, that the public catalogue be installed at the earliest possible date. The great work of duplicating the cards was commenced several months ago, while still in the capitol, and is now receiving the almost constant attention of four cataloguers. Our catalogue is in two divisions—authors, and subjects and titles; the cards in the author section, being the only ones thus far fully marked with classification numbers, have first been duplicated, the work having now proceeded through Q, and being well into R. As fast as the duplicate cards are written, they are placed in the public catalogue, where eventually all of the entries—subjects and titles, as well as authors—will be embraced in a general dictionary catalogue, with

one alphabet. To the completion of this task, it is probable that two years more time must be devoted.

Owing to differences in the respective systems of classification, it will be impracticable at present to combine our public catalogue with that of the State University library, which is also in the delivery room. Readers will be obliged to consult two alphabets; but, as the two libraries are quite strongly differentiated in character, it is not anticipated that this will result in much hardship to users.

The institution in our building of several departmental libraries,—Public Documents, Maps and Manuscripts, Newspaper Files, and Genealogy and Art,—will necessitate the placing therein of those portions of the public catalogue appertaining to their respective fields, with possibly cross-references in the general public catalogue in the delivery room.

### *Manuscripts.*

In the department of Maps and Manuscripts, where also is kept the Society's large collection of photographs and engravings, a special card catalogue is much needed; and it is hoped that within the coming year we may be able to commence the much-needed indexing of the Draper manuscripts. The great value of these manuscripts, together with similar large collections in our possession, is becoming more evident as the years pass; they are in almost continual demand by those engaged in original research in the field of Western history, who come to Madison from long distances, for the purpose of consulting these unique records; and the secretary's mail is burdened with letters of inquiry concerning them. To index our great store of manuscripts will involve years of expert toil; but in the end, it will be found well worth the cost, in time saved to the scholars who seek the information which they alone can give.

### *Binding.*

There have been bound within the year, 1,918 volumes of books and periodicals, 635 volumes of newspapers,—a total of 2,553. The preparation of these for the bindery has in itself been a work of considerable proportions.

## OFFICE WORK.

*The New Building.*

During the year a large part of the time of the secretary and librarian has been consumed in attention to details of the construction and equipment of the new building. These matters are now fast drawing to a conclusion; it is hoped that before the close of the winter we may become finally settled in our new home, so that the time and effort long diverted into these channels may thereafter be spent in work more strictly appertaining to the Society's activities.

*Association Meetings.*

From the seventh to the twelfth of June, the American Library association met in Montreal, our representatives being the secretary, the librarian, and two of the library assistants. To this association is largely attributable the remarkable development of library interests in the United States and Canada, particularly during the past decade. Regular attendance upon its conferences is an inspiration to librarians, consequently of practical value to the institutions which they represent.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to announce to the Society that this important national organization will hold its next annual conference in Waukesha, during the first week of July, 1901. The association would have much liked to come to Madison for this meeting, but decided that the hotel accommodations here were insufficient for its needs. The librarians will, however, spend one day in Madison, visiting libraries at the capital, and another in Milwaukee, the guests of the librarians of the metropolis. As the Society's building will be the chief attraction to the visitors in Madison, it is incumbent upon us to take part in their entertainment.

Upon the first of August, an interesting Marquette memorial meeting, attended by representatives of several Western historical societies, was held upon Mackinac Island, under the auspices of the Marquette Monument association. The secretary of this Society was present by invitation.



The Wisconsin Library association, of which our assistant librarian was secretary, held its annual convention this year at Madison, from the twenty-ninth to the thirty-first of August. Our staff was represented upon the programme, and all its members actively engaged in preparations for the meeting, which was largely attended from all portions of the state.

### *State Field Work.*

Despite fast-increasing administrative duties, the secretary has, in the interests of the Society, been able, within the year, to visit various sections of the state; to address public meetings or consult with citizens concerning the organization of local historical societies, to collect manuscripts and other material for the archives and the published *Collections*, or to serve the general interests of Western historical study.

### FIELD CONVENTIONS.

It had been the intention of the committee on historical conventions to hold another field meeting during the summer of 1900, either at Portage or La Crosse. The project was abandoned, however, because it was deemed desirable to centre our efforts upon the dedication of the new building, and a field meeting might have distracted public attention therefrom. The committee intend to make such preparations for the convention of 1901, as will, they trust, insure a successful outcome. The experiences gained in 1899 prove that such annual conventions held at historic points within the state, will greatly assist the work of the Society in arousing popular interest in local history.

### LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Under the provisions of chapter 118, laws of 1897, revised in chapter 24, statutes of 1898 (secs. 376a, 376b, 376c, 376d, and 376e), two local historical societies have formally allied themselves with this Society as auxiliaries—the Green Bay Historical society (incorporated October 23, 1899), and the Ripon Historical society (incorporated November 8, 1899). Both of these societies continue to show evidences of thrift and public

spirit. Reports of their proceedings will appear in connection with that of this Society for the current year.

Other local societies within the state, would be cordially welcomed to our ranks.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

Volume XV of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* is now being issued from the press. It contains a variety of documentary and other material bearing upon the history of Wisconsin from 1793 to 1848. Much space is devoted to documents concerning the formation of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches in early Wisconsin; in previous volumes of the series, the facts attending the establishment of the Catholic and Episcopalian denominations have been quite fully set forth. An interesting feature of the present volume, is Mrs. Elizabeth Thérèse Baird's charming "Reminiscences of Life in Territorial Wisconsin." Theodore Rodolf tells us of "Pioneering in the Wisconsin Lead Region," from 1834 to 1848. Franklin Hatheway's "Surveying in Wisconsin in 1837" is necessarily a briefer sketch, but of kindred character. The "Report on the Quality and Condition of Wisconsin Territory," made in 1831 by Samuel C. Stambaugh, United States Indian agent at Green Bay, conveys an economic and geographical description of Wisconsin as it appeared to an intelligent official observer five years before the actual organization of the territory. A keenly interesting contribution to the literature of foreign immigration, is Mathias Duerst's "Diary of a New Glarus Colonist." The fur trade and overland mail-carrying features of our early territorial and pre-territorial life are represented by the simple but effective narratives of Louis B. Porlier, Alexis Clermont, and Peter J. Vieau. It is intended that Vol. XVI shall be devoted to documents bearing upon the old Fox war in Wisconsin, recently copied for the Society from the originals in the French governmental archives in Paris.

A memorial volume is now being prepared for the press, which will contain the several addresses delivered at the dedication on October 19th, a history of the Society, and a description of the building. It will be profusely illustrated by half-tone en-

gravings, and it is expected that the mechanical execution will be worthy of the occasion.

Two special editions of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's dedication address, aggregating 3,000 copies, were published by that gentleman at his own expense, and distributed by the Society to persons and institutions in this country and Canada, who were presumably interested in the occasion.

Requests for our publications are constantly on the increase, thus testifying to the steady growth of interest in historic study within this state. The first nine volumes of our *Collections* can no longer be supplied, and the stock of all others is running so low that great care has to be exercised in their distribution. The people of the state would, we believe, now welcome a legislative appropriation for their re-printing, in order that Wisconsin schools and teachers, especially, might be supplied with these materials for the history of the commonwealth.

#### THE MUSEUM.

The new quarters of the museum are in keeping with the rest of the building, and appear particularly well when artificially lighted. It is now possible to classify the exhibits, in appropriate and beautiful cases, and the general effect is greatly to enhance the educational value and dignity of the collection. Separate halls are provided for the sections of American ethnology, Wisconsin war history, framed photographs and engravings, bric-a-brac, and curiosities, while the walls are lined throughout with the Society's numerous oil portraits and busts.

In the art department a large collection of oils, water colors, etchings, bronzes, china, etc., is now on exhibition, being loaned by President and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams during their year's absence in Europe. In the department of ethnology, loan collections owned by Fred DuFrenne, of Middleton, and Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Madison, have recently been placed in our care, for an indefinite period.

Now that the Society has room for the display of such private collections, it is believed that many other persons having objects of art or of historical interest fitted for exhibition will offer to loan the same. Such loan collections are to a considerable degree

depended upon by public museums, and have the advantage of furnishing fresh material for the entertainment of visitors.

We still need, however, increased means for permanent additions to the museum. Such of our funds as are derived from the public treasury will doubtless always be used, almost exclusively, to meet the expenses of administration and to build up the library. It is likely that we shall continually be obliged to rely upon our special funds and upon private beneficence for the proper development of the museum. Despite the wide reputation of our library and publications, the museum is the department of our work which chiefly appeals to the general public; and its importance as a factor in popular education is not to be overestimated. It behooves us, therefore, to strain every effort to secure the considerable growth of the Antiquarian Fund, and to enlist interest in our museum on the part of the wealthy and the benevolent.

#### THE BUILDING PRACTICALLY COMPLETED.

The board of building commissioners has experienced a busy year, as the various contracts have been pushed to practical completion.

Upon the eighth of February, contracts were let as follows: Furniture, to the Matthews Bros. Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, for \$36,000; chairs, A. H. Andrews Co., of Chicago, \$4,875; metal newspaper stacks and book supports, Art Metal Construction Co., of Jamestown, N. Y., \$8,239.50; cement sidewalks and sodding, J. W. Mitchell, of Madison, \$3,800; and cork carpet and shades, Gimbel Brothers, of Milwaukee, \$1,931. Upon the seventeenth of February, the contract for the retaining wall on Park street was let to T. C. McCarthy, of Madison, for \$3,419. May 12th, George H. Wheelock & Co., of South Bend, Indiana, were contracted with for 4,100 electric lamps needed for the building, for \$666. May 31st, a final settlement was made with Harry Johnson, the contractor for general construction, he assigning to the board all incompletd sub-contracts, and being discharged from further obligation. September 19th, the contract for asbestos sponge felted sectional pipe covering was let to the Manyille Covering Co., of Milwaukee,



for \$802.90. October 18th, J. W. Mitchell, of Madison, secured the contract to construct a driveway in front of the building, with necessary extension of cement walks, the consideration being \$350.

The custody and administration of the building itself was finally transferred by the board to the Society, upon the first of October, the former reserving, however, "all authority necessary to its final completion and equipment." Since that date, the Society has been in full possession, although the equipment is still incomplete in some particulars, and several minor contracts are yet to be finished; most prominent among these latter, is the proposed automatic house telephone exchange, of which there are to be thirty-seven stations, thus insuring facility of communication between all parts of the building.

It is proper in this connection to chronicle the following resolution of confidence in the architects, adopted by the Board of Commissioners at its meeting of October 19th:

*Resolved*, That this commission hereby records its appreciation of the talent, skill, and taste, of Messrs. George B. Ferry and Alfred C. Clas, of Milwaukee, the architects who designed and have superintended the construction and equipment of the noble building provided by the state for the State Historical Society; a structure not only well adapted to its purposes, but, in the beauty and majesty of its design, an illustration of the public spirit of the people of Wisconsin and an object lesson in architecture to this and later generations; and that the thanks of this Commission are hereby given to Messrs. Ferry & Clas for their labors and achievements.

#### EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE.

The committee on joint relations with the State University met in joint session with a like committee from the board of regents upon the seventeenth of April, 1900, and agreed to the following assignment of space to the University library, in the Society's new building:

*Basement*—Room 2, for bicycles; joint use of unpacking rooms 1 and 4; freight elevator to stacks; closets 17, 18, and 22.

*First Floor*—Seminary rooms 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127; until needed by State Free Library commission, room 118; and storage room 117; toilet rooms 111, 112, 114, and 115.

*Second Floor*—Joint use of reading and delivery rooms, Nos. 216, 217, and 227; specifically for University use, library offices 218, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226.

*Third Floor*—Free use, with the Society, of room 300, as historical lecture hall; room 302 is assigned to the Academy of Sciences, in connection with such use as the Society may make thereof; use of toilet rooms 303 and 304; joint use, for women of two library staffs, of staff room 306; seminary rooms 316, 317, 319, 322, 324, 325; and janitor's room 321.

*Fourth Floor*—Room 423, presumably for plaster cast exhibit; such other space as can be temporarily spared from museum and gallery of the Society (possibly rooms 419 and 422), and joint use of photographic dark room 412.

*Stack*—Equitable division thereof, according to relative needs, as may be agreed upon between chiefs of respective libraries.

It was mutually agreed that the Society undertake the responsibility of cleaning and policing the entire building, including rooms specifically assigned to the University.

In view of the fact that the University library and seminaries were given so much space within the building for their exclusive occupancy, and that about 95 per cent of the entire use of the Society's library and the services of its library staff is by members of the University, it was arranged that the board of regents pay fifty per cent of the charges of general maintenance, which include heat, power, light, water, repairs, janitorship, and janitors' supplies. It is estimated that the total cost of such maintenance will be about \$12,000 per annum, one-half being charged to each institution, with quarterly balances. This is, of course, exclusive of the Society's own administrative expenses.

The regents endorsed this action at their meeting of April 21st; and your committee, acting for the Society, accepted the arrangement upon the sixth of October, "reserving the right of future modification, should it be deemed advisable."

#### DEDICATION OF THE BUILDING.

The first public use of the new building occurred upon the opening day of the present college year of the State University—Wednesday, the twenty-sixth of September; evening use

was inaugurated upon the following Monday, the first of October.

The formal dedication exercises were held upon Friday, the nineteenth of October. An audience of 900 persons—comprising members of the Society, state officers and members of the legislature, members of the instructional force of the State University, and other educational institutions in Wisconsin, together with invited guests from outside the state—gathered in the general reading room, with President Johnston in the chair, and listened to the following programme:

INVOCATION—JAMES DAVIE BUTLER, LL. D.

ADDRESS—PRESIDENT JOHNSTON.

A WORD FROM THE BUILDERS—The HON. JAMES H. STOUT, President of the Board of Building Commissioners.

DEDICATION HYMN, by MRS. CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS—Sung by double quartette of State University students.

THE STATE AND THE SOCIETY—The HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD, Governor of Wisconsin.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE SOCIETY—CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., President of the University of Wisconsin.

THE SOCIETY—REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, Secretary and Superintendent.

GREETINGS FROM SISTER HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—The HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

SONG—Double quartette of University students.

GREETINGS FROM SISTER LIBRARIES—JAMES KENDALL HOSMER, LL. D., Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library.

ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY—PROF. ANDREW CUNNINGHAM McLAUGHLIN, of the University of Michigan, Chairman of the American Historical Association's Committee of Seven, on the Teaching of History in Secondary Schools.

At eight o'clock in the evening, a similar audience was assembled in the same room, and listened to an address entitled "The Sifted Grain and the Grain Sifters," by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

This was followed by an informal reception by the Society, in the course of which the visitors inspected the building.

As before stated, a detailed report of the exercises will be issued by the Society.

## RETROSPECT.

It is now fifty-five years ago since Richard H. Magoon first suggested in the *Mineral Point Democrat*, the establishment in Wisconsin Territory of an historical society "to collect from the pioneers then alive, such facts in regard to the early history of Wisconsin as they might possess, as well as to treasure up those concerning the future." The Massachusetts Historical society, the oldest of its kind in America, was then younger than is ours today; there were similar societies in New York, Philadelphia, and a few other cities upon the Atlantic slope, but no successful institution of this character west of the Alleghanies. Magoon's suggestion and the cordial reception which it received, in a then frontier community, far removed from the centres of culture, were indicative of the high character of the men who laid the foundations of our commonwealth.

The following year (1846), the proposed society was organized at Madison. Its members, all of them men of prominence, and apparently in cordial sympathy with the project, were, however, too busy solving for themselves the difficult problem of individual existence, to spare time for a public undertaking for which Wisconsin was as yet unprepared. No records of the three meetings were kept, no money paid into the treasury—in short, nothing was accomplished.

Upon the thirtieth of January, 1849, a new historical society was organized, chiefly by state officers and members of the legislature. This second attempt was made with more determination than the first; the proceedings were recorded, dues paid, the annual addresses published, and a library commenced—a meagre affair, aggregating in five years but fifty volumes, nevertheless the nucleus of our great collection of today, and fairly filling the little book-case which stood upon a table in the governor's office and now occupies a proud place in our present museum.

There were members who regretted this stunted growth, and longed for speedier expansion. Lyman C. Draper was imported from Philadelphia to become the Society's executive officer; and upon the eighteenth of January, 1854, began here



in Madison his great work of collecting the library which has won fame for the Wisconsin Historical Society. The little book-case was within a few weeks discarded, and the library moved to Draper's house; a year and a half later, it was promoted to the basement of the Baptist church; eleven years after (1866), the legislature invited the library and its attendant museum to the capitol; in December, 1884, the fast-swelling collections were removed to the new south wing of the capitol, where they occupied three entire floors, which were soon outgrown; today, the dream of Draper, first revealed to us a quarter of a century ago, is at last realized—the Society is holding an annual meeting under its own roof-tree.

It is only by remembering that in 1881, Secretary Draper asked the legislature for but \$50,000 with which to construct what he fondly hoped would prove a permanent independent home for this institution, that we can appreciate the full significance of what the Society possesses today. It was for many reasons, extremely fortunate for this generation that he then failed. The structure which could have been erected for such a sum, would soon have proved entirely inadequate to the fast-growing needs of the institution; yet it would have been very difficult to obtain another in so brief a time. The state was not then prepared to erect a building worthy of it and of the Society; again, no architect of that time could have designed one fitted to the present multifarious needs of a great literary workshop, for library architecture, as we know it today, is an outgrowth of the remarkable library development which has taken place throughout the United States during the past ten or fifteen years; and, quite as important, our friend and neighbor, and most constant user, the University, had not then come to its own, with thousands of students engaged in laboratory methods of research, using the library as the central energy of a great educational machine. During this long period of waiting, the Society has, with other state institutions, been sharing in the splendid growth of our lusty young commonwealth. The activities of the Society have spread into wider channels; its capacity for usefulness has greatly increased, as an instrument for the higher education of the people; its reputation in the

world of scholarship has broadened; it better understands itself. When the state, the University, the Society, were at last ready for this dignified temple of learning, it came to us as the generous offering of an appreciative public, neither too late nor too soon.

In entering upon its administration, after long years of pleading followed by a protracted season of expectancy, the Society accepts the trust with sentiments of sincere gratitude to the two governors (Upham and Scofield) and the three legislatures (1895, 1897 and 1899) who have so bountifully met its desire; they have herein builded for themselves and for the love of learning which animated them, a monument which shall endure through ages to come.

As members of the Society, however, it is obvious that the new building comes not as the ultimatum of our hopes. This greater trust brings new responsibilities, awakens higher aspirations, to the fulfillment of which we must devote our best energies, if this institution is to do its full share in the intellectual uplift of the Middle West.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,  
*Secretary and Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*To the Honorable Executive Committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:*—Your committee on finance have respectfully to report that upon the resignation of the late treasurer, Mr. Proudfit, October 1st last, his accounts, books, and vouchers were examined, reported to you, and duly approved.

From that date the accompanying report of the present treasurer, Mr. Hanks, has been compared with its vouchers, and likewise found correct. Combining the statement of the two treasurers, the result of the past fiscal year is as follows:

Of mortgage loans on hand (including a contract to sell what has been termed "the Jackson county land") there are mortgage securities, an increase of \$800.00 . . .	\$29,525 00
Draper homestead (unchanged) . . . . .	2,378 14
The St. Paul lots (unchanged) . . . . .	580 54
Balance of cash on hand* . . . . .	1,835 86
Total . . . . .	\$34,319 54

Which has been apportioned as it properly belongs:

To the binding fund . . . . .	\$29,406 47
To the antiquarian fund . . . . .	3,981 48
To the binding fund income . . . . .	268 29
To the Draper fund . . . . .	360 90
To the general fund . . . . .	302 40
Total . . . . .	\$34,319 54

Sixteen years ago your committee made such rules governing the investment of the Society's funds and the security therefor, as to thus far protect it from loss, since which time no loss has occurred, and none is anticipated from loans outstanding.

The binding fund was then . . . . .	\$10,886 76
Which has increased to this date . . . . .	18,520 21

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Making it now, as stated above . . . . . \$29,406 97

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\* The item of "Cash on hand," does not include that in the keeping of the state treasurer, which we are informed is \$1,472.31; over which, it has been ruled, your finance committee has no control, consequently is not responsible for its accounting.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to suggest that the largely-increased appropriation by the state for the care and maintenance of the library in its new home, is properly placed in the immediate supervision of the executive committee. The finance committee having no direction or knowledge of this fund or its expenditure, should not be the one to examine the books, papers, and vouchers, for its annual accounting, and the usual report thereon, together with the report of the treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE,

W. A. P. MORRIS,

J. H. PALMER,

*Finance Committee.*

December 13, 1900.



## TREASURERS' REPORTS.

## TREASURER PROUDFIT.

Report of the treasurer for the ten months ending September 30th, 1900:

*Binding Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.

Dec. 1.	To balance unexpended . . . . .	\$176 62
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Sept. 30.	To received rents, Draper homestead	\$300 00
	To received $\frac{1}{2}$ annual dues . . .	53 00
	To received $\frac{1}{2}$ sales of duplicates .	10 22
	To received $\frac{1}{2}$ life membership fees	60 00
	To received interest apportionment .	1,527 80
		<hr/>
		1,951 02
		<hr/>
		\$2,127 64

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Jan. 19.	By paid taxes, 1899, on Lot 1, Block 2, of Bryant's Randolph st. addition, St. Paul, Minnesota .	\$8 38
Jan. 24.	By paid street improvement tax, Draper homestead, Madison . .	134 78
Sept. 30.	By expenditures during year under direction of secretary, account annual appropriation . . . .	675 01
	By expended on account of Draper homestead repairs . . . .	12 65
	By transferred to binding fund .	795 21
	By balance (unexpended) account annual appropriation . . . .	501 61
		<hr/>
		\$2,127 64
		<hr/>

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$501 61
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*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.					
Dec. 1.	To balance	.	.	.	\$28,821 23
1900.					
Sept. 30.	To transferred from binding fund in-				
	come account	.	.	.	795 21
					<hr/> \$29,616 44

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.					
May 5.	By 29-33rds of loss of \$328.39 in sale				
	to J. A. Bailey, for \$900, of the W.				
	J. Thompson land, Jackson co.,				
	near Black River Falls . . . . .			\$288 59	
Sept. 30.	By balance . . . . .			29,327 85	
				<hr/>	\$29,616 44
1900.					
Oct. 1.	To balance . . . . .			\$29,327 85	

*Antiquarian Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.					
Sept. 30.	To received ½ annual dues . . . . .			53 00	
	To received ½ sales of duplicates . . . . .			10 23	
	To received ½ life membership fees . . . . .			60 00	
	To received interest apportionment . . . . .			210 73	
				<hr/>	\$333 96

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.					
Sept. 30.	By transferred to antiquarian fund . . . . .				\$333 96

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.					
Dec. 1.	To balance . . . . .			\$3,625 69	
1900.					
Sept. 30.	To transferred from antiquarian				
	fund income account . . . . .			333 96	
				<hr/>	\$3,959 65

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

May 5.	By 4-33rds of loss of \$328.39 in sale to J. A. Bailey, for \$900, of the W. J. Thompson land, Jackson co., near Black River Falls . . . . .	\$39 80	
Sept. 30.	By balance . . . . .	3,919 85	
		<hr/>	\$2,959 65

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$3,919 85	
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*Draper Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.

Sept. 30.	By balance . . . . .	360 90	
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*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Sept. 30.	By balance . . . . .	360 90	
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1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$360 90	
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*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.

Dec. 1.	To balance unexpended . . . . .	\$34 54	
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1900.

Jan. 5.	To part of annual appropriation from state . . . . .	\$2,000 00	
		<hr/>	\$5,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$5,034 54

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Sept. 30.	By expenditures during 1900 to date by direction of secretary, as au- dited by finance committee . . . . .	\$4,689 96	
	By balance unexpended . . . . .	344 58	
		<hr/>	\$5,034 54

1900.

Oct.	1.	To balance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$344 58
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*Inventory.*

Real estate mortgages	.	.	.	.	.	\$27,825 00
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Real estate owned:

Draper homestead, Madison	.	\$2,378 14
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Lot 1, bl. 2, Bryant's Randolph	
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st. addition, St. Paul, Minn.	.	580 54
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2,958 68
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Cash on hand	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,671 11
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\$34,454 79
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*Belonging as follows:*

To binding fund	.	.	.	.	.	\$29,327 85
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To antiquarian fund	.	.	.	.	.	3,919 85
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To Draper fund	.	.	.	.	.	360 90
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*To general fund unexpended	.	.	.	.	.	344 58
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*To binding fund income unexpended	.	.	.	.	.	501 61
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\$34,454 79
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Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,

*Treasurer.*

We, undersigned members of the finance committee, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the foregoing report of the treasurer, have compared the entries in his books of account with vouchers, have examined the securities reported on hand, and the bank account of the treasurer, and we find that the said report of the treasurer is in all respects full and accurate.

GEO. B. BURROWS,

J. H. PALMER,

M. R. DOYON,

W. A. P. MORRIS.

Dated October 3, 1900.

\*Subject to drafts of secretary.



## TREASURER HANKS.

Report of treasurer for two months, ending November 30, 1900:

*Binding Fund Income Account.*

*The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance unexpended . . . . .	\$501 61	
Nov. 30.	To ½ annual dues . . . . .	\$58 00	
	To ½ sales of duplicates . . . . .	87	
	To interest apportionment (29-33rds)	19 75	
			<hr/>
			78 62

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

\$580 23

1900.

Nov. 30.	By salaries of supt. and asst. supt. for October and November . . . . .	\$233 32	
	By transferred to binding fund . . . . .	78 62	
	By balance unexpended, account of annual appropriation . . . . .	268 29	
			<hr/>
			\$580 23

1900.

Dec. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$268 29
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*Binding Fund.*

*The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$29,327 85	
Nov. 30.	To transferred from income account . . . . .	78 62	
			<hr/>
			\$29,406 47

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Nov. 30.	By balance . . . . .	\$29,406 47	
			<hr/>
			\$29,406 47

1900.

Dec. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$29,406 47
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*Antiquarian Fund Income Account.*

1900.

Nov. 30.	To ½ annual dues . . . . .	\$58 00	
	To ½ sales of duplicates . . . . .	88	
	To interest apportionment . . . . .	2 75	
			<hr/>
			\$61 63

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Nov. 30.	By transferred to antiquarian fund . . .	\$61 63
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*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$3,919 85
Nov. 30.	To transferred from income account . . . . .	61 63
		<hr/>
		\$3,981 48

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Nov. 30.	By balance . . . . .	\$3,981 48
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1900.

Dec. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$3,981 48
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*Draper Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$360 90
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*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Nov. 30.	By balance . . . . .	\$360 90
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1900.

Dec. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$360 90
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*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance unexpended . . . . .	\$344 58
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*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Nov. 30.	By expenditures during Oct. and	
	Nov., by direction of secretary . . . . .	\$42 18
	By Balance . . . . .	302 40
		<hr/>
		\$344 58

1900.

Dec. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$302 40
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*Inventory.*

Real estate mortgages . . . . .	\$29,525 00
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Draper homestead, Madison . . . . .	\$2,378 14
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Lot 1, blk. 2, Bryant's Randolph	
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st. addition, St. Paul, Minn. . . . .	580 54
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	<hr/>	2,958 68
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Cash on hand . . . . .	1,835 86
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	<hr/>	\$34,319 54
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## Belonging as follows:

To binding fund . . . . .	\$29,406 47
To antiquarian fund . . . . .	3,981 48
To Draper fund . . . . .	360 90
*To general fund . . . . .	302 40
To binding fund income . . . . .	268 29
	<hr/>
	\$34,319 54
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. HANKS,

*Treasurer.*

Nov. 30, 1900.

We, the undersigned members of the finance committee of the State Historical Society, have carefully examined the foregoing report of the treasurer, have compared the entries in his books of account with vouchers, have examined the securities reported on hand, and the bank account of the treasurer, and we find that the said report of the treasurer is in all respects full and accurate.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,

GEO. B. BURROWS,

J. H. PALMER,

*Finance Committee.*

Dec. 11, 1900.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATION.

Treasurer's statement of expenditures from the general fund (state appropriation for 1900) of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1900, as audited by the finance committee, October 3 and December 11, 1900, and approved by the executive committee, December 13, 1900.

\*There is, in addition to this, in the state treasury, belonging to the general fund . . . . . \$1,472 31

*Receipts.*

1899.	
Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance on hand . . . . . \$34 54
	*Received from state treasurer, during year . . . 5,000 00
	\$5,034 54
	Disbursements, as below . . . . . 4,732 14
1900.	

Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance, in hands of treasurer . . . \$302 40
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*Disbursements.*

1899.	
Dec. 20.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . . \$1 93
Dec. 20.	Johanna Dennehy, Paris, France, services . . . 10 38
Dec. 20.	Educational Review, St. John, N. B., periodical . . . 1 00
Dec. 20.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage . . . . . 5 75
Dec. 20.	D. B. Martin, Green Bay, services . . . . . 12 75
Dec. 20.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, New York, periodicals . . . 287 47
Dec. 20.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . . . 50 00
Dec. 20.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . . . 50 00
Dec. 20.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . . . . 50 00
Dec. 20.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . . . 30 00
Dec. 20.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . . . 30 00
Dec. 20.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . . . 25 00
Dec. 20.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services . . . . . 15 00
Dec. 20.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . . . 16 68
1900.	
Jan. 10.	Amer. Library Assn., Salem, Mass., publications . . . 4 00
Jan. 10.	C. H. Cooley, treas., Ann Arbor, Mich., book . . . 2 00

\*Up to September 1, 1900, the annual state appropriation to the Society was at the rate of \$5,000 per annum; after that, it was at the rate of \$15,000 per annum. The sum of \$5,000 was drawn from the state treasury by the treasurer of the Society in installments (Jan. 5 and June 1); the balance, \$3,333.33, was in the state treasury when the new system of state accounting went into effect (Oct. 1). This balance was retained by the state treasurer, and has since been drawn upon by the Society, to cover its current expenses; but as all vouchers for these disbursements remain in the hands of the state authorities, it remains for the secretary of state to report thereon. The Society's books show that warrants aggregating \$1,861.02 were drawn on our account, during October and November; thus there should have been a balance in our favor, on Dec. 1, of \$1,472.31.—R. G. T.



Jan. 10.	R. R. Elliott, Detroit, Mich., books . . . .	\$100 00
Jan. 10.	G. B. Johnson, Burlington, Vt., freight and drayage	4 17
Jan. 10.	Longmans, Green & Co., New York, book . . .	1 50
Jan. 10.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	2 67
Jan. 10.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	2 50
Jan. 10.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., books .	4 00
Jan. 10.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book . . . .	2 00
Jan. 10.	Pierre-Georges Roy, Levis, Canada, periodical	2 00
Jan. 10.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, England, books .	100 97
Jan. 10.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, England, books .	11 98
Jan. 10.	Southern Hist. Assn., Washington, publications	3 00
Jan. 10.	G. E. Stechert, New York, book . . . . .	1 86
Jan. 10.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., traveling expenses	71 71
Jan. 10.	J. M. Turner, Burlington, book . . . . .	2 00
Jan. 24.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . . .	32 07
Jan. 24.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . .	7 46
Jan. 24.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, book . . .	5 00
Jan. 24.	Helman-Taylor Co., Cleveland, Ohio, book . .	5 00
Jan. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	3 00
Jan. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	3 66
Jan. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . . .	1 04
Jan. 24.	E. A. Smith, Old Mystic, Conn., book . . . .	4 00
Jan. 24.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Jan. 24.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Jan. 24.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Jan. 24.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
Jan. 24.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
Jan. 24.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . . .	25 00
Jan. 24.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services . . . . .	15 00
Jan. 24.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . . .	16 66
Feb. 28.	M. Etta S. Allen, Victoria, Texas, books . .	20 00
Feb. 28.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . .	5 78
Feb. 28.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . .	1 23
Feb. 28.	H. B. Hobbins, Madison, insurance . . . .	25 00
Feb. 28.	A. E. Jenks, Madison, services . . . . .	25 00
Feb. 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	38 72
Feb. 28.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Feb. 28.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Feb. 28.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Feb. 28.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
Feb. 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
Feb. 28.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . . .	25 00
Feb. 28.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services . . . . .	15 00
Feb. 28.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . . .	16 66

Mch. 28.	Rufus Blanchard, Chicago, book . . .	\$3 00
Mch. 28.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . .	2 43
Mch. 28.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . .	2 00
Mch. 28.	R. Herndon Company, Chicago, books . . .	45 00
Mch. 28.	U. P. James, Cincinnati, Ohio, books . . .	7 00
Mch. 28.	King-Cramer Company, Milwaukee, book . . .	5 00
Mch. 28.	M. W. McAlarney, Harrisburg, Pa., book . . .	5 00
Mch. 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight . . .	14 50
Mch. 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . .	2 97
Mch. 28.	Minneapolis Book Exchange, Minneapolis, books . . .	8 00
Mch. 28.	W. K. Moorehead, Saranac Lake, N. Y., books . . .	1 90
Mch. 28.	Stephen D. Peet, Chicago, book . . .	3 50
Mch. 28.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., Milwaukee, supplies . . .	4 75
Mch. 28.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books . . .	203 33
Mch. 28.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., traveling expenses . . .	81 73
Mch. 28.	University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, book . . .	1 12
Mch. 28.	August Van Deusen, Madison, books . . .	3 50
Mch. 28.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage . . .	7 00
Mch. 28.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Mch. 28.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . .	50 00
Mch. 28.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . .	30 00
Mch. 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . .	30 00
Mch. 28.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . .	25 00
Mch. 28.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . .	16 68
Mch. 28.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services . . .	15 00
Mch. 28.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services . . .	15 00
Mch. 28.	Southern Hist. Assn., Richmond, Va., publications . . .	3 00
Apr. 25.	F. E. Best, Chicago, book . . .	5 00
Apr. 25.	W. F. Boogher, Washington, D. C., book . . .	5 00
Apr. 25.	C. H. Boynton, Groveland, Mass., book . . .	3 50
Apr. 25.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . .	6 47
Apr. 25.	Galena Gazette, Galena, Ill., book . . .	1 50
Apr. 25.	W. R. Haight, Toronto, Canada, book . . .	2 50
Apr. 25.	Ulrico Hoepli, Milan, Italy, book . . .	5 57
Apr. 25.	W. H. Jennings, Columbus, Ohio, book . . .	7 50
Apr. 25.	James H. Lamb Company, Boston, book . . .	7 00
Apr. 25.	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C., book . . .	4 50
Apr. 25.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . .	51 08
Apr. 25.	F. R. Lubbock, Austin, Texas, book . . .	2 00
Apr. 25.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . .	3 00
Apr. 25.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . .	2 10
Apr. 25.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	18 23
Apr. 25.	S. Oppenheimer & Levy, New York, supplies . . .	3 06
Apr. 25.	James Pott & Co., New York, book . . .	2 89

Apr. 25.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, books . . .	\$6 17
Apr. 25.	Franklin P. Rice, Worcester, Mass., books . . .	4 00
Apr. 25.	G. F. Tudor-Sherwood, London, England, books . . .	2 08
Apr. 25.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books . . .	16 36
Apr. 25.	G. E. Stechert, New York, book . . . . .	2 92
Apr. 25.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books . . .	15 25
Apr. 25.	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., books . . .	3 00
Apr. 25.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Apr. 25.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
Apr. 25.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
Apr. 25.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
Apr. 25.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . . .	25 00
Apr. 25.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . . .	16 66
Apr. 25.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services . . . . .	15 00
Apr. 25.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services . . . . .	15 00
May 9.	W. S. Easton, St. Paul, Minn., book . . . . .	4 75
May 9.	J. R. B. Hathaway, Edenton, N. C., periodical . . .	3 00
May 9.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies . . . . .	9 00
May 9.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	99 33
May 9.	Mrs. W. C. Stubbs, New Orleans, La., book . . .	3 25
May 28.	Wiley Britton, Springfield, Mo., book . . . . .	2 00
May 28.	J. W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, books . . . . .	3 75
May 28.	Hudson-Kimberly Pub. Co., Kansas City, book . . .	1 50
May 28.	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C. books . . .	24 00
May 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . . . .	1 75
May 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	38 58
May 28.	Miss E. Clifford Neff, Cleveland, Ohio, book . . .	1 35
May 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, books and maps . . . . .	3 84
May 28.	Frederick Starr, Chicago, book . . . . .	10 00
May 28.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books . . .	6 20
May 28.	G. E. Stechert, New York, books . . . . .	35 35
May 28.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., book . . . . .	2 00
May 28.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
May 28.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
May 28.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . . .	50 00
May 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . . .	30 00
May 28.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . . .	25 00
May 28.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services . . . . .	19 75
May 28.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services . . . . .	15 00
May 28.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services . . . . .	15 00
May 28.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . . .	16 66
Jun. 27.	Amer. Stat. Assn., Boston, publications . . . . .	2 00
Jun. 27.	Isaac S. Bradley, librarian, miscellaneous supplies . . .	4 55
Jun. 27.	John W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, book . . . . .	1 75

Jun. 27.	Henderson Judd, Los Angeles, Cal., freight	\$2 40
Jun. 27.	James H. Lamb Company, Boston, book	7 00
Jun. 27.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	18 00
Jun. 27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	12 02
Jun. 27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	4 50
Jun. 27.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	12 15
Jun. 27.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., book	3 00
Jun. 27.	Raoul Renault, Quebec, Canada, book	1 75
Jun. 27.	Review of Reviews, London, England, book	98
Jun. 27.	Isaac S. Bradley, librarian, traveling expenses	85 50
Jun. 27.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. & supt., traveling expenses	110 58
Jun. 27.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Jun. 27.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Jun. 27.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Jun. 27.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Jun. 27.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Jun. 27.	Eve Parkinson, Madison, services	20 00
Jun. 27.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services	20 00
Jun. 27.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Jun. 27.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 68
Jun. 29.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	27 00
Jun. 29.	Henry Sandford, Madison, books	8 00
Jul. 21.	D. Appleton & Co., Chicago, book	6 00
Jul. 21.	Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, book	8 45
Jul. 21.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	2 43
Jul. 21.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	1 69
Jul. 21.	Egypt Exploration fund, Boston, book	5 00
Jul. 21.	Mrs. Anna P. Epley, New Richmond, book	1 50
Jul. 21.	R. Herndon Company, Boston, books	30 00
Jul. 21.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies	6 75
Jul. 21.	Hazard Stevens, Boston, book	5 00
Jul. 21.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Jul. 21.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Jul. 21.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Jul. 21.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Jul. 21.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Jul. 21.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services	20 00
Jul. 21.	Eve Parkinson, Madison, services	20 00
Jul. 21.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Jul. 21.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 66
Aug. 15.	John W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, books	3 25
Aug. 15.	H. E. Hooper, New York, book	8 75
Aug. 15.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	10 00
Aug. 15.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	7 37



Aug. 15.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	\$4 75
Aug. 15.	J. P. MacLean, Cleveland, Ohio, book . . . .	4 00
Aug. 15.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books . . . .	44 49
Aug. 15.	S. B. Weeks, Santa Fé, New Mexico, books . . . .	8 00
Aug. 29.	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C., books . . . .	2 62
Aug. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight . . . .	23 20
Aug. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book . . . .	1 01
Aug. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	4 09
Aug. 29.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., traveling expenses and misc. . . .	44 16
Aug. 29.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
Aug. 92.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
Aug. 29.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . .	30 00
Aug. 29.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . .	25 00
Aug. 29.	C. G. Price, Madison, services . . . .	22 50
Aug. 29.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services . . . .	20 00
Aug. 29.	Eve Parkinson, Madison, services . . . .	20 00
Aug. 29.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . .	16 65
Aug. 29.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services . . . .	10 00
Sep. 26.	Amer. Economic Assn., Ithaca, N. Y., publications . . . .	3 00
Sep. 26.	Amer. Historical Assn., New York, publications . . . .	3 00
Sep. 26.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	1 13
Sep. 26.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight . . . .	7 50
Sep. 26.	W. K. Moorehead, Saranac Lake, N. Y., book . . . .	2 30
Sep. 26.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book . . . .	2 00
Sep. 26.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books . . . .	5 75
Sep. 26.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
Sep. 26.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services . . . .	50 00
Sep. 26.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services . . . .	30 00
Sep. 26.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services . . . .	25 00
Sep. 26.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services . . . .	20 00
Sep. 26.	Eve Parkinson, Madison, services . . . .	20 00
Sep. 26.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services . . . .	16 68
Oct. 1.	W. T. McConnell & Son, Madison, supplies . . . .	20 00
Nov. 7.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., misc. supplies . . . .	3 00
Nov. 30.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., pictures . . . .	4 00
Nov. 30.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., paid out for labor . . . .	14 18

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 \$4,732 14

*Orders drawn against balance in State Treasury.*

October and November, 1900.

Oct. 25.	E. W. Allen, services . . . . .	\$15 63
Oct. 25.	F. E. Baker, services . . . . .	60 00
Oct. 25.	E. D. Biscoe, services . . . . .	27 00
Oct. 25.	Bennie Butts, services . . . . .	45 00
Oct. 25.	J. H. Cady, services . . . . .	25 00
Oct. 25.	M. S. Foster, services . . . . .	40 00
Oct. 25.	E. A. Hawley, services . . . . .	60 00
Oct. 25.	C. S. Hean, services . . . . .	30 00
Oct. 25.	O. R. W. Hoefer, services . . . . .	4 20
Oct. 25.	C. C. Lincoln, services . . . . .	50 00
Oct. 25.	D. R. Mathews, services . . . . .	5 33
Oct. 25.	A. A. Nunns, services, . . . . .	26 67
Oct. 25.	Eve Parkinson, services . . . . .	25 00
Oct. 25.	C. G. Price, services . . . . .	30 00
Oct. 25.	G. R. Sheldon, services . . . . .	60 00
Oct. 25.	E. C. Smith, services . . . . .	25 00
Oct. 25.	I. A. Welsh, services . . . . .	30 00
Oct. 25.	Thomas Dean, services . . . . .	50 00
Oct. 25.	Edwin Dengel, services . . . . .	8 25
Oct. 25.	Emma Dietrich, services . . . . .	27 00
Oct. 25.	Tillie Gunkel, services . . . . .	27 00
Oct. 25.	Charles Janes, services . . . . .	45 00
Oct. 25.	Emma Ledwith, services . . . . .	32 00
Oct. 25.	Edith Rudd, services . . . . .	27 00
Oct. 25.	Rogneld Sather, services . . . . .	27 00
Oct. 25.	Albert E. Bach, services . . . . .	13 50
Oct. 25.	John Lyons, services . . . . .	21 00
Oct. 29.	A. W. Bowen & Co., Helena, Mont., books . . .	10 00
Oct. 29.	Democrat Printing Co., Madison, printing separates	17 25
Oct. 29.	S. J. Lyon, Madison, book . . . . .	1 50
Oct. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight . . .	1 75
Nov. 10.	A. E. Jenks, Madison, services . . . . .	45 37
Nov. 10.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	16 05
Nov. 10.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., misc. accts. and supplies	36 95
Nov. 10.	Topsfield Hist. Socy., Topsfield, Mass., books .	3 50
Nov. 10.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., misc. exp. and accounts	24 17
Nov. 27.	E. W. Allen, services . . . . .	7 88
Nov. 27.	F. E. Baker, services . . . . .	60 00
Nov. 27.	E. D. Biscoe, services . . . . .	25 00
Nov. 27.	Bennie Butts, services . . . . .	45 00

Nov. 27.	J. H. Cady, services . . . . .	\$33 25
Nov. 27.	M. S. Foster, services . . . . .	40 00
Nov. 27.	E. A. Hawley, services . . . . .	60 00
Nov. 27.	C. S. Hean, services . . . . .	30 00
Nov. 27.	O. R. W. Hoefer, services . . . . .	3 75
Nov. 27.	C. C. Lincoln, services . . . . .	50 00
Nov. 27.	D. R. Mathews, services . . . . .	4 65
Nov. 27.	A. A. Nunns, services . . . . .	26 66
Nov. 27.	Eve Parkinson, services . . . . .	25 00
Nov. 27.	C. G. Price, services . . . . .	36 00
Nov. 27.	G. R. Sheldon, services . . . . .	60 00
Nov. 27.	E. C. Smith, services . . . . .	25 00
Nov. 27.	I. A. Welsh, services . . . . .	30 00
Nov. 27.	Thomas Dean, services . . . . .	50 00
Nov. 27.	Donley Davenport, services . . . . .	20 00
Nov. 27.	Emma Dietrich, services . . . . .	27 00
Nov. 27.	Charles Janes, services . . . . .	45 00
Nov. 27.	Emma Ledwith, services . . . . .	32 00
Nov. 27.	Edith Rudd, services . . . . .	27 00
Nov. 27.	Rogneld Sather, services . . . . .	27 00
Nov. 27.	Everett Westbury, services . . . . .	16 00
Nov. 27.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones . . . . .	18 00
Nov. 27.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . . . .	4 00
Nov. 27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books and freight . . . . .	33 11
Nov. 27.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . . . .	3 60
Nov. 27.	G. E. Stechert, New York, book . . . . .	4 00

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## REPORTS FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES, FOR 1900.

## GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The field convention of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, held in Green Bay in September, 1899, aroused an interest in historical matters here, which resulted in the organization about a month later of the Green Bay Historical Society. After several preliminary meetings, at which much interest was shown, the organization of the society as a corporation auxiliary to the State Historical Society, was perfected on October 23, 1899.

The object of the society is to stimulate the study of history, particularly local history; to collect, preserve, and publish historical data; to locate, and, as far as possible, preserve old land marks and historic places and buildings; and to discover and collect relics and souvenirs of historic people and places; in general, to discover and preserve anything illustrative of the history of this part of the state. It is not intended that this work shall be burdensome. Our by-laws provide for but three meetings a year,—the annual meeting in August, and open meetings in December and March. The August meeting, aside from the business meeting, will ordinarily be held out of doors, probably partaking of the nature of a pilgrimage to some place of historic interest in this vicinity.

During the past year, considerable preparatory work has been done. Various members of the society are collecting data concerning some of the places prominent in our early history; and later, papers on the various subjects will be prepared and read to the society. All such papers will be typewritten on sheets of uniform size, ultimately bound in book form, and placed on the shelves of the public library for reference. In this way a complete history of prominent places and buildings will be preserved.

On March 5 last, the first open meeting of the Society was held at Knights of Pythias Hall, in the Duchateau block on



Main street. Despite the severe storm raging at the time, about fifty people were present. The following entertaining and instructive programme was presented:

Music—Duet, by Mrs. W. B. Coffeen and Mrs. Q. D. Peake.

Paper—"Location of Indian Villages in the Vicinity of Green Bay," by Judge E. H. Ellis.

Paper—"Sketch of Rev. Gabriel Richard," by Miss Minnie H. Kelleher.

Music—Solo, by Mrs. W. B. Coffeen.

Paper—"Brown County's Contribution to the Lumber Trade of Wisconsin," by Mr. Howard C. Gardiner.

Upon the completion of the programme, some time was spent in discussion and general conversation, after which the ladies of the society served refreshments.

It is my sad duty to record the death on May 13, 1900, of one of our oldest and most respected citizens and members, Albert C. Robinson. One of the very early settlers of the state, and for many years connected with the *Green Bay Advocate*, the oldest Wisconsin newspaper, he was a particularly valuable member of our society. It is to be regretted that he was not permitted to complete a paper undertaken for the society, on "Early Newspapers in Wisconsin." His notes on the subject, jotted down from time to time, have been found among his papers, and it is possible that they may be arranged and completed so as to give us the benefit of his recollections and opinions of our early press.

The work outlined for the society covers a broad field. Green Bay and vicinity has much of historic interest which should be preserved, or, at least, of which an accurate record should be kept. Unless this work is done now, much of our early history will be forgotten and ultimately lost. Every member of the society should be on the alert for the discovery and preservation of relics and all other historical data. When possible, relics should be sent to the State Historical Society, where they will be gratefully received and acknowledged, and placed in the State Museum. Whenever a bit of early history is discovered, a minute should be made of it, and, where possible, a brief statement of the facts prepared and turned over to the society for preservation. In this way, much of undoubted value can be

collected and preserved, and our society made more interesting and of greater value to ourselves and to future historians. It is hoped that during the coming year even greater interest in the work will be shown by the members, and that much of the work already started may be completed and new work undertaken.

B. L. PARKER,  
*Secretary.*

August 21, 1900.

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THE RIPON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Ripon Historical Society was organized Nov. 8, 1899. Its membership was composed of George L. Field, president; W. S. Crowther, vice-president; A. W. Tressler, secretary; John S. Rountree, treasurer; Dr. E. H. Merrell, S. M. Pedrick, C. H. Ellsworth, Col. Geo. W. Carter, Prof. C. Dwight Marsh, and Dr. Samuel T. Kidder. At a meeting held April 30, 1900, O. J. Clark and G. B. Horner were elected members of the society. From the beginning it was the purpose of the organizers of the society to develop not a large and representative organization, but rather a small working body.

The society was organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving all the valuable historical material which it could secure, viz., books, papers, photographs, original documents, letters, and such other material as would aid the organization in its work. Secondly, it was the purpose of the organization to prepare, for presentation to the society and later publication, papers dealing with the most important epochs and events in the early history of the city of Ripon.

The members of the society at once began the collection of historical material. From Major E. A. Bovay, of Brooklyn, N Y., various books and papers relative to the organization of the Republican party were received. Mr. Nelson Bowerman, of Chicago, presented the society with a file of the *Ripon Weekly Times* and the *Prairie City Record* running from April 29, 1859, to December 24, 1863. Mr. Robert Mason presented the

society with various books and documents of the Wisconsin Phalanx. These consisted among other things of a book containing the names, place of birth, record of deaths, and removals and marriage of the members; the secretary's record book; stock ledger of the Phalanx; ledger containing accounts of the Phalanx; the treasurer's account book; and various receipts, papers and letters of the Phalanx. These gifts, together with others, have been placed in the vault of the First National Bank, where they are safe from destruction by fire.

The work which was outlined for the various members was somewhat comprehensive, and included such topics as the formation of the Republican party, the condition of the city of Ripon in 1854, the Booth War, and the Wisconsin Phalanx. Each member was assigned a particular topic relating to these subjects. The first paper read to the society was that of Dr. E. H. Merrell, and was entitled "Jehdeiah Bowen: A Sketch." Dr. S. T. Kidder presented a preliminary draught of his topic, "The Old Congregational Church, The Little School-house, and the meetings held therein in the months of February and March, 1854, for the purpose of protesting against the Nebraska Bill." Col. George W. Carter read a paper upon "The Booth War." The above named topics were the only ones presented to the society before it closed its work for the year; other papers, however, are in preparation and may be expected at the meetings of the society during the coming year. Of the papers read, that of Dr. E. H. Merrell has already been published in pamphlet form.

While the work actually accomplished by the society during its first year, is not particularly noteworthy, an excellent beginning has been made. It is believed that the interest which the various members have taken in these researches will continue until all phases of the important events in the early history of Ripon have been carefully worked up and published in permanent form.

A. W. TRESSLER.

Dec. 18, 1900.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES].

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Adams, Charles F., Boston .....		1
Adams county board of supervisors .....		3
"Aegis," Madison .....	1	.....
Aikens, A. J., Milwaukee .....	1	.....
Alabama geological survey, University .....	1	.....
historical society, Montgomery .....		1
Alden, George H., Northfield, Minn. ....		1
Alexander, F. Z., Spokane, Wash. ....		1
Allen, Mrs. Margaret A.* Madison .....	23	15
Allerton, S. W., Chicago .....	1	.....
American anti-imperialist league, Chicago .....		8
antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass. ....		5
anti-vivisection society, Philadelphia ....		2
bible society, New York .....		1
humane society, Philadelphia .....		1
Jewish historical society, Washington ..	2	.....
museum of natural history, New York ...	2	.....
numismatic and archæological society, New York .....		1
philosophical society, Philadelphia.....		2
Ames, Pelham W., Boston .....	1	.....
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass. ....		2
Anderson, William J., Madison .....		1
Andover (Mass.) theological seminary .....		1
Andrews, Byron,* Washington, D. C. ....		83
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J. ....		3
Angell & Hastreiter, Madison .....	1	.....
Appleton, William S., Boston .....		1
Argentine Republic, Minister of Interior, Buenos Ayres .....		2
Arkansas, governor, Little Rock .....		6
Art interchange co., New York .....		1
Aubery, C. D., Milwaukee .....		1
Babcock, J. W., Necedah .....		1
Baby, L. F. G., Montreal .....		1
Baird, Henry C., Philadelphia .....		1
Baird, J. H., Nashville, Tenn. ....		1
Baker, Miss Florence E., Madison .....		10
Balch, Thomas W., Philadelphia .....	1	.....
Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven, Conn. ....		1
Baltimore & Ohio r. r. co., relief department, Relay, Md. ....		4
Bancroft-Whitney co., San Francisco .....	1	.....
Barnwell, James G., Philadelphia .....		1
Barron county board of supervisors .....		7
Barton, W. E., Oak Park, Ill. ....		4
Bayfield county board of supervisors .....		4
Beall, Mrs. Mary S., Washington, D. C. ....	1	.....

\*Also unbound serials.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS - Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Beckwith, A. C., and E. S.,* Elkhorn .....	32	38
Beer, William,* New Orleans, La. ....		1
Bellack, A. M., Columbus .....		2
Benton, Joseph H., jr., Boston .....		1
Bigelow, William S., Boston .....	4	.....
Birge, E. A.,* Madison .....	3	73
Bishop, William W., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....		1
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison .....	1	34
Blum, George L., Eau Claire .....		2
Born, Mrs. E. J., Ashland .....		1
Boston associated charities .....		1
athenaeum . . . . .		1
board of overseers of the poor .....		1
book company .....		1
children's aid society .....		2
city auditor .....	1	.....
city hospital .....		1
home for aged women .....		1
public library .....	1	1
transit commission .....	5	.....
Bourinot, John G., Ottawa .....		1
Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me. ....		1
Bradley, Harry E., Madison .....	1	.....
Bradley, I. S., Madison .....	5	37
Bright, Miss Winifred C., Milwaukee .....	85	22
Brinley, Charles A., Philadelphia .....	5	.....
British patent office, London .....	107	.....
Brooklyn (N. Y.) library .....		1
Brown, C. N.,* Madison .....		4
Brown, Edward O., Mackinac Island, Mich. ....	1	1
Brown, Mrs. Thomas H., Milwaukee .....		3
Brown county board of supervisors .....		4
Brown university, Providence, R. I. ....	1	2
Bruncken, Ernest, Milwaukee .....		32
Brussels, ministre des chemins de fer .....	1	.....
Buchanan, H. D., Madison .....	5	.....
Buffalo (N. Y.) public library .....		1
superintendent of buildings .....	1	.....
Buffalo county board of supervisors .....		1
Bulfinch, Miss Ellen S., Boston .....	1	.....
Bull, Storm, Madison .....		1
Bunker Hill monument association, Boston ....	1	.....
Burnett county board of supervisors .....		1
Burrows Brothers co., Cleveland .....	14	.....
Burton, C. M., Detroit, Mich. ....		19
Butler, James D.,* Madison .....	5	19
Calhoun colored school, Calhoun, Ala. ....		1
California insurance department, San Francisco ...		1
state board of horticulture, Sacramento ..		1
state library, Sacramento .....		1

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
university, Berkeley .....	1	.....
Cambridge (Mass.) public library .....	.....	2
messenger's office .....	1	.....
Canada auditor general, Ottawa .....	2	.....
department of agriculture, Ottawa .....	1	.....
geological survey, Ottawa .....	1	5
institute, Toronto .....	1	1
Canadien (Le),* St. Paul, Minn. ....	.....	.....
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. ....	.....	19
Carnegie free library, Allegheny, Pa. ....	.....	1
free library, Atlanta, Ga. ....	.....	2
free library, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	.....	3
Carr, Lucien, Worcester, Mass. ....	.....	1
Cassoday, John B., Madison .....	.....	1
Central of Georgia r. r. co., Savannah, Ga. ....	.....	2
Chandler, W. H., Sun Prairie .....	6	.....
Chandler, William E., Concord, N. H. ....	.....	1
Charleston (S. C.) mayor .....	1	.....
Chase, John C., Haverhill, Mass. ....	1	.....
Chatfield, Mrs. E. C., Minneapolis, Minn. ....	.....	1
Chicago board of education .....	1	.....
commons* . . . . .	.....	4
historical society .....	.....	3
institute . . . . .	.....	3
Kent college of law .....	.....	1
Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company ...	.....	2
public library .....	1	1
university . . . . .	1	.....
Chippewa county board of supervisors .....	.....	10
Cincinnati (O.) museum association .....	.....	1
public library .....	.....	3
Civil service reform association, women's auxiliary, New York .....	.....	2
Clark, Mrs. Darwin,* Madison .....	.....	.....
Clark, Ulysses, San Jose, Cal. ....	.....	5
Clark county board of supervisors .....	.....	4
Clark university, Worcester, Mass. ....	.....	1
Clarke, Miss Edith E., Burlington, Vt. ....	1	1
Clarke, George K., Boston .....	.....	3
Cleveland (O.) chamber of commerce .....	1	.....
inspector of buildings .....	.....	1
public library .....	.....	1
Colorado college, Colorado Springs .....	.....	1
superintendent of insurance, Denver .....	1	1
Columbia university, geological department, New York . . . . .	5	8
Columbus (O.) public school library .....	.....	1
Concordia college, Milwaukee .....	.....	1
Connecticut bureau of labor statistics, Hartford ....	1	.....
historical society, Hartford .....	.....	1
insurance commissioner, Hartford .....	6	.....
railroad commissioner, Hartford .....	1	.....

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Connecticut secretary of state, Hartford .....	1	.....
state library, Hartford .....	.....	1
state treasurer, Hartford .....	1	5
Connelley, William E., Topeka, Kans. ....	1	.....
Conover, Frederick K., Madison .....	5	.....
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. ....	.....	1
Porto Rico, museo nacional de, San Jose .....	2	.....
Council Bluffs (Iowa) free public library .....	.....	1
Cox, John, New York .....	.....	1
Craven, Mrs. Thomas J., Salem, N. J. ....	.....	1
Crawford county board of supervisors .....	.....	8
Crooker, Joseph H., Ann Arbor, Mich. ....	.....	1
Cudmore, Patrick, Faribault, Minn. ....	.....	1
Curtis, Charles A., Madison .....	2	.....
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass. ....	.....	1
Daniells, Mrs. W. W.,* Madison .....	.....	19
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y. ....	.....	3
Davenport (Iowa) academy of natural science .....	1	.....
Davies, Mrs. John E., Madison .....	.....	2
Democratic national committee, Chicago .....	2	17
Depew, Chauncey M., New York .....	.....	1
De Peyster, J. Watts, Tivoli, N. Y. ....	.....	2
Detroit (Mich.) public library .....	.....	1
Dionne, N. E., Toronto .....	.....	1
District of Columbia health department, Washington .....	1	.....
Dodge, Melvin G.,* Clinton, N. Y. ....	.....	3
Dodge county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Door county board of supervisors .....	.....	5
Doughty, Arthur G., Quebec .....	.....	1
Douglas county agricultural society, Superior .....	.....	1
board of supervisors .....	.....	5
Douglass, Mrs. A. E., Cambridge, Mass. ....	1	.....
Dover (N. H.) public library .....	.....	2
Drew theological seminary library, Madison, N. J. ....	.....	1
Dryden, John F., Newark, N. J. ....	1	.....
Dunn county board of supervisors .....	.....	5
Durrett, Reuben T., Louisville, Ky. ....	1	.....
Elliott, Richard R., Detroit, Mich. ....	.....	1
Ely, Richard T., Madison .....	41	198
Engle, George B., Chicago .....	.....	1
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore .....	.....	1
Estabrook, C. E., Milwaukee .....	.....	1
Farmer, James E., Concord, N. H. ....	1	.....
Favill, Mrs. Louise, Madison .....	8	.....
Field Columbian museum, Chicago .....	.....	1
Fitzgibbon, Miss, Toronto .....	.....	1
Flint, J. G., Milwaukee .....	.....	1
Flower, Frank A., Washington, D. C. ....	.....	91
Folsom, A. A., Boston .....	1	.....

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass. ....		1
Fort Wayne (Ind.) city clerk .....	1	.....
mayor . . . . .	1	.....
Foster, Mrs. M. C., Madison .....	1	.....
Foster, Miss Mary S.,* Madison .....	1	.....
Frankenburger, David B., Madison .....	1	.....
Free lending library union for christian work, Brook- lyn, N. Y. ....		1
Friedenwald co., Baltimore .....	1	.....
Friends book store, Philadelphia .....		3
Galbreath, C. B., Columbus, O. ....		2
Gale, Mrs. J. S., Greeley, Colo. ....		1
Ganong, William F., Northampton, Mass. ....	1	.....
Garceau, A. C., Boston .....	1	.....
Gettysburg national military park commission, Get- tysburg, Pa. ....		4
Glasgow university students' settlement society, Glas- gow, Scotland .....		1
Goodrich social settlement, Cleveland .....		1
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H. ....		4
Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac .....		1
Grand army of the republic, department of Mass. . .	1	.....
department of New York, Lafayette post department of Wis. ....	1 1	..... .....
Grant county board of supervisors .....		2
Green, Samuel A.,* Boston .....	16	100
Green county board of supervisors .....		6
Green Lake county board of supervisors .....		5
Greene, Howard,* Milwaukee .....	23	47
Gregory, Charles N., Madison .....		1
Grosvenor public library, Buffalo, N. Y. ....		10
Haight, T. W., Waukesha .....		1
Hale House, Boston .....		2
Hamilton, William, Washington, D. C. ....	1	.....
Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y. ....		2
Hanley, George W., Marinette .....		1
Hansbrough, H. C., Washington, D. C. ....		9
Harding, Garrick M., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ....		1
Harper, Miss Blanchard,* Madison .....		.....
Hart, Miss Louise, Janesville .....		1
Hartford theological seminary, Hartford, Conn. ....		1
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass. ....	2	1
Haverhill (Mass.) public library .....		1
Haskins, Charles H., Madison .....		3
Hays, James A., Boise, Idaho .....		71
Heimstreet, E. B., Janesville .....	1	.....
Herbermann, Charles G., New York .....	1	.....
Hicks, E. R., Madison .....	1	.....
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun .....		2

\*Also unbound serials.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Hinsdale, B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich. ....	.....	1
Hinton, John W., Milwaukee .....	17	667
Hodder, F. H., Lawrence, Kans. ....	.....	1
Hodgins, J. George, Toronto .....	.....	1
Hoe, Richard, Milwaukee .....	1	.....
Houghton, Mifflin & co., Boston .....	1	.....
Howard memorial library, New Orleans, La. ....	.....	2
Huffman & Hyer, Waterloo, Iowa .....	1	.....
Hulbert, Archer B., Columbus, O. ....	1	.....
Hutchins, F. A., Madison .....	.....	2
Hutchinson, Buell E., Madison .....	1	.....
Illinois auditor of public accounts, Springfield .....	.....	5
insurance department, Springfield .....	6	.....
state historical library, Springfield .....	3	1
state library school, Champaign .....	.....	1
state university, Champaign .....	1	1
Indian rights association, Philadelphia .....	.....	1
Indiana board of state charities, Indianapolis .....	.....	2
geological survey, Indianapolis .....	1	.....
state library, Indianapolis .....	10	60
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C. .	3	14
International printing pressman, Milwaukee .....	1	.....
International typographical union, Detroit, Mich. .	1	.....
Iowa bureau of labor statistics, Des Moines .....	1	.....
geological survey, Des Moines .....	1	.....
historical department, Des Moines .....	4	1
railroad commission, Des Moines .....	1	.....
secretary of state, Des Moines .....	2	2
state library, Des Moines .....	7	5
university, Iowa City .....	5	.....
Iowa county board of supervisors .....	.....	8
Jackson county board of supervisors .....	.....	10
James Prendergast free library,* Jamestown, N. Y. .	.....	2
Jefferson county board of supervisors .....	.....	4
Jenks, Albert E., Madison .....	1	2
Jenney, Herbert, Cincinnati, O. ....	.....	1
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library .....	.....	1
Jewish publication society of America, Philadelphia .	1	.....
John Crerar library, Chicago .....	1	1
Johnson, Mrs. C., Berlin .....	.....	3
Johnson, J. B., Madison .....	.....	4
Johnston, John, Milwaukee .....	.....	3
Jones, A. E., Montreal .....	2	.....
Judd, Henderson, Los Angeles, Cal. ....	.....	48
Juneau county board of supervisors .....	.....	4
Kansas secretary of state, Topeka .....	6	1
state historical society, Topeka .....	1	3
university, Lawrence .....	.....	2
university quarterly, Lawrence .....	.....	2

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Kansas City (Mo.) public library.....		2
Kenosha county board of supervisors.....		1
Kentucky auditor of accounts, Frankfort.....	1	.....
Kephart, Horace, St. Louis, Mo. ....		1
Kerr, Alexander,* Madison.....	19	175
Kewaunee county board of supervisors.....		1
King, Horatio C., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....		5
Kingsley House association, Pittsburg.....		2
Kremers, Edward, Madison .....		1
La Crosse board of trade.....		4
Lafayette county board of supervisors.....		3
Lake Forest (Ill.) university.....	1	2
Laklaw, Stanley R., Wausau.....	1	.....
Lambing, A. A., Pittsburg.....	1	4
Langlade county board of supervisors.....		5
Lapham, Miss Julia A., Oconomowoc.....		2
Larned, J. N., Buffalo, N. Y.....		1
Laval university, Quebec.....	2	1
Lawson, F. V., Menasha .....		1
Lea, Henry C., Philadelphia.....		1
Lee, Leonard, Kenosha.....	1	.....
Lee, William A., Meriden, Conn. ....	1	1
Legler, Henry E., Milwaukee.....	2	28
Leipziger, Henry M., New York .....		1
Leland Stanford, jr., university, Palo Alto, Cal.....		2
Lemon, John B., Bloomington, Ill.....	1	.....
Lewis institute, Chicago.....		1
Lexington historical society, Lexington, Mass.....		1
Library of congress, Washington, D. C.....	2	7
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec.....	3	2
Lindsay, Lionel, Quebec.....		1
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library .....		1
Louisiana historical society, New Orleans.....		2
Lyle, John Thomas Stuart,* Madison.....		.....
McLean county (Ill.) historical society, Bloomington .....		1
McNeel, J. H.,* Madison.....		.....
McNeil, G. F., Minneapolis .....		1
Madison city water works.....		1
public library* .....	20	87
public schools .....		1
Maine bureau of statistics, Augusta.....	1	.....
governor, Augusta .....		3
state prison, Augusta .....		4
Malden (Mass.) city.....	1	.....
Mallett, Frank J., Beloit .....		1
Manchester (N. H.) institute of arts and sciences.....		6
Manhattan and Bronx boroughs of, department of ed- ucation, New York .....		1..
Manitoba historical and scientific soc., Winnipeg .....		6
legislative assembly .....	2	.....

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Manitowoc county board of supervisors.....		7
Marathon county training school for teachers, Wau- sau .....		1
Marquette college, Milwaukee.....		1
Marshall, Samuel, Westchester, Pa. ....		1
Marshall, W. S., Madison.....		1
Maryland geological survey, Baltimore .....	1	
historical society, Baltimore.....	4	4
Mason, Mrs. Edwin,* Madison .....		
Massachusetts auditor of state, Boston .....	1	
board of education, Boston.....	1	
childrens' institutions dep't, Boston..		1
civil service commissioners, Boston..		2
commissioner of insurance, Boston...	5	
commissioner of prisons, Boston.....	1	
commissioner of public records, Boston .....		1
commissioner of savings banks, Boston .....	2	
gas and electric light comm'rs, Boston .....	1	
general hospital, Boston.....	1	
historical society, Boston .....	2	
horticultural society, Boston .....		1
humane society, Boston .....		1
institute of technology, Boston.....	1	
prison association, Boston .....		2
metropolitan park comm'rs, Boston..	1	
railroad commissioners, Boston.....	2	
school for the feeble-minded, Waverley .....		1
secretary of the commonwealth, Boston .....	2	2
state board of arbitration, Boston....	1	
state board of charity, Boston.....	1	
state board of health, Boston.....	1	
state library, Boston .....	111	8
state lunatic asylum, Taunton.....		28
Mead, Edwin D., Boston.....		5
Meany, E. S., Seattle, Wash.....		1
Merrell, Edward H., Ripon .....		2
Merrill, F. W., Oneida, N. Y.....		1
Meyer, B. H., Madison .....	1	
Michigan bureau of labor, Lansing.....	1	
dairy and food department, Lansing .....		10
state board of health, Lansing.....	1	3
state library, Lansing.....	34	24
superintendent of public instruction, Lan- sing .....	1	
university, Ann Arbor.....	1	7
Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vt.....		1
Military order loyal legion U. S., California com- mandery .....		46
Colorado commandery .....		7
Iowa commandery .....		16
Kansas commandery .....		7
Michigan commandery .....		2

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Missouri commandery .....	.....	19
Ohio commandery .....	.....	43
Oregon commandery .....	.....	2
Wisconsin commandery .....	.....	22
Miller, H. C., Jackson, O. ....	.....	1
Miller, H. P., Harrisburg, Pa. ....	3	.....
Millspaugh, Mrs. C. F., Chicago .....	1	.....
Milwaukee associated charities .....	.....	1
athenaeum .....	.....	1
board of city service commissioners .....	.....	2
board of school directors .....	.....	14
chamber of commerce .....	2	.....
club .....	1	.....
commissioner of health .....	.....	1
deutsche gesellschaft .....	.....	4
hospital for insane .....	.....	1
house of mercy .....	.....	1
journal .....	9	170
public library .....	2	3
public museum .....	.....	1
street railway .....	.....	3
Milwaukee county clerk .....	1	.....
superintendent of schools .....	.....	2
Miner, H. A., Madison .....	.....	3
Minneapolis (Minn.) city clerk .....	1	.....
public library .....	1	1
Minnesota chief fire warden, St. Paul .....	1	.....
geological and natural history survey, Minneapolis .....	2	1
historical society, St. Paul .....	.....	2
railroad and warehouse commission, St. Paul .....	1	.....
secretary of state, St. Paul .....	9	4
state board of corrections and charities, St. Paul .....	.....	1
Mississippi auditor of public accounts, Jackson .....	2	.....
railroad commissioners, Jackson .....	1	3
historical society, Oxford .....	3	.....
university, Jackson .....	1	.....
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis .....	1	.....
governor, Jefferson City .....	1	1
insurance department, Jefferson City .....	1	1
railroad and warehouse commission, Jeffer- son City .....	6	.....
university, Columbia .....	1	.....
Moore, Mrs. A. W., Madison .....	1	.....
Moorehead, Warren K., Saranac Lake, N. Y. ....	.....	1
Morgans, J. I., Lancaster .....	.....	1
Morris, Mrs. Charles S., Berlin .....	.....	2
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee .....	.....	2
Morris, W. A. P., Madison .....	5	2
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison .....	3	5

\*Also unbound serials.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Morrison, Hugh A., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Moseley, Miss Anna B., Madison.....	1	.....
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass.....	.....	1
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee .....	.....	5
Nantucket (Mass.) historical association .....	.....	2
National association of manufacturers, Philadelphia .....	.....	16
National education association .....	1	.....
National German American teachers' seminary, Mil- waukee . . . . .	.....	1
league for the protection of the family, Auburndale, Mass. . . . .	.....	1
municipal league, Philadelphia .....	1	1
Nebraska bureau of labor and industrial statistics, Lincoln . . . . .	.....	1
university, Lincoln . . . . .	1	4
university agricultural experiment sta- tion, Lincoln . . . . .	.....	2
Neilson, W. C.,* Milwaukee.....	.....	.....
Nelson, Julius, New Brunswick, N. J.....	.....	2
Nevada governor, Carson City.....	.....	10
secretary of state, Carson City.....	.....	6
state controller, Carson City.....	.....	3
university, Reno .....	.....	2
university agricultural experiment station, Reno. . . . .	.....	9
New Hampshire adjutant general, Concord.....	4	2
historical society, Concord .....	.....	1
insurance commissioner, Concord ..	.....	9
library commissioners, Concord .....	.....	1
state library, Concord .....	3	6
New Haven colony historical society, New Haven, Conn. ....	1	.....
New Jersey adjutant general, Trenton.....	.....	1
bureau of statistics of labor, Trenton....	1	.....
deartment of banking and insurance, Trenton .....	3	.....
public record commissioners, Trenton... ..	.....	1
state board of assessors, Trenton .....	1	.....
state board of health, Trenton.....	1	.....
state treasurer, Trenton .....	2	.....
New Orleans (La.) city comptroller.....	.....	1
New South Wales government, Sydney.....	.....	8
government statistician, Sydney..	4	.....
New York, city, chamber of commerce.....	1	.....
charity organization society.....	.....	1
children's aid society.....	.....	1
department of finance.....	1	.....
free circulating library .....	.....	1
genealogical and biographical soc. .	1	.....
mercantile library .....	.....	2
New England society .....	.....	2

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
public library . . . . .	.....	1
reform club . . . . .	2	.....
school of expression . . . . .	.....	1
university settlement . . . . .	.....	1
state, banking department, Albany . . . . .	1	.....
board of charities, Albany . . . . .	2	2
board of health, Albany . . . . .	2	.....
board of mediation and arbitration, Albany . . . . .	1	.....
bureau of labor statistics, Albany . . . . .	2	2
chamber of commerce, Albany . . . . .	1	.....
civil service commissioners, Albany . . . . .	1	.....
college of forestry, Ithaca . . . . .	.....	1
comptroller, Albany . . . . .	5	.....
governor, Albany . . . . .	.....	5
insurance department, Albany . . . . .	8	.....
library, Albany . . . . .	12	11
railroad commissioners, Albany . . . . .	2	.....
superintendent of banks, Albany . . . . .	.....	6
university, Albany . . . . .	4	29
Newberry library, Chicago . . . . .	.....	3
Newman, Mrs. Alfred W., Madison . . . . .	1	.....
Newspapers and periodicals received from the pub- lishers . . . . .	362	.....
Niagara historical society, Niagara, Ont. . . . .	.....	3
Niagara Falls (N. Y.) public library . . . . .	.....	1
Nohl, W. G., Ashland . . . . .	.....	2
North, Edward, Clinton, N. Y. . . . .	.....	1
North Adams (Mass.) public library . . . . .	.....	1
North Carolina corporation commission, Raleigh . . . . .	1	.....
historical society, Chapel Hill . . . . .	.....	1
North Dakota agricultural experiment station, Agri- cultural College P. O. . . . .	.....	3
state examiner, Bismarck . . . . .	.....	1
Northampton (Mass.) insane hospital . . . . .	.....	1
Northern Indiana historical society, South Bend . . . . .	.....	1
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. . . . .	1	.....
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess institute, Minneapolis . . . . .	.....	1
Nova Scotia historical society, Halifax . . . . .	1	.....
Noyes, F. E., Marinette . . . . .	6	2
Oakley, Mrs. D. A., Madison . . . . .	4	.....
Oakley, F. W., Madison . . . . .	31	29
Oakley, Miss M. M.,* Madison . . . . .	.....	.....
Oberlin college library, Oberlin, O. . . . .	2	6
conservatory of music, Oberlin, O. . . . .	.....	1
Oconomowoc (Wis.) public library . . . . .	58	.....
Ohio adjutant general, Columbus . . . . .	1	1
archæological and historical society, Columbus . . . . .	3	.....
auditor of state, Columbus . . . . .	1	.....
board of state charities, Columbus . . . . .	1	2
building and loan association, Columbus . . . . .	1	2

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Ohio bureau of labor statistics, Columbus.....	2	.....
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati.....	.....	1
state bar association, Ashland .....	2	.....
state board of agriculture, Columbus.....	1	.....
state university, Columbus .....	1	21
Ontario department of education, Toronto.....	1	1
Osborn, Mrs. Elizabeth C., Peabody, Mass.....	.....	3
Osborn, Mrs. Joseph H., Oshkosh.....	103	.....
Osborne, R. E., La Crosse.....	1	.....
Outagamie county board of supervisors.....	.....	8
Owen, Thomas M., Carrollton, Ala.....	.....	3
Ozaukee county board of supervisors.....	.....	8
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
Palmer, J. H.* Madison.....	.....	.....
Paltsits, Victor H., New York.....	.....	1
Parker, F. A., Madison.....	1	.....
Parkinson, J. B.* Madison.....	1	78
Patrick, L. S., Marinette.....	.....	1
Paul, E. J., Milwaukee.....	1	2
Pawtucket (R. I.) free public library.....	.....	2
Peabody historical society, Peabody, Mass.....	2	.....
institute, Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1
Pennsylvania auditor general, Harrisburg.....	4	.....
board of commissioners of public char- ities, Harrisburg .....	2	.....
bureau of industrial statistics, Harris- burg .....	1	.....
commissioner of banking, Harrisburg.....	1	.....
governor, Harrisburg .....	1	.....
historical society, Philadelphia .....	2	.....
insurance department, Harrisburg....	4	.....
prison association, Philadelphia.....	.....	1
secretary of internal affairs, Harrisburg.....	2	.....
state board of health, Harrisburg.....	2	.....
state library, Harrisburg .....	1	.....
university, Philadelphia .....	3	4
Peoria (Ill.) public library.....	.....	2
Perkins institution, Boston .....	.....	1
Perry, Enoch, Whitewater .....	.....	1
Phi Delta Theta, Wisconsin Alpha, Madison.....	1	.....
Philadelphia city comptroller .....	1	.....
Fairmount Park association .....	.....	2
mercantile library .....	1	12
numismatic and antiquarian society..	.....	1
Pierce county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Polk, R. L. & co., Chicago .....	1	.....
Polk county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Portage county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
Potter, E. T., Newport, R. I.....	.....	2
Pratt, A. D., Waupun.....	8	.....

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Presbyterian church, general assembly, Philadelphia	4	.....
Price, Clinton G., Madison .....	2	.....
Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.....	1	.....
Protestant Episcopal church in the United States,		
diocese of Albany .....		1
diocese of Central Pennsylvania .....		1
diocese of Connecticut .....	1	.....
diocese of Los Angeles .....		2
diocese of Minnesota .....		1
diocese of Tennessee .....		1
diocese of Vermont .....	5	862
diocese of West Virginia .....		1
diocese of Western Michigan .....		21
Proudfit, Mrs. A. Ellis,* Madison.....		.....
Providence (R. I.) athenaeum.....		1
city clerk .....	1	.....
city messenger .....	1	.....
commissioner of public schools...	1	.....
public library .....	3	3
record commissioners .....	3	3
"Punch," London .....	1	.....
Purdue university, LaFayette, Ind.....		2
Putnam, James O., Buffalo, N. Y.....		1
Quebec commissioner of public works.....		1
literary and historical society.....	1	2
Racine college .....		9
public library .....	1	.....
county board of supervisors .....		2
Raineri, Salvator, Genoa, Italy.....		2
Rand, H. H., Chicago.....	12	2
Raymer, George, Madison .....	1	.....
Reinsch, Paul S., Madison .....	2	2
Republican state committee, Milwaukee .....		3
Reuss, Francis X., Philadelphia .....		1
Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y.....	1	1
Rhode Island auditor of state, Providence .....	2	.....
board of state charities and corrections,		
Providence .....		8
historical society, Providence.....		3
railroad commissioners, Providence...	4	.....
secretary of state, Providence.....	4	7
Richardson, H. P., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Richland county board of supervisors.....		1
Ripon (Wis.) college library.....		2
Robinson, Duane, Sioux Falls, S. D. ....		1
Robinson, Irving P., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Robinson, L. A., St. Paul .....		1
Rochester (N. Y.) university .....		2
Roesler, John S., Sheboygan .....		2

\*Also unbound serials.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Rollis, C. J., Manilla, P. I.....	.....	2
Roosevelt, Theodore, Albany, N. Y.....	3	.....
Rosen, P., Hollandale .....	1	.....
Rosenstengel, W. H., Madison .....	21	1
Royal society of Canada, Ottawa.....	1	.....
Rumford chemical works, Providence, R. I. ....	1	.....
Sadler, Ralph, Coldharbour, Eng.....	1	.....
St. Croix county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
St. Louis (Mo.) academy of science.....	.....	12
mercantile library .....	.....	1
public library .....	1	1
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn.....	.....	1
Salem (Mass.) public library .....	.....	1
San Francisco (Cal.) board of supervisors.....	1	.....
chamber of commerce .....	1	.....
Schafer, Joseph, Eugene, Ore. ....	.....	1
Schroeder, A. T., Salt Lake City.....	.....	1
Schurman, J. G., Ithaca, N. Y.....	.....	1
Scott, William A., Madison .....	.....	1
Shawano county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Sheboygan county board of supervisors.....	.....	10
Sheldon, George, Boston .....	.....	2
Sheldon, Miss G. R., Madison .....	3	7
Sheldon, Mrs. S. L., Madison.....	1	.....
Shipman, S. V.,* Chicago .....	.....	44
Shunk, Oscar T., San Francisco .....	1	.....
Simons, A. M., Chicago.....	.....	14
Slaughter, M. S.,* Madison.....	.....	.....
Slocum, Charles E., Defiance, O.....	1	.....
Smith, Miss Elizabeth, De Pere.....	.....	2
Smith, Miss Elizabeth C.,* Madison.....	.....	.....
Smith, Goldwin, Toronto .....	.....	1
Smith, Mary R., Palo Alto, Cal.....	.....	1
Smith, Mrs. S. F., Davenport, Ia.....	.....	2
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.....	2	2
Sober, Mrs. Gertrude C.,* Madison.....	.....	.....
Socialist labor party of Rhode Island, Providence....	.....	4
Society of the army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C. ....	1	.....
Society of colonial dames of America, Colorado soc. ....	.....	2
Georgia society .....	.....	3
Indiana society .....	.....	2
Kentucky society .....	.....	1
Maine society .....	.....	1
Maryland society .....	1	.....
Massachusetts society .....	1	.....
Michigan society .....	.....	3
Minnesota society .....	.....	1
Missouri society .....	.....	3
New Hampshire society .....	1	4
New York society .....	1	.....

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
North Carolina society .....		6
Ohio society .....		1
South Carolina society .....		3
colonial wards, Georgia society .....	1	.....
Illinois society .....	1	.....
Iowa society .....		2
Maryland society .....		1
Michigan society .....		1
Missouri society .....	3	.....
New Hampshire society .....	1	.....
Ohio society .....	1	4
Wisconsin society .....	1	1
Sons of the American revolution, Massachusetts soc. revolution, Missouri society .....	1 1	..... .....
New York society .....	1	.....
Pennsylvania society .....	3	.....
Sons of veterans, division of Wisconsin .....		2
Southern California historical society, Los Angeles ..		1
Spooner, John C., Madison .....		2
Sprague, Mrs. F. P., Nahant, Mass. ....		1
Starr, Frederick, Chicago .....		7
Stearns, J. W., Madison .....	21	276
Stewart, Miss Mary E., Milwaukee .....	35	47
Stiles, Lynn B., Milwaukee .....		3
Stoner, George W., Madison .....	1	.....
Stuntz, Stephen C., Madison .....	2	1
Suffolk county (N. Y.) historical society, Riverhead ..		1
Sunset club, Chicago .....	1	3
Sutherland, James, Janesville .....	1	.....
Swett, Charles E., Boston .....		2
Swift, Lucian, Minneapolis .....	3	.....
Taggart, R. F.,* Weyauwega .....	31	65
Talbot, H. A., De Pere .....		2
Tanner, H. B., Kaukauna .....	3	244
Tasker, L. H., Niagara Falls, Can. ....	1	.....
Taylor county board of supervisors .....		10
Tenney, Daniel K., Madison .....		16
Texas department of state, Austin .....		4
railroad commissioner, Austin .....		1
state historical society, Austin .....	2	.....
Thiesz, J., Newport, Ky. ....		1
Thomas, G. F., Milwaukee .....		2
Thomas, Kirby,* West Superior .....	2	25
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison .....	12	91
Thwaites, Mrs. R. G.,* Madison .....		5
Ticknor, Thomas B., Cambridge, Mass. ....		1
Todd, W. C., Atkinson, N. H. ....		2
Topeka (Kans.) insane asylum .....	4	4
Toronto (Can.) public library .....		2
Torrance, Ell., Minneapolis .....		38
Toulouse university, Toulouse, France .....	2	4

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Trempealeau county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Trinity college, Hartford, Conn. ....	.....	2
Tripp, J. B., Fond du Lac. ....	.....	1
Turner, A. J., Portage .....	.....	9
United States board of geographic names. ....	.....	1
board of Indian commissioners. ....	2	.....
bureau of education .....	4	.....
civil service commission. ....	1	.....
coast and geodetic survey .....	2	.....
commissioner of fish and fisheries. ....	1	.....
department of agriculture. ....	.....	19
department of interior. ....	8	1
department of labor .....	15	.....
department of mint .....	2	.....
department of state .....	9	6
geological survey. ....	13	6
naval academy, Annapolis, Md. ....	.....	12
naval observatory .....	.....	1
navy department .....	7	3
patent office .....	31	.....
superintendent of public documents. ....	289	214
treasury department .....	5	1
war department .....	9	.....
war department library .....	1	.....
Upsala kongl. humanistiska vetenskaps samfundet ..	2	.....
royal university library .....	1	1
Usher, Ellis B.,* La Crosse .....	400	376
Vallette, Marc F., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	.....	1
Van Hise, Charles R., Madison .....	2	7
Vermont commissioner of fisheries and game, St.	.....	.....
Johnsbury .....	.....	1
university, Burlington .....	.....	1
Vernon county board of supervisors .....	.....	2
Vilas, Charles H., Chicago .....	4	.....
Vilas, William F., Madison .....	4	.....
Virginia auditor of public accounts, Richmond ....	.....	4
governor, Richmond .....	1	.....
Wallace, David B., Spartanburg, S. C. ....	.....	1
Walworth county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Warner, George E., Minneapolis .....	1	2
Warvelle, G. W., Chicago .....	.....	2
Washington state treasurer, Olympia .....	1	1
university library, Seattle .....	5	133
Washington, D. C., public library .....	.....	1
Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va. ....	.....	1
Washington county board of supervisors .....	.....	2
Waupaca county board of supervisors .....	.....	7
Waushara county board of supervisors. ....	.....	2
Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass. ....	.....	1

\*Also unbound serials.

## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wells, O. E., Wausau .....	.....	3
Welsh, Miss Iva,* Madison .....	.....	16
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. ....	.....	4
West Virginia agricultural experiment station, Mor- gantown .....	.....	2
historical and antiquarian society, Charlestown . . . . .	.....	9
Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O. ....	.....	1
Wheeler, O. D., St. Paul .....	.....	1
Whitford, W. C., Milton .....	1	4
Wight, W. W., Milwaukee .....	8	30
William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va. ....	1	1
Williams, C. H., Baraboo .....	.....	14
Williams college library, Williamstown, Mass. ....	1	2
Williamson, Joseph, Belfast, Me. ....	.....	1
Wilson, J. S., Merrill .....	.....	2
Winchell, N. H., Minneapolis .....	1	.....
Winterbotham, John M., Madison .....	5	.....
Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters, Madison .....	.....	1
bank examiner, Madison .....	3	.....
bankers' association, Milwaukee .....	.....	1
board of regents of normal schools, Madison . . . . .	.....	7
Central r. r. co., general passenger de- partment, Milwaukee . . . . .	.....	10
land department, Milwaukee .....	.....	1
cheesemakers' association, Madison ....	1	.....
commissioner of insurance, Madison ....	2	.....
company E association, Kilbourn City ..	.....	1
department of public instruction, Madison .....	.....	19
free library commission,* Madison ....	80	29
geological and natural history survey, Madison . . . . .	3	16
governor, Madison .....	1	.....
horticultural society, Madison .....	1	.....
industrial school for boys, Waukesha ...	.....	8
natural history society, Milwaukee ....	.....	2
press association, Jefferson .....	.....	1
state, Madison .....	11	.....
board of control, Madison .....	1	.....
cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor .....	.....	2
journal office, Madison .....	91	22
library, Madison . . . . .	76	421
normal school, Milwaukee .....	.....	4
Oshkosh . . . . .	1	1
Platteville . . . . .	.....	6
River Falls .....	.....	2
Stevens Point .....	4	1

\*Also unbound serials.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Concluded.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wisconsin, state normal school, Superior .....	.....	3
Whitewater .....	.....	6
university, Madison .....	2	.....
agricultural experiment station . . . . .	1	12
alumni association ....	1	.....
extension department .	.....	2
regents . . . . .	.....	6
veteran volunteer infantry association of 3d regiment, Milwaukee .....	.....	1
volunteer infantry, 32d regiment, survivors' association, Fond du Lac .....	.....	3
whist association, Milwaukee .....	.....	1
woman's christian temperance union, Baraboo . . . . .	.....	1
Wiswall, E. C., Kenosha .....	.....	1
Woman's auxiliary to the civil service reform association, New York .....	.....	2
Woman's board of missions of the interior, Chicago .....	.....	17
Woman's centennial association, Marietta, O. ....	.....	2
Worcester (Mass.) free public library .....	.....	1
society of antiquity .....	2	.....
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee .....	.....	3
Wyer, J. I., Lincoln, Nebr. ....	.....	2
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Nebr. ....	.....	4
Wyoming commemorative association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . .	.....	3
historical and geological society, Wilkes-Barre. . . . .	1	.....
university experiment station, Laramie..	.....	8
Yale university, New Haven, Conn. ....	1	.....
forest school, New Haven, Conn. . .	.....	1
Young, F. G., Eugene, Ore. ....	.....	1
Young churchman co., Milwaukee .....	1	.....
Young men's christian association, Scranton, Pa. ...	.....	1

\*Also unbound serials.

## MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.

## MANUSCRIPTS.

*Walter Alexander, Milwaukee.*—Document dated August 1, 1801.

*Miss Florence E. Baker, Madison.*—Reports of the Christian Endeavor societies of Wisconsin for 1895-97.

*Miss Clara A. Billon, St. Louis.*—Unpublished MSS. relating to Western history, by Frederick Billon, historian of St. Louis; also, original letters and accounts of Charles Gratiot, Sr.

*Will H. Bradley, Chicago.*—Original drawing by him, for cover of "Wisconsin Arbor and Bird Day Annual, 1900."

*Chris. Eimon, Superior.*—Commission by Gov. Alex. W. Randall, of Asaph Whittlesey, appointed special messenger to obtain statements of votes given at the general election of 1860.

*John Johnston, Milwaukee.*—Five of the original books of the old Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank, mostly in the handwriting of Alexander Mitchell, beginning with the opening of the bank in May, 1839; also, three checks, 1849-50, signed by Jackson Kemper, first bishop of the Northwest, Protestant Episcopal Church; also, two autographs of Rev. John Watson, one being his *nom de plume*, "Ian Maclaren."

*George J. Kellogg, Lake Mills.*—Memorandum by him, of early religious history of Southeast Wisconsin.

*Publius V. Lawson, Menasha.*—Map showing Neenah and vicinity, with location of Outagamie and Winnebago villages; also, map showing plan of Outagamie palisaded village erected in 1712, which withstood a three days' siege by De Louvigny in 1716, with 800 French and savages, but fort was abandoned in 1728.

*Samuel Marshall, Westchester, Pa.*—Memorial to congress of citizens of Racine, for an appropriation for Racine Harbor, dated December, 1841.

*Calvin E. Morley, Madison.*—Roster of Company C, 19th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, mustered into service March 4, 1862, at Racine.

*W. A. P. Morris, Madison.*—Autograph of Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Alabama.

*Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Morristown, Pa.*—Memorandum book, in modern Chippewa, found in 1897 on grave of an Indian at Burntside Lake, Minn.

*John S. Roesler, Sheboygan.*—Data collected by him, bearing upon European immigration into Wisconsin; also, a MS. map showing the

location of foreign groups in Wisconsin, based upon the above data and the U. S. census of 1890.

*John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.*—"Cyphering book" and eight other books of accounts, kept by Nathan Bolles of Hartford, Conn., 1770-1806; together with a letter from Mr. Thomas explaining the manner of his obtaining them, he having descended from the Bolles (or Bowles) family.

*Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.*—Paper on "German Influence in the West," read before the Hamilton Club of La Crosse, May 1, 1899, by Louis V. Bennett of Anaconda, Montana; also, MS. records of Northwestern Horticultural Society; also, pen and charcoal sketch, by A. Reckert, of first house erected at La Crosse, by Nathan Myrick, 1842.

#### OIL PORTRAITS.

*Walter Alexander, Wausau.*—Portrait of Hon. Walter D. McIndoe, of Wausau, member of the 37th-39th congresses, 1863-67, painted by J. R. Stuart, Madison, September, 1899.

*Ferdinand Meinecke, Milwaukee.*—Portrait of his father, Adolph Meinecke, sr., of Milwaukee.

*Horace A. J. Upham, Milwaukee.*—Portrait of his father, Don A. J. Upham, president of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin.

#### DAGUERREOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

*Mrs. Eva Mills Anderson, Manitowoc.*—Daguerreotype of Hon. A. D. Smith, associate justice of Wisconsin supreme court, 1853-59.

*Horace Beach, Prairie du Chien.*—Group of members of Wisconsin assembly, 1864.

*William F. Brown, Beloit.*—Portrait (framed) of Rev. Moses Ordway, who reorganized and supplied the First Presbyterian church of Green Bay, Wis., October, 1836-April, 1837—apparently, therefore, the first resident Protestant minister of Wisconsin. This crayon portrait was taken from an old daguerreotype in the possession of Mrs. Hiram Booth, Beaver Dam.

*Daughters of American Revolution, Charleston, S. C.*—View of graves of three members of Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, who died in camp at Charleston, during Spanish-American war.

*William H. Froehlich, Madison.*—Portrait of William H. Froehlich, secretary of state of Wisconsin, 1899-1902.

*Franklin Hatheway, Chicago.*—Portrait of himself, taken on his 80th birthday.

*J. T. Holmes, Columbus.*—Portrait of his grandfather, Col. Joseph Holmes, who became a resident of Northwest Territory before 1799; he was born January 27, 1771, and died April 20, 1868; portrait taken

when he was 91 years old. Also, portrait of Sarah McNabb Holmes, wife of foregoing; she was born August 26, 1783, and married Joseph Holmes February 26, 1799; died March 5, 1862; portrait was taken when she was 79 years old.

*Miss Elizabeth Smith, De Pere.*—Three views of Red Banks, on Green Bay, 1897; also, two views of lock at De Pere, 1897, it being the only one on Fox River built of wood.

*S. L. Stein, Milwaukee.*—Flash-light picture of the banquet to President McKinley and cabinet, by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, Hotel Pfister, October 16, 1899.

*R. G. Thwaites, Madison.*—Views of horticultural, dairy, and law buildings, Washburn observatory, university hall, south hall, and farm barns, University of Wisconsin; also, university boat crew, and view of university and vicinity from the capitol; also, collection of photographs of Fort Necessity and neighborhood, on the Braddock road, Pennsylvania; also photographs of oil paintings of Judge Charles K. Dunn, Govs. James D. Doty, Henry Dodge, and Alexander W. Randall, and Chief Justice Edward V. Whiton; also, portraits of Charles Sumner, Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, and three Winnebago Indians—Spoon Decorah (1887), Big Hawk (1889), and David Big Hawk (1889); also, views of Governor Doty's house on Doty's Island (1900), Maiden Rock, public library at Scranton (Pa.), and Pilgrim's Beach at Plymouth.

*O. D. Wheeler, St. Paul.*—Views of monument of Captain Meriwether Lewis; also, photographs of three discharge papers of William Bratton.

#### HISTORICAL RELICS.

*Fred Z. Alexander, Spokane, Wash.*—Uniform of a Filipino insurgent, sent by Edward D. Furman of Co. A, First Washington volunteers, who was formerly of De Soto, Wis.

*Fred Chapman, Harriman, Tenn.*—Stone arrow heads from Emory River flat, near Harriman.

*Wolfgang Frederick, National Military Home, Kansas.*—Chart showing military record of himself during War of Secession; also, oil-cloth letter-holder, carried by him in the same war while a member of the Second Wisconsin cavalry.

*D. W. Osborn, Oshkosh.*—Copper skimmer and gouge exhumed in 1899 from burial ground in sand pit on Okron farm, south side of Lake Butte des Morts, town of Algoma, Winnebago county.

*Mrs. Hannah E. Patchin, New London.*—Copper spear-head taken from an Indian mound.



*H. E. Story, Belleville.*—Envelope used for secret ballot in the Massachusetts assembly of 1851, when Charles Sumner was elected United States senator.

*R. G. Thwaites, Madison.*—Outline of silver cross exhumed from a mound in Green Bay, about 1835; bears monogram "C. A.," stamped in center.

*A. Van Deusen, Madison.*—Skull and bones found in a sandpit in South Madison, July 10, 1900, upon the Oregon road.

*Mrs. Willard, Woodstock, Ill.*—Shuttle used by Susan Edwards from 1840 to 1880.

UNCLASSIFIED.

*Albee Memorial Committee, State Normal School, Oshkosh.*—Plaster bust of President George S. Albee.

*Battleship Committee, per Julius Bleyer, Secy., Milwaukee.*—Plaster cast (bronzed) of the badger placed by the state on the battleship "Wisconsin."

*Gensamro S. Ishikawa, Madison.*—Two Japanese coins.

*Lucien S. Hanks, Madison.*—Set of four silver musical tubes to be used as the closing signal for reading room in the new building.

*S. M. Long, La Valle.*—Chinese back scratcher.

*D. W. Osborn, Oshkosh.*—Boer pipe and tobacco pouch (made from two sheep bladders), from Spreeuwfontein, Prince Albert gold fields, South Africa.

*Miss Mary E. Stewart, Milwaukee.*—Twenty-six pieces of china and tableware, some of curious design, and others of historical interest; also, a splint-bottomed chair.

*B. J. Thompson, Waverly.*—Section of curiously-grown basswood tree.

*Egbert Wyman, Crandon.*—Mounted badger.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS REGULARLY RECEIVED AT  
THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF WISCONSIN

[Corrected to January 1, 1901].

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

The following Wisconsin newspapers are, through the gift of the publishers, now received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

*Albany*—Albany Vindicator.

*Algoma*—Algoma Record.

*Alma*—Buffalo County Journal.

*Antigo*—Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.

*Appleton*—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund; Appleton Weekly Post; Gegenwart; Montagsblatt.

*Arcadia*—Arcadian; Leader.

*Ashland*—Ashland Daily Press; Ashland News (d); Ashland Weekly Press; Helping Hand (m).

*Augusta*—Eagle.

*Baldwin*—Baldwin Bulletin.

*Baraboo*—Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.

*Barron*—Barron County Shield.

*Bayfield*—Bayfield County Press.

*Beaver Dam*—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.

*Belleville*—Sugar River Recorder.

*Belmont*—Belmont Bee.

*Beloit*—Beloit Free Press (d and w).

*Benton*—Mining Times.

*Berlin*—Berlin Weekly Journal.

*Black River Falls*—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.

*Bloomer*—Bloomer Advance.

*Bloomington*—Bloomington Record.

*Boscobel*—Dial—Enterprise.

*Brandon*—Brandon Times.

*Brodhead*—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register; Wisconsin Citizen (m).

*Brooklyn*—Brooklyn News.

*Burlington*—Standard Democrat (German and English editions).

*Cambria*—Cambria News.

*Cassville*—Cassville Index.

*Cedarburg*—Cedarburg News.

*Chetek*—Chetek Alert.

*Chilton*—Chilton Times.

*Chippewa Falls*—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.

*Clinton*—Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.

*Colby*—Phonograph.

*Columbus*—Columbus Democrat.

*Crandon*—Forest Republican.

*Cumberland*—Cumberland Advocate.

*Dale*—Dale Recorder.

*Darlington*—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.

*Deerfield*—Enterprise-Leader.

*De Forest*—De Forest Times.

*Delavan*—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.

*De Pere*—Annals of St. Joseph (m); Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.

*Dodgeville*—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Semi-Weekly Iowa County Reporter.

*Durand*—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.

*Eagle River*—Vilas County News.

*Eau Claire*—Daily Telegram; Weekly Free Press; Weekly Leader; Weekly Telegram.

*Edgerton*—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.

*Elkhorn*—Blade; Elkhorn Independent.

*Ellsworth*—Pierce County Herald.

*Elroy*—Elroy Tribune.

*Evansville*—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.

*Fennimore*—Times Review.

*Florence*—Florence Mining News.

*Fond du Lac*—American Churchman (m); Commonwealth (s-w); Daily Reporter.

*Fort Atkinson*—Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson County Union.

*Fountain City*—Alma Blaetter; Buffalo County Republikaner.

*Friendship*—Adams County Press.

*Grand Rapids*—Grand Rapids Tribune; Wood County Reporter.

*Grantsburg*—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.

*Green Bay*—Green Bay Advocate (s-w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Semi-Weekly Gazette.

*Hancock*—Hancock News.

*Hartford*—Hartford Press.

*Hudson*—Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.

*Hurley*—Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.

*Independence*—Independence News Wave.

*Janesville*—Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times; Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange (m).

*Jefferson*—Jefferson Banner.

*Juneau*—Independent; Juneau Telephone.

*Kaukauna*—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

*Kenosha*—Kenosha Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.

*Kewaunee*—Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

*Kilbourn City*—Mirror-Gazette.

*La Crosse*—Indremissionaeren; La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Daily Press; Herold und Volksfreund; Nord-Stern; Nord-Stern Blätter; Republican and Leader (d and w).

*Lake Geneva*—Herald.

*Lake Mills*—Lake Mills Leader.

*Lake Nebagamon*—Nebagamon Enterprise.

*Lancaster*—Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.

*Linden*—South West Wisconsin.

*Lodi*—Lodi Valley News.

*Madison*—American Thresherman (m); Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Madison Democrat (d); Madison Methodist (m); Mandt's Weekly; Monona Lake Quarterly; Motor (m); News; Northwestern Mail; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).

*Manitowoc*—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Daily Herald; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

*Marinette*—Eagle (d and w); Förposten.

*Mattoon*—Mattoon Clarion.

*Marshfield*—Marshfield Times.

*Mauston*—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

*Medford*—Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

*Menasha*—Menasha Evening Breeze (d); Our Church Life (m).

*Menomonee Falls*—Wisconsin Agitator (m).

*Menomonie*—Dunn County News; Menomonie Times; Menomonie Nordstern.

*Merrill*—Lincoln County Anzieger; Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.

*Merrillan*—Wisconsin Leader.

*Middleton*—Middleton Times-Herald.

*Milton*—Weekly Telephone.

*Milwaukee*—Acker-und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); American School Board Journal (m); Church Times (m); Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherisches Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Lamplighter (m); Masonic Tidings (m); Milwaukee Daily News;



Milwaukee Herald (s-w and d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Union Signal; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Vorwärts; Wisconsin Weather and Crop Journal (m); Wisconsin Weekly Advocate; Young Churchman.

*Mineral Point*—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

*Minoqua*—Minoqua Times.

*Mondovi*—Mondovi Herald.

*Monroe*—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Sentinel.

*Montello*—Montello Express.

*Mount Horeb*—Mount Horeb Times.

*Necedah*—Necedah Republican.

*Neenah*—Friend and Guide.

*Neillsville*—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

*New Lisbon*—New Lisbon Times.

*New London*—New London Press; New London Republican.

*New Richmond*—Republican-Voice.

*North La Crosse*—Weekly Argus.

*Oconomowoc*—Oconomowoc Republican; Wisconsin Free Press.

*Oconto*—Herald; Oconto County Reporter.

*Omro*—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

*Oneida Reservation*—Oneida (irreg).

*Oregon*—Oregon Observer.

*Osceola*—Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.

*Oshkosh*—Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.

*Palmyra*—Palmyra Enterprise.

*Pardeeville*—Crank; Pardeeville Times.

*Pepin*—Pepin Star.

*Peshtigo*—Peshtigo Times.

*Phillips*—Bee; Phillips Times.

*Pittsville*—Yellow River Pilot.

*Plainfield*—Sun.

*Platteville*—Grant County News; Grant County Witness.

*Plymouth*—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.

*Portage*—Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

*Port Washington*—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

*Poynette*—Poynette Press.

*Prairie du Chien*—Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.

*Prentice*—Prentice Calumet.

*Prescott*—Prescott Tribune.

*Princeton*—Princeton Republic.

*Racine*—Racine Journal; Racine Daily Times; Slavie; Wisconsin Agriculturist (s-m).

- Reedsburg*—Reedsburg Free Press.
- Rhineland*—Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.
- Rice Lake*—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.
- Richland Center*—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
- Rio*—Columbia County Reporter.
- Ripon*—Advance Press; Ripon Commonwealth.
- River Falls*—River Falls Journal.
- St. Croix Falls*—St. Croix Valley Standard.
- Shawano*—Shawano Folksbote.
- Sheboygan*—Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d).
- Sheboygan Falls*—Sheboygan County News.
- Shell Lake*—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.
- Shiocton*—Shiocton News.
- Shullsburg*—Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.
- Sinsinawa*—Young Eagle (m).
- Soldiers Grove*—Advance.
- Sparta*—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.
- Spring Green*—Weekly Home News.
- Stanley*—Stanley Republican.
- Stevens Point*—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.
- Stoughton*—Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.
- Sturgeon Bay*—Advocate; Door County Democrat.
- Sun Prairie*—Prairie Sun; Sun Prairie Countryman.
- Superior*—Evening Telegram (d); Inland Ocean; Superior Leader (d); Superior Tidende; Superior Times; Superior Wave; Superior Weekly Telegram.
- Thorp*—Thorp Courier.
- Tomah*—Tomah Journal.
- Tomahawk*—Tomahawk.
- Trempealeau*—Trempealeau Herald.
- Two Rivers*—Chronicle.
- Union Grove*—Union Grove Enterprise.
- Valley Junction*—Valley Advocate.
- Viola*—Intelligencer.
- Viroqua*—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.
- Warrens*—Warrens Index.
- Washburn*—Washburn Times.
- Waterford*—Waterford Post.
- Waterloo*—Waterloo Journal.
- Watertown*—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.
- Waukesha*—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.
- Waupaca*—Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.
- Waupun*—Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.

*Wausau*—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).

*Wautoma*—Waushara Argus.

*West Bend*—Washington County Pilot; West Bend Democrat.

*Weyauwega*—Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.

*Whitewater*—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.

*Wonewoc*—Wonewoc Gazette; Wonewoc Reporter.

#### OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows either by gift or purchase:

#### ALABAMA.

*Tuskegee*—Southern Letter (m).

#### ALASKA.

*Sitka*—Alaskan.

#### ARIZONA.

*Phoenix*—Arizona Republican.

#### CALIFORNIA.

*Oakland*—Signs of the Times.

*San Francisco*—Advance (m); Coast Seamen's Journal; Free Society; San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt.

#### COLORADO.

*Denver*—Christian (m); Retail Clerks' National Advocate (m); Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

*Pinon*—Altrurian (m).

*Pueblo*—Pueblo Courier.

#### CONNECTICUT.

*Hartford*—Locomotive (m).

*New Britain*—Independent.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington*—Monthly Journal of International Association of Machinists; National Tribune; Stone-cutters' Journal; Views; Washington Post (d); Woman's Tribune (s-m).

#### GEORGIA.

*Atlanta*—Atlanta Constitution (d).

#### ILLINOIS.

*Bloomington*—Tailor (m); Trades Review.

*Chicago*—American Lumberman; Chicago-Posten; Chicago Times-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Christelige Talsmand; Cigar Makers' Official Journal (m); Fackel; Flaming Sword; Folke-Vennen; Forward Movement (m); Hemlandet;

Home Visitor (m); International Wood-Worker (m); Labor Exchange Advertiser; Lucifer; National Democrat; Neighbor (m); Public; Skandinaven (s-w); Social Democratic-Herald; Standard; Svenska Amerikanaren; Union Label Bulletin (s-m); Vorbote; Workers' Call.

*Evanston*—Social Crusader (m).

*Fulton*—Mystical Worker.

*Galesburg*—Galesburg Labor News.

*Quincy*—Quincy Labor News.

#### INDIANA.

*Indianapolis*—Buchdrucker-Zeitung; Indiana Tribune (d); Union.

*La Fayette*—Painters' Journal (m).

#### IOWA.

*Cedar Falls*—Dannevirke.

*Decorah*—Decorah-Posten (s-w); Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende.

*Lake Mills*—Republikaneren.

#### KANSAS.

*Gerard*—Appeal to Reason.

*Independence*—Star and Kansan.

*Topeka*—Kansas Semi-weekly Capital.

#### LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans*—Times-Democrat (d).

#### MAINE.

*Portland*—Board of Trade Journal (m).

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boston*—Boston Herald (d); Boston Ideas; Christian Register; Christian Science Sentinel; Granite Cutters' Journal (m); Temperance Cause (m).

*Groton*—Groton Landmark.

*Holyoke*—Biene.

#### MICHIGAN.

*Detroit*—Herold; Motorman and Conductor (m).

*Harbor Springs*—Anishinabe Enamiad (m).

*Marquette*—Mining Journal.

*Saginaw*—Exponent.

#### MINNESOTA.

*Duluth*—Labor World; Union Label Advocate.

*Minneapolis*—Folkebladet; Illustreret Familie-Journal; Lutheraneren; Minneapolis Tidende; Northwestern Miller; Nye Normanden; Progress; Representative; Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal; Ugebladet.

*St. Paul*—Canadien; Minnesota Stats Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d); Twin City Guardian.

*Winona*—Westlicher Herold; Sonntags-Winona.



## MISSOURI.

*St. Louis*—Altruist (m); American Pressman (m); Trackmen's Advance Advocate (m).

## MONTANA.

*Butte City*—Butte Weekly Miner.

## NEBRASKA.

*Omaha*—Danske Pioneer; True Populist; Western Laborer.

## NEW YORK.

*Binghampton*—Independent.

*Buffalo*—Arbeiter Zeitung.

*New York*—American Economist; American Fabian (m); Arbeiteren; Commonwealth; Fourth Estate; Freiheit; Irish World; New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); Nordiske Blade; People (w and s-w); Record and Guide; St. Andrew's Cross (m); Sentinel of Liberty; Straight Edge; Sun (d); Vorwärts.

*Syracuse*—Northern Christian Advocate.

*Troy*—Troy Advocate.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

*Grand Forks*—Normanden.

*Hillsboro*—Folkets Avis; Statsidende.

## OHIO.

*Cincinnati*—Brauer Zeitung; Cincinnatier-Zeitung (d).

*Cleveland*—Arbeiter Socialistische Zeitung; Bakers' Journal; Cleveland Citizen.

*Columbus*—American Issue (m).

## OREGON.

*Portland*—Weekly Oregonian.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Erie*—Public Ownership (m).

*Lancaster*—Labor Leader.

*Philadelphïa*—American Trade (s-m); Carpenter (m).

*Pittsburg*—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal (m); National Glass Budget; National Labor Tribune.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Charleston*—Weekly News and Courier.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Sioux Falls*—Fremad; Syd Dakota Ekko.

## UTAH.

*Salt Lake City*—Deseret News (s-w); Living Issues; Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune.

VIRGINIA.

*Lawrenceville*—Southern Missioner.

*Richmond*—Twice-a-Week Times.

WASHINGTON.

*Burley*—Co-operator.

*Equality*—Industrial Freedom; Young Socialist (m).

*Home*—Discontent.

*Parkland*—Pacific Herald.

*Seattle*—Seattle Times.

*Spokane*—Freemen's Labor Journal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Victoria*—Semi-Weekly Colonist.

CANADA.

*Montreal*—Cultivateur; Montreal Gazette (d).

*Quebec*—Revue Médicale.

*Toronto*—Citizen & Country; Daily Mail and Empire.

CUBA.

*San Juan*—San Juan News.

ENGLAND.

*London*—Free Russia; Times (w).

GERMANY.

*Frankfort*—Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

GERMANY.

*Winnipeg*—Manitoba Free Press (s-w).

PERIODICALS

received at the library, by gift, purchase, and exchange:

Academy. (w.) London.

Alumni Report. (m.) Philadelphia.

American Anthropologist. (q.) New York.

Antiquarian. (bi-m.) Chicago.

Catholic Historical Researches. (q.) Philadelphia.

Catholic Historical Society, Records. (q.) Philadelphia.

Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.

Economic Association, Publications. New York.

Geographical Society, Bulletin. (q.) New York.

Historical Magazine. (q.) Nashville.

Historical Review. (q.) New York.

Journal of Archaeology. (bi-m.) Norwood, Mass.

Missionary. (q.) New York.

Monthly Magazine. Washington.

Queen. (m.) New York.

Statistical Association, Publications. (q.) Boston.

- Annals of Iowa. (q.) Des Moines.  
 Antiquary. (m.) London.  
 Arena. (m.) New York.  
 Athenæum. (w.) London.  
 Atlantic Monthly. Boston.  
 Bible Society Record. (m.) New York.  
 Biblia. (m.) Meriden, Conn.  
 Bibliotheca Sacra. (q.) Oberlin, Ohio.  
 Blackwood's Magazine. (m.) Edinburgh.  
 Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal. (m.) Kansas City,  
 Kansas.  
 Book Buyer. (m.) New York.  
 Book Reviews. (m.) New York.  
 Bookman (m.) New York.  
 Bookseller. (m.) London.  
 Boston Book Co., Bulletin of Bibliography. (q.)  
 Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.  
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal. (m.) Cleveland.  
 Bulletin. (m.) Evansville, Wis.  
 Bulletin. (m.) Nashville, Tenn.  
 Bulletin des Recherches Historiques. (m.) Lévis, Canada.  
 Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Washington.  
 Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m.)  
 Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal. (q.) Montreal.  
     Bookseller. (m.) Toronto.  
     History. (q.) St. John, N. B.  
     Magazine. (m.) Toronto.  
     Patent Office Record. (m.) Ottawa.  
 Catholic World. (m.) New York.  
 Century. (m.) New York.  
 Charities. (w.) New York.  
 Charities Review. (m.) New York.  
 Christian Science Journal. (m.) Boston.  
 Church Record (m.) Clinton, Wis.  
 Clinique. (m.) Chicago.  
 College Chips. (m.) Decorah, Iowa.  
 Columbia University Quarterly. New York.  
 Columbia University, Studies in Political Science. New York.  
 Commons. (m.) Chicago.  
 Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais. (m.) New Orleans.  
 Connecticut Magazine. (m.) Hartford.  
 Contemporary Review. (m.) London.  
 Cook's Excursionist. (m.) New York.  
 Cosmopolitan. (m.) New York.

Cosmopolitan Osteopath. (m.) Des Moines.  
 Courrier du Livre. (m.) Quebec.  
 Criterion. (m.) New York.  
 Critic. (m.) New York.  
 Current History. (q.) Buffalo.  
 Dedham Historical Register. (q.) Dedham, Mass.  
 Dial. (s-m.) Chicago.  
 Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m.) New York.  
 Dublin Review. (q.) Dublin.  
 Economic Studies. (bi-m.) New York.  
 Edinburgh Review. (q.) Edinburgh.  
 English Historical Review. (q.) London.  
 Essex Antiquarian. (m.) Salem, Mass.  
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q.) Salem, Mass.  
 Evangelical Episcopalian. (m.) Chicago.  
 Fame. (m.) New York.  
 Folk Lore. (q.) London.  
 Fortnightly Review. (m.) London.  
 Forum. (m.) New York.  
 Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Salem, Mass.  
 Genealogical Queries and Memoranda. (q.) London.  
 Gideon Quarterly. Madison, Wis.  
 Gitche Gume. (m.) West Superior, Wis.  
 Good Government. (m.) New York.  
 Grant Family Magazine. (bi-m.) Montclair, N. J.  
 Graphic. (w.) London.  
 Hale House Log. (bi-m.) Boston.  
 Harper's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
 Harper's Weekly. New York.  
 Hartford Seminary Record. (q.) Hartford, Conn.  
 Harvard University Calendar. (w.) Cambridge.  
 Hiram House Life. (bi-m.) Cleveland.  
 Home Missionary. (q.) New York.  
 Illustrated London News. (w.) London.  
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w.) London.  
 Independent. (w.) New York.  
 Index Library. (q.) London.  
 International Good Templar. (m.) Milwaukee.  
 International Socialist Review. (m.) Chicago.  
 Iowa Historical Record. (q.) Iowa City.  
 Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.  
 Iron Moulders' Journal. (m.) Cincinnati.  
 Irrigation Age. (m.) Chicago.  
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.



- Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q.) Boston.  
 Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q.) Cincinnati.  
 Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc. (m.) Detroit.  
 Political Economy. (q.) Chicago.  
 the Franklin Institute. (m.) Philadelphia.  
 the Switchmen's Union. (m.) Omaha.  
 Zoöphily. (m.) Philadelphia.
- Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.  
 Kingsley House Record. (m.) Pittsburg.  
 Kodak. (m.) Milwaukee.  
 Lamp. (m.) Oshkosh.  
 Lewisiana. (m.) Guilford, Conn.  
 Library Journal. (m.) New York.  
 Library Record: Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library. (m.)  
 Light. (m.) La Crosse.  
 Literary Era. (m.) Philadelphia.  
 Literary News. (m.) New York.  
 Littell's Living Age. (w.) Boston.  
 Living Church Quarterly. Milwaukee.  
 Locomotive. (m.) Hartford, Conn.  
 Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. (m.) Peoria, Ill.  
 Lost Cause. (m.) Louisville, Ky.  
 Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.  
 McClure's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
 Macmillan's Magazine. (m.) London.  
 Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.) Portland.  
 Manitoba Gazette. (w.) Winnipeg.  
 Medford Historical Register. (q.) Medford, Mass.  
 Methodist Review. (bi-m.) New York.  
 Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.  
 Medical Journal. (m.)  
 Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
- Missionary Herald. (m.) Boston.  
 Money. (m.) New York.  
 Monthly Journal of the International Association of Machinists,  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Monthly South Dakotan. Sioux Falls.  
 Monumental Records. (m.) New York.  
 Municipal Affairs. (q.) New York.  
 Municipality. (bi-m.) Madison, Wis.  
 Munsey's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
 Nation. (w.) New York.  
 National Review. (m.) London.  
 Nature Study. (m.) Manchester, N. H.

- New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q.) Boston.  
New England Magazine. (m.) Boston.  
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (q.) New York.  
Public Library Bulletin. (m.) New York.  
State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) New York.  
Nineteenth Century. (m.) London.  
Normal Pointer. (m.) Stevens Point, Wis.  
North American Notes and Queries. (m.) Quebec.  
North American Review. (m.) New York.  
North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. (q.) Edenton.  
Northwest Magazine. (m.) St. Paul.  
Northwestern. (w.) Evanston, Ill.  
Notes and Queries. (m.) London.  
Notes and Queries. (m.) Manchester, N. H.  
Official Journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and  
Paperhangers of America (m.) La Fayette, Ind.  
Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.  
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus, Ohio.  
Oregon Historical Society, Quarterly. Portland.  
Our Day. (bi-m.) Chicago.  
Outlook. (w.) New York.  
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.  
Owl. (m.) Kewaunee, Wis.  
Pattern Makers' Journal. (m.) Philadelphia.  
Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q.) Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q.)  
Philosopher. (m.) Wausau.  
Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs. (m.) New York.  
Pneumatic. (m.) Milwaukee.  
Political Science Quarterly. New York.  
Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q.) Philadelphia.  
Princeton Bulletin. (bi-m.) Princeton, N. J.  
Progress. (m.) Chicago.  
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
Public Libraries. (m.) Chicago.  
Public Opinion. (w.) New York.  
Publishers' Weekly. New York.  
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston.  
Quarterly Review. London.  
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.  
Railroad Telegrapher. (m.) St. Louis.  
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. (m.) Cleveland.  
Railway Conductor. (m.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

- Review of Reviews. (m.) New York.  
 Révue Canadienne. (m.) Montreal.  
 Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. (q.) Providence.  
 Round Table. (m.) Beloit, Wis.  
 Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
 Salvation. (m.) New York.  
 San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)  
 Sanitary Inspector. (q.) Augusta, Me.  
 Savings and Loan Review. (m.) New York.  
 Scottish Review. (q.) Paisley.  
 Scribner's Magazine. (m.) New York.  
 Sewanee Review. (m.) Sewanee, Tenn.  
 Show Window. (m.) Chicago.  
 Sound Currency. (s-m.) New York.  
 South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Mag. (q.) Charleston.  
 Southern History Association Publications. (q.) Washington.  
 Sphinx. (w.) Madison, Wis.  
 Spirit of Missions. (m.) New York.  
 Suggestive Therapeutics. (m.) Chicago.  
 Sunset. (m.) San Francisco.  
 Texas State Historical Society Quarterly. Austin.  
 Tradesman. (s-m.) Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Travelers' Record. (m.) Hartford, Conn.  
 Typographical Journal. (m.) Indianapolis.  
 Unionist. (m.) Green Bay, Wis.  
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Oregon Section. (m.)  
     Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Wisconsin Section. (m.)  
     Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station Record.  
     Dept. of Agriculture, Library Bulletin. (m.)  
     Dept. of Agriculture, Monthly Weather Review.  
     Dept. of State, Consular Reports. (m.)  
     Patent Office, Official Gazette. (w.)  
     Treasury Dept., Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.  
 University of Tennessee. (q.) Knoxville.  
 Vaccination. (m.) Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Views. (m.) Washington, D. C.  
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q.) Richmond.  
 Washington Historian. (q.) Tacoma, Wash.  
 Westminster Review. (m.) London.  
 Whist. (m.) Milwaukee.  
 William and Mary College Quar. Hist. Magazine, Williamsburg, Va.  
 Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. (m.) Madison.

Wisconsin Horticulturist. (m.) Baraboo.

Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m.) Madison.

Wisconsin Osteopath. (m.) Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Woman. (m.) Ashland.

*Tabular summary of foregoing lists.*

Wisconsin newspapers . . . . .	346
Other newspapers . . . . .	173
Periodicals . . . . .	236
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Total . . . . .	755



WISCONSIN NECROLOGY FOR YEAR ENDING  
NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

**Henry Barnard**, born in Hartford Conn., January 24, 1811; died in Hartford, Conn., July 5, 1900. Dr. Barnard was a well-known educator and writer, and served various states and the nation in those lines; but he is briefly mentioned here because from 1859-61 he was chancellor of the University of Wisconsin.

**Beriah Brown**, born at Canandaigua, N. Y., February 21, 1814; died at Anaconda, Mont., February 9, 1900. In 1829, he entered a newspaper office in Batavia, N. Y., and there began his long career of journalistic labors. In 1835 he removed to Michigan, and in 1841 to western Wisconsin, where for a short time he engaged in mining. From 1854 to 1855 he published the *Democrat* at Madison, and until 1862 was connected with various papers throughout Wisconsin. In 1862 he moved to the Pacific coast, and for twenty years thereafter edited and published papers in California, Oregon, and Washington. He held numerous public positions of importance in Wisconsin's territorial days; and, although for forty years he had been actively employed elsewhere, those services render his life worthy of record here.

**Patrick H. Carney**, born in Lincoln county, Me., March 17, 1836; died at Waukesha, Wis., May 29, 1900. He came with his parents to Waukesha in 1847, and was educated at Carroll college, graduating therefrom in 1856. From that date until 1865 he conducted the *Waukesha County Democrat*. From 1865-68, he engaged in farming, and from 1868-72 was county judge. He practiced law for a number of years, but in 1879 again took charge of the *Democrat*, which he conducted with the exception of brief periods until 1897, when his health failed.

**Francis P. Catlin**, born at Brookly, Pa., February 2, 1815; died in Superior, Wis., January 26, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in 1845, and for a time lived in Green Lake county. During President Taylor's administration (1849-53), he was commissioned the first register of the Willow River (Hudson) U. S. land office. In this capacity, he met all the early settlers of Northwestern Wisconsin and became well known among them. After the expiration of his term as register of the land office, he served several terms as register of deeds of St. Croix county. About 1860 he took charge of the City hotel of Hudson. Later, he visited his famous brother George, the artist, at Brus-

sels, Belgium; but the last ten years of his life were spent in Superior.

**Joseph Dorr Clapp**, born in Westminster, Vt., December 31, 1811; died at Fort Atkinson, Wis., October 27, 1900. In 1839, he came to Wisconsin, and until 1857 farmed the land which he then bought from the government, in Milford, Jefferson county. In 1859 he entered the banking business, and after 1863 was president of the First National bank of Fort Atkinson. From 1862-64, he was state senator. He was a public-spirited citizen, and held in the highest esteem by his business associates.

**Benjamin C. Dockstader**, born in Tonda, Montgomery county, N. Y., April 15, 1822; died in Mauston, Wis., October 23, 1900. He came to Mauston in 1854, when the place was called Maugh's Mills, and was the oldest resident of the city. He filled numerous city offices, in 1891 being mayor; and in every way assisted the growth of the town.

**Mark Douglas**, born in Dumfries, Scotland, September 19, 1829; died at Melrose, Wis., September 12, 1900. He came to America in 1845, and located at once in Melrose. His business interests have been in logging, lumber manufacturing, and farming. Mr. Douglas was the first postmaster of Melrose, and held that office for ten years; he was also town treasurer and chairman of the town board for over twenty years. In 1874 he was a member of the assembly; in 1876-77, of the senate, and for several years a member of the state fish commission. The *Melrose Chronicle* says of him: "He was always a public-spirited and progressive citizen and many of the public improvements of the town and village are in a great measure due to his energetic and untiring efforts."

**Peter Doyle**, born in Myshall, Carlow, Ireland, December 3, 1844; died at Jersey City, N. J., October 27, 1900. He came with his parents to Franklin, Milwaukee county, in 1850. Receiving a thorough education, he studied law and taught school in Milwaukee before he removed to Prairie du Chien, where he was secretary to John Lawler, and later to Hercules Dousman. In 1872 he was a member of the assembly, and from 1873-77 was secretary of state. In 1878, after an extended trip abroad, although he was already a member of the bar, he pursued a law course at Yale college, graduating therefrom with honors, in 1881. From 1884 to 1900 he practiced law in Milwaukee, and had been a resident of Jersey City for only three months before his death.

**Philo Dunning**, born in Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., March 23, 1819; died at Madison, Wis., September 10, 1900. In 1840, he came to Madison, and two years later purchased a farm. In 1845 he exchanged his farm for a sawmill near Madison, in which much of the timber used in the construction of buildings for the young town was sawed. In 1855 he went into the grocery and drug business, from which he retired only a few years before his death. In 1853-54 he

was treasurer of Dane county; in 1873, a member of the assembly, and from 1879-84, a member of the state fish commission.

**George Eastman**, born in Strong, Franklin county, Me., March 26, 1824; died at Platteville, Wis., October 24, 1900. He was educated at Dartmouth college, from whose medical course he was graduated in 1844. In 1850, he located at Platteville, where, with the exception of one year spent as surgeon of the Sixteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and two years as medical inspector of the 17th army corps, he continuously practiced his profession for the rest of his life. He was also president of the Platteville First National bank.

**Joseph Emerson**, born in Norfolk, Conn., May 28, 1821; died in Beloit, Wis., August 4, 1900. He was educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale college, graduating from the latter in 1841. From that year until 1848, when he came to Beloit college, he spent in teaching at New London, Conn., at Yale as tutor, and in theological studies at Andover seminary. In the fifty-two years in which he had been connected with the college, he was a power in the school and community, and had become widely known as a Hellenist. Possibly the best tribute that can be paid him are the words engraved on an offering from the Beloit alumni at the celebration of his fortieth anniversary: "He made many to set their hearts upon true manliness."

**George W. Featherstonhaugh**, born in Albany, N. Y., 1814; died at Lake Gurnee, Ill., June 10, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in territorial days, and was a miller in Calumet county when elected in 1847 as delegate to the second Wisconsin constitutional convention. In 1847-48 he served in the house of representatives, in the territorial assembly. Soon after, he met with financial reverses, and his brilliant talents were thereafter devoted to the writing of newspaper articles and verses, and the painting of pictures. He was the last surviving member of a group of Bohemians, famous in early Milwaukee history.

**John T. Fish**, born at Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county, N. Y., November 8, 1835; died at Milwaukee, August 28, 1900. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin and taught for a year at Lake Geneva, but removed to McHenry, Ill., where he took up the study of law. In 1859 he began its practice in Sharon, Wis. He served throughout the War of Secession, and then resumed the practice of his profession at Sharon. Two years later he moved to Burlington, and, upon his election to the district attorneyship, to Racine. In 1885 he came to Milwaukee and from 1887-94 he was general solicitor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Since that time he has been counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern road, and as a general practitioner was well known throughout the state.



**Milan Ford**, born in 1822; died in the town of Nekimi, Winnebago county, Wis., August 22, 1900. His father, Chester Ford, was one of the first five who settled in that county in 1837. Mr. Ford spent his life as a farmer in the same county. He took a keen interest in public affairs, was chairman of the town board, and a member of the state assembly in 1878-79.

**Elon Fuller**, born at Shaftsbury, Bennington, Vt., September 2, 1816; died near Waukesha, Wis., August 18, 1900. As a child he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and later to Michigan; but at the age of nineteen (1835) came to Wisconsin, settling in Prairieville (Waukesha), and for the rest of his life continuously resided on the land which he then bought from the government. Mr. Fuller took no active part in political affairs, but was an ardent supporter of the public schools, and of Carroll college, to which latter he gave liberally.

**Nathaniel B. Gaston**, born at Auburn, N. Y., March 17, 1810; died in Beloit, Wis., July 16, 1900. He was early apprenticed to a gunsmith, and from 1831 to 1844 was employed at his trade in various cities of New York state. In the latter year, he came to Rock county, Wisconsin, and immediately erected the scale works, to whose interest he ever after devoted himself. He was the pioneer manufacturer of the city, and as a prominent business man took a deep interest in local affairs, but held only minor public offices.

**David Giddings**, born at Ipswich, Mass., July 24, 1808; died at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., October 26, 1900. In 1835, he came west as United States surveyor for Northern Wisconsin, making his headquarters at Green Bay. In 1838 he removed to Sheboygan, and the following year engaged in the lumbering business, in which he remained for fifteen years. In 1866 he retired to a farm near Fond du Lac, where he resided until his death. From 1840-42, Mr. Giddings was a member of the territorial house of representatives, and in 1846 of the first constitutional convention. Upon the organization of Sheboygan and Manitowoc counties (1840), he was elected probate judge and held the office two terms. In 1878 he was a candidate for congress on the Greenback ticket, but otherwise kept aloof from public life after his residence in Fond du Lac county.

**Nathan S. Greene**, born in Saratoga county, N. Y., January 21, 1810; died at Fort Atkinson, Wis., October 4, 1900. He came to Milwaukee in 1846, but after a year spent there removed to Milford, Jefferson county, where until 1884 he carried on a general store, and an extensive milling and lumbering business. He moved to Fort Atkinson in 1884, and engaged in the manufacture of dairy supplies, keeping his interest therein until the time of his death. Mr. Greene served as draft commissioner on his congressional district board during the War of Secession, and in 1863 was elected to the assembly on the Union ticket.



**Henry Harnden**, born in Wilmington, Mass., March 4, 1823; died in Madison, Wis., March 17, 1900. He received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen ran away to sea and was absent for five years. On his return he found the Mexican War in progress. He immediately volunteered, and was in the transport service for a time but was obliged to return home on account of failing health. From 1850-52, he spent in California and in the latter year settled in Sullivan, Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Later he removed to Ripon, where he was operating a saw mill when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted as a private in the First Wisconsin cavalry in 1861, but held the rank of captain, when the regiment was sent to Benton Barracks, Mo. He was in the many battles and skirmishes in which his regiment took part, and in January, 1865, having been promoted through the various intervening ranks, was made brigadier-general. In May, 1865, he was selected by General Wilson to command a detachment of the First Wisconsin cavalry in the pursuit of Jefferson Davis, and was present at his capture at Irwinsville, Ga. His account of the affair is published in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, vol. xiv. He was a member of the assembly in 1866; and in 1873-83, federal internal revenue collector. In 1899 he was elected department commander of the G. A. R. of Wisconsin, which office he held at the time of his death.

**Eli Hawks**, born in Madison county, New York, January 15, 1829, died at Juneau, Wis., April 10, 1900. In 1855, he came to Juneau, Wisconsin, and erected the first grain elevator there, which business he conducted very successfully until within a short time of his death. He was a member of the assembly in 1878 and 1883, and mayor, city treasurer, and postmaster of Juneau.

**Joseph P. Hawley**, born in New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa., October 24, 1823; died in Appleton, Wis., October 10, 1900. His parents removed to Liberty, Pa., in 1836, and there he remained until 1852 in the flour and saw mill business. Shortly after this he came to Appleton, and in 1854-55 served as register of deeds of Outagamie county. From 1860-80 he conducted a photograph gallery in Appleton. He was active in early-day politics, and held several minor offices.

**William L. Hinsdale**, born in New York state, in November, 1816; died in Milwaukee, October 26, 1900. He came to Southport (Kenosha), Wis., in 1843, where for a time he was assistant post-master. In 1855 he removed to Milwaukee, being employed in the Mitchell bank, and later was treasurer of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad Co. In 1869, when the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company was formed, he identified himself with it, and retained that connection until a few years before his death.

**Daniel Harris Johnson**, born near Kingston, Ontario, Canada, July 27, 1825; died in Milwaukee, June 15, 1900. In 1844 he came to Illinois,

and until 1849 in that state and at Prairie du Chien, Wis., he was employed as a teacher. In the latter year, he was admitted to the bar and for five years thereafter practiced law. From 1854-56, he edited the *Prairie du Chien Courier*, but from 1856-61 again practiced law. In 1860, he was a member of the assembly; in 1861, an assistant to Attorney-General T. O. Howe; and in 1862 a clerk in the paymaster's department. In that year he settled in Milwaukee. In 1868-69, he was again elected to the legislature; in 1872 was a delegate to the National Democratic convention which placed Greeley in nomination for the presidency; and from 1878-80, was city attorney. In 1888 he was elected to the judgeship of the circuit court of Milwaukee, which position he held until his death.

**Edwin Johnson**, born in Buckland, Mass., October 24, 1818; died in Decatur, Ill., August 28, 1900. He settled in the town of Greenfield, Wis., in 1841, and there passed the greater part of his life, holding numerous minor offices.

**Alban Kent**, born in Baden, Germany, September 1, 1808; died at Sheboygan, Wis., November 18, 1900. He came to Sheboygan county in 1834. For a few years he engaged in the grocery and bakery business, and later worked at his trade, that of a tailor, until 1889, when he retired from active business. He was, at the time of his death, the oldest resident of his city.

**Alonzo Kimball**, born in Le Roy, Jefferson county, New York, November 20, 1808; died at Green Bay, Wis., August 7, 1900. He was educated at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., and taught school until 1849, when he came to Green Bay. He there conducted a general store until 1854, when he established the hardware business which is still conducted by his son. He had been mayor of Green Bay, and held other positions of public trust, which testified to the esteem in which he was held by the community.

**Anthony Kraupa**, born in Vlasim, near Prague, February 4, 1817; died in Racine, Wis., October 30, 1900. He came to Racine, Wis., in 1848; for some years he superintended a large farm; and later conducted the leading hardware store in Racine. He was supposed to be the first Bohemian settler of Racine county.

**Stephen Littlefield**, born at Prospect, Waldo county, Me., June 18, 1827; died at Plymouth, Wis., January 29, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in 1850; and bought the homestead on which he died. He was one of the best known teachers in Sheboygan county, having taught for more than twenty years in its various schools.

**John McDonald**, born in Fulton county, N. Y., 1816; died in the town of Summit, Waukesha county, Wis., October 31, 1900. He came to Milwaukee in 1836, and settled the next year in Summit. He held numerous town and county offices, and was a member of the legislature in 1870-71.

**John Gibson McMynn**, born at Palatine Ridge, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 9, 1824; died at Madison, Wis., June 5, 1900. He was at an early age thrown on his own resources, and earned his way through the preparatory schools, finally in 1845 entering Williams college, from which he was graduated three years later. He came at once to Kenosha, Wis., where for five years he taught school. In 1853, he removed to Racine where he organized the public schools, and was principal of the high school until 1857. The year 1858, he spent in Europe devoting most of his time to the examination of schools and charitable institutions. Returning to Racine, he resumed his work in the schools, which he continued until 1861, when he was commissioned major of the Tenth Wisconsin infantry. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and the next year to that of colonel. From 1864-68, he was state superintendent of public instruction; from 1857-63, 1864-70, and from 1880-89, he was a regent of the state university. From 1868-75 he was in the employ of J. I. Case & Co., of Racine, but in the latter year built the Racine academy, which he conducted until 1882, when he retired from active life, and four years later moved to Madison.

**Levi Moore**, born in Ohio, 1806; died at Baraboo, Wis., November 18, 1900. He settled in Sauk City, Wisconsin, in 1840, and soon after in Baraboo, where he spent the remainder of his life. He built the first boat on the Wisconsin River at Grand Rapids, and conducted the first ferry boat at Sauk City. In 1846 he received a commission from Governor Dodge as captain, and organized a military company for defence against the Indians, but it was never called into service.

**D. K. Noyes**, born in the town of Tunbridge, Orange county, Vt., October 28, 1820; died in Baraboo, Wis., November 24, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in 1844, and for a year engaged in mining. Later he studied law in Beloit, and after being admitted to the bar in 1847, located at Baraboo, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the assembly in 1856. He enlisted in Co. A, Sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, in 1861, and served until he was wounded in 1862. During 1863-64, he had charge of the state recruiting corps. In 1865 he again entered the service as major of the Forty-ninth infantry and prior to his discharge in 1865, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. From 1867-79, he was postmaster of Baraboo.

**Victor A. W. Merrell**, born in Burlington, Vt., October 28, 1819; died at Prairie du Chien, Wis., October 25, 1900. He had been connected with the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, and the Plattsburg (N. Y.) *Republican*, before he came to Milwaukee in the 40's and worked on the *Sentinel*. He continued with the *Sentinel* until 1856, when he bought the Prairie du Chien *Courier*, which he published until 1858, when he sold the establishment to his son. After 1873 he lived a retired life.



**John S. Mitchell**, born in Ireland, in 1809; died in Milwaukee, May 6, 1900. At the age of twelve he came to the United States and settled in New York. He was a sailor, and made cruises along the Atlantic coast. In 1843 he came to Milwaukee, and built the Eastern hotel on the bank of the lake. A volunteer life-saving crew was formed among its boarders, and the place was transformed on many occasions into a temporary emergency hospital. When the harbor was built, the old hotel was abandoned. For thirty years after coming to the city, Mr. Mitchell was in office as constable, deputy sheriff, under sheriff, marshal, or court crier, and was prominent in the early political life of the city.

**John Pritzlaff**, born in Pomerania, Prussia, March 6, 1820; died in Milwaukee, August 16, 1900. In 1839 he joined a band of colonists under the leadership of Pastor Grabau, who came to America and founded the Buffalo synod of the Lutheran church in America. With a number of others, Mr. Pritzlaff separated from the colonists at Buffalo, and for two years worked on the canals of New York and Pennsylvania, earning enough to take him to Milwaukee in 1841. There he was employed in various ways until 1850, when he went into the hardware business, which he carried on with increasing success until the time of his death. He was an active member of the Lutheran church, and a public-spirited man, but never engaged in politics.

**Philetus Sawyer**, born at Whitney, Rutland county, Vt., September 22, 1816; died at Oshkosh, Wis., March 29, 1900. In 1847, Mr. Sawyer came to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in Fond du Lac county. Two years later he moved to Algoma, now a part of Oshkosh. For a few years he operated a saw mill, and later entered a firm of general lumber manufacturers and dealers; in 1863, the firm of P. Sawyer & Son was formed, a partnership which was only dissolved by Senator Sawyer's death. In 1857 and 1861 he was a member of the assembly from Winnebago county. In 1863-64, he served two terms as mayor of Oshkosh. From 1865-75, he was a member of the national house of representatives, and from 1881-93 of the U. S. senate. A member or chairman of many important committees, he was considered a very influential man in congress. Senator Sawyer's gifts to private charity and public institutions were large, especially to Lawrence university, on whose board of trustees he served for thirty years. He was for many years, a vice-president of this society.

**Mrs. Harriet Dean Sterling**, born at Raynham, Mass., June 21, 1824; died at Madison, Wis., July 11, 1900. She was educated at South Bridgewater normal school, and Wheaton seminary, at Norton, Mass., and taught for a few years in the East before coming to Wisconsin in 1849. In 1851, she was married to Prof. John W. Sterling, and they made their home for many years in the south dormitory of the Univer-



sity of Wisconsin, thus coming into close touch with the earliest classes of the institution. Mrs. Sterling was also active in church circles, and although she had been in failing health for two years, was one of the vice-presidents of the Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest. A woman of great strength and beauty of character, she impressed herself upon the students as few others have; and although she held no official position in the young college, many of them feel that to her they owe a valuable part of their education.

**Henry C. Strong**, born in Vermont in 1832; died at Baraboo, Wis., June 15, 1900. He came to Reedsburg, Wis., in 1850; but about the time of the opening of the War of Secession, he removed to Ripon, from which place he enlisted as a private in Co. H, Twentieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served through successive ranks until in 1866 he was mustered out as major. Major Strong has been an invalid for some time before his death.

**George Washington Taggart**, born in Courtland county, N. Y., February 22, 1813; died at Weyauwega, Wis., November 13, 1900. In 1836, he came to Chicago and worked as a carpenter at that place and at Racine, until 1838, when he settled on a farm in Rochester, Racine county. In 1849 he moved to Waupaca county. He held many of the early town and county offices in both counties. Since 1857 he had been a resident of Weyauwega.

**Daniel Tainsh**, born in Crief, Perthshire, May 26, 1822; died in Milwaukee, March 24, 1900. He learned the shoemaker's trade in Scotland, and came to Milwaukee in 1843, but did not settle there permanently until the next year. Until within a few years of his death, he worked at his trade in the same shops on Clinton street, his wonderful memory of early events and localities making him a recognized authority on all matters of local history.

**William West**, born in Yorkshire, England, May 6, 1810; died at Mukwonago, Wis., September 17, 1900. Mr. West came to America in 1834, and in 1837 to Mukwonago. He was well known throughout Waukesha county, as for many years he held the office of county surveyor.

**Loren F. Wolcott**, born in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., April 22, 1800; died at Sparta, Wis., November 7, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled near Sparta, where he resided until his death.

## LEADING WISCONSIN EVENTS IN 1900.

January 31.—Masonic block, Stevens Point, burned; loss \$40,000.

February 17.—National skat congress in Milwaukee.

February 21.—Railroad wreck near Curtis, in which seventeen persons were injured.

April 3.—Municipal elections throughout the state.

April 27.—City hall of Whitewater dedicated.

May 26.—Flambeau Paper Company's mill and warehouse at Park Falls burned; loss \$200,000.

May 30.—Unveiling of soldiers' monument given to Kenosha by Z. G. Simmons.

June 4-8.—Fifth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at Milwaukee.

June 8.—Unveiling of soldiers' monument at Two Rivers.

June 10.—Fayette, Shaw & Co.'s tannery at Mellen, burned.

June 24.—Disastrous railroad wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern, near Depere; six killed, and many injured.

July 14-15. Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Portage Presbyterian church.

August 8.—Republican state convention met at Milwaukee.

August 20.—Cyclone at Sheboygan; many buildings wrecked.

August 23.—Democratic state convention met at Milwaukee.

September 3.—Dedication of the \$150,000 Oshkosh public library.

September 11.—Theodore Roosevelt opens the Republican campaign at La Crosse.

October 4-7.—State Christian Endeavor convention at Racine.

October 19.—Dedication of the State Historical Library building, at Madison.

November 7-9.—State federation of Women's Clubs met at Racine.

December 7.—A bronze tablet marking the site of the first county buildings in Milwaukee, unveiled by the Old Settlers' Club.

December 9.—Anson Eldred Company's mill buildings at Stiles, burned; loss, \$75,000.













MRS. MARY M. ADAMS  
Founder of the Mary M. Adams Art Fund.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN  
AT ITS  
FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING  
Held December 12, 1901  
AND OF THE  
STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION

Held at Milwaukee, October 11-12, 1901

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER  
1902



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# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1902

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## PRESIDENT

HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK . . . . . HAYWARD

## VICE-PRESIDENTS

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND . . . . .	JANESVILLE
WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D. . . . .	MILWAUKEE
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY . . . . .	MADISON
HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS . . . . .	MADISON
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN . . . . .	LA CROSSE
HON. EMIL BAENSCH . . . . .	MANITOWOC

## SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN G. THWAITES . . . . . MADISON

## TREASURER

LUCIEN S. HANKS . . . . . MADISON

## LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC S. BRADLEY . . . . . MADISON

## CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO

HON. ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE . . . . .	GOVERNOR
HON. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH . . . . .	SECRETARY OF STATE
HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON . . . . .	STATE TREASURER

## CURATORS, ELECTIVE

*Term expires at annual meeting in 1903*

CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D.	HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON
RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	HON. ALFRED A. JACKSON
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	HON. BURR W. JONES
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS	J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.	PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON
JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.	HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

*Term expires at annual meeting in 1903*

CHARLES N. GREGORY, LL. D.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	HON. E. RAY STEVENS
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. GEORGE RAYMER	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.

*Term expires at annual meeting in 1904*

HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD	HON. HENRY E. LEGLER
GEN. EDWIN E. BRYANT	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. BREESE J. STEVENS
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN	HERBERT B. TANNER, M. D.
CHARLES H. HASKINS, PH. D.	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES (OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

*Library*—Turner (chairman), Raymer, Haskins, Legler, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Art Gallery and Museum*—Hanks (chairman), Knox, Anderson, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Printing and Publication*—Conover (chairman), Jones, Sanborn, Bryant, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Finance*—Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Burrows, Palmer, and Steensland.

*Advisory Committee* (ex-officio)—Turner, Hanks, Conover, and Van Slyke.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY)

*Draper Homestead*—Van Slyke (chairman), Steensland, and Thwaites.

*Auditing Committee*—C. N. Brown (chairman), A. B. Morris, and E. B. Steensland.

*Biennial Address, 1903*—Thwaites (chairman), Stevens, Turner, Haskins, and Parkinson.

*Field Meetings*—Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, Legler, and Thwaites.

*Relations with the State University*—Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.

*Conference on proposed co-operative history of United States*—Turner (chairman), Thwaites, Butler, Wight, and Legler.

# LIBRARY SERVICE

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## SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

## LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

## ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

(Chief Cataloguer)

## LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

[In order of seniority of service]

*EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY	— <i>Classification Department</i>
ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS	— <i>Order Department and Superintendent's Secretary</i>
FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER	— <i>In charge of Reading Room</i>
EMMA HELEN BLAIR	— <i>Maps and MSS. Department</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
IVA ALICE WELSH	— <i>Accession Department</i>
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN	— <i>Newspaper Department</i>
ELIZABETH CHURCH SMITH	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
EVE PARKINSON	— <i>Genealogical and Art Department</i>
EMMA GATTIKER	— <i>Shelf Department and Exchanges</i>
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG	— <i>Public Documents Department</i>

## STUDENT ASSISTANTS

[In alphabetical order]

WILLIAM E. GROVE	— <i>Reading Room</i>
FRANCES S. C. JAMES, Eau Claire	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
FRANCES B. MARSHALL	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
DELBERT R. MATHEWS, Fox Lake	— <i>Reading Room</i>

## APPRENTICE

ANNA MASHEK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	KEWAUNEE
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\* In Europe, on leave of absence.



**CARE-TAKERS**

THOMAS DEAN	— <i>Engineer and Head Janitor</i>
EVERETT WESTBURY	— <i>Janitor and Assistant Engineer</i>
CHARLES KEHOE	— <i>Night Watch</i>
CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN	— <i>Museum Attendant and Janitor</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Messenger and Office Janitor</i>
EMMA LEDWITH	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
EMMA DIETRICH, TILLIE GUNKEL,	
EDITH RUDD, ROGNELD SATHER	— <i>Housemaids</i>
DONLEY DAVENPORT	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>

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LIBRARY OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and University vacations: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 6:30 to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M. (building closed early, for weekly cleaning).

Holidays and vacations: as per announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saturdays: close at 4 P. M., for weekly cleaning.

Holidays: as per announcement.

# THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

---

## FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING<sup>1</sup>

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room of the State Historical Library Building, at Madison, upon Thursday evening, December 12, 1901.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

*Members of the State Historical Society:* Twelve years have elapsed since you honored me by electing me president of this society. As we cast our minds back over these few short years, we cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the accelerated speed with which great events pass over the arena of human action—by the rapidity with which history is being made.

During these dozen years we have gone in the financial and commercial world from the heights of prosperity to the depths of adversity, and back again to prosperity; the rulers of five of the greatest nations in the world have died, three of them by the assassin's hand; great wars have been waged; and the allegiance of millions of the human family has been changed; while the progress of education in many varied forms and the triumph of human invention over the forces of nature have contributed to promote the intellectual advancement and material comfort of the human family.

The work of our society has prospered in a remarkable degree. On January 2nd, 1890, we had on our shelves 133,727 titles, while at present we have 226,946,—an increase of about 60%,—and our average yearly increase is now about 9,000 titles.

This annual meeting is the first one in the twentieth century, and we now close the first year in our magnificent new building—circum-

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<sup>1</sup> The report of proceedings here published, is synopsized from the official MS. records of the Society.—SEC.

stances full of inspiration and hope. We were wont to be proud of having twenty-five readers a day in our library, while we have now from 350 to 450. Knowledge and appreciation of the work of the society throughout the state, have grown immensely during the last few years. Our people now point to the State Historical Society and to this magnificent building as among the possessions of the commonwealth of which they are most proud. Still, admiration and appreciation pay no bills, and we are always greatly pressed for means; nothing but the persistent hard work and self-sacrifice of our secretary and his assistants have won us success. The society continues very much in need of funds, and ought to have very many more private gifts, especially to its museum, which depends altogether on public generosity. One of the most encouraging signs of our time is the munificent liberality of a few of our rich men, especially in the East, to libraries and other educational institutions. I trust the time is not far distant when some of the public-spirited men of wealth in Wisconsin will endow our State Historical Society, so that it may prosecute its noble mission "distressed by poverty no more."

We have during the past year received many valuable gifts both to the library and museum, which will be spoken of in the report of our secretary and superintendent.

Having had the honor of being elected president of the society for four successive terms, I feel that I must insist upon having the honor conferred at this time on some other one of the good friends of the institution.

I think that we have all reason to feel proud of the fact that we were connected with the society when this, the most magnificent historical society building on this continent, was erected; and this is not the opinion merely of partial friends, but also of strangers and those best able to judge.

The twenty-third general conference of the American Library Association was held at Waukesha last July, and one of its features was a visit to Madison for the purpose of inspecting this building. Some of the visiting librarians, on their return home, wrote to Mr. Thwaites their candid opinions of the building, from the practical librarians' point of view. The association itself passed resolutions in which it referred to it as "a notable achievement in library architecture."

Hon. Melvil Dewey, director of the New York state library, says: "Dignity, beauty and practical convenience are combined in a rare degree in the great building of which Wisconsin is justly proud."

Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the *Library Journal*, New York City, says: "To my mind your new library building is notable as the physical evidence of a broad and liberal spirit on the part of the people of Wisconsin; and what especially struck me, as one somewhat experi-

enced in building, is that you should have obtained such value, dollar for dollar, as you have in a building of such magnificence and beauty at a cost, approximately, of \$600,000."

Prof. W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College and editor of Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, says: "I wish to express to you my high appreciation of your new library building. I have not seen another which combines rare beauty of design and finish with more features of practical excellence and usefulness."

Similar opinions were expressed by Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, and the public librarians of St. Louis, Detroit, and other cities, than whom no men are more competent to judge.

I cannot leave this chair without expressing my regret that I could not personally have done more to build up the society. I feel that too much praise cannot be given to our secretary and superintendent, Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, to our librarian and assistant superintendent, Mr. Isaac Samuel Bradley, and to our assistant librarian, Miss Minnie Myrtle Oakley, as well as to those who occupy subordinate places, for the untiring faithfulness and ability with which they have filled their various positions.

In retiring from the presidency of the society, I take pleasure in assuring you that my interest in its welfare shall continue unabated. I shall ever stand ready to assist my successor and his companions in office, to the best of my ability.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The secretary, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix A.]

#### FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of that committee, approving the report of Treasurer Hanks. Mr. Van Slyke also presented the report of the Draper House committee; and read the report of the auditing committee (Chairman C. N. Brown) upon the treasurer's accounts. These reports were severally adopted. [See Appendixes B, C, and D.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the year, covering disbursements from the state appropriations, the same having been audited by the secretary of state and paid by the state treasurer. [See Appendix E.]



## AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The secretary presented the report of the Green Bay Historical Society, an auxiliary to the state society. The report was ordered printed with the proceedings of this meeting. [See Appendix F.]

## CURATORS ELECTED.

Messrs. W. F. Vilas, C. N. Brown, J. B. Parkinson, W. W. Wight, and P. B. Knox were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators,—one to fill a vacancy, and twelve to serve for the ensuing term of three years,—and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

*For term expiring at annual meeting in 1902.*

Hon. Alfred A. Jackson, of Janesville, to succeed Hon. John A. Johnson, of Madison, deceased.

*For term expiring at annual meeting in 1904.*

Hon. Robert M. Bashford, Gen. Edwin E. Bryant, Hon. John B. Casoday, Hon. J. H. Carpenter, Dr. Charles H. Haskins, Mr. William A. P. Morris, Hon. Robert G. Siebecker, Hon. Breese J. Stevens, and Dr. Frederick J. Turner, of Madison; Hon. Lucius C. Colman, of La Crosse; Hon. Henry E. Legler, of Milwaukee; and Dr. Herbert B. Tanner, of Kaukauna.

## AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Van Slyke gave notice of the following proposed amendment to the constitution, action upon which will be taken at the next annual meeting:<sup>1</sup>

Amend sec. 1, art. iii of the constitution by substituting for the word "December," in the third printed line of said section, the word "October."

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<sup>1</sup> The object of this proposed amendment is, to make the society's fiscal year accord with that of the state and of the state university—closing June 30th; and to provide for the annual meeting of the society upon the third Thursday in October. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the executive committee, in its current annual report: see *post*, p. 23.—SEC.

Amend sec. 4, art. iii, by substituting for the word "December" in the second printed line of said section, the word "July;" and by substituting for the word "November" in said line, the word "June."

Amend sec. 7, art. iv, by substituting for the word "December," in the fourth printed line of the third paragraph of said section, the word "October."

#### THE ADAMS GIFT.

Mr. L. S. Hanks offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and the secretary instructed to forward a copy thereof to President and Mrs. Adams:

WHEREAS, President and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams have generously given to this society, as the trustee of the state, a large collection of pictures, marbles, bronzes, furniture, bric-a-brac, pottery, laces, rugs, shawls, and other miscellaneous articles of great interest and value, for permanent exhibition in its museum; to its library, several hundred valuable books; and for the endowment of an art fund, both for library and museum, Mrs. Adams's personal jewels, to be sold for the benefit of said fund; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the society hereby expresses to Dr. and Mrs. Adams its hearty appreciation of and profound thanks for their numerous and munificent gifts to this institution; and assures them that in these and many other manifestations of their public spirit and their zeal for higher education, they have forever endeared themselves to the people of Wisconsin.

The members of the society beg further, as individuals, to express the sincere hope that removal to a warmer climate may bring to Dr. and Mrs. Adams renewed health, and lengthen their lives of usefulness.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

## MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the society meeting, December 12, 1901.

President Johnston took the chair.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Messrs. George B. Burrows, F. J. Turner, L. S. Hanks, B. J. Stevens, and F. K. Conover were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing term of three years, and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

*President*—Hon. Robert L. McCormick, of Hayward.

*Vice Presidents*—Hon. James Sutherland, of Janesville; Hon. Emil Baensch, of Manitowoc; William W. Wight, LL. D., of Milwaukee; Hon. John B. Cassoday, of Madison; Hon. William F. Vilas, of Madison; and Hon. Lucius C. Colman, of La Crosse.

*Treasurer*—Hon. Lucien S. Hanks, of Madison.

## ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were unanimously elected:

*Life Member.*

*Madison*—Charles N. Brown.

*Annual Members.*

*Janesville*—Emmett D. McGowan.

*Lake Mills*—E. C. Dodge.

*Madison*—George C. Sellery, Ph. D., and A. W. Tressler.

*Menasha*—Publius V. Lawson.

*Milwaukee*—Mrs. F. T. Andrae, Charles L. Babcock, John J. Mapel, and C. A. Pride.

## MARY M. ADAMS ART FUND.

Mr. Van Slyke offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which was unanimously adopted:

Amend the by-laws by adding thereto a new section, to be numbered section 15, as follows:

SECTION 15. There shall be a perpetual special fund to be known as the Mary M. Adams Art Fund, the income of which, or so much of

said income as may from time to time be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used for the purchase of books and papers upon art for the library, or objects of art for the museum. The principal of said Mary M. Adams Art Fund shall consist of the net proceeds of the personal jewels presented by Mrs. Mary M. Adams, and of all other real and personal property given, devised, and bequeathed to the society for this purpose by Charles Kendall Adams and Mary M. Adams, or either of them, together with such donations to this fund as may be made by other persons, or such property or sums of money as may from time to time be set apart by the executive committee for such purpose. Said principal shall be loaned by the treasurer of the society in the same manner as, and in connection with, the other special funds of the society; and all unexpended balance of interest arising from such loans shall annually be added to the principal of the said Mary M. Adams Art Fund.

Amend further, by altering the numbers of the present sections 15, 16, 17, and 18 of said by-laws, so that they shall be numbers 16, 17, 18, and 19 respectively.

#### THE NEW FISCAL YEAR.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Van Slyke, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in order, as soon as possible, to harmonize the fiscal reports of the society with those of the state, the finance and auditing committees, the secretary, and the treasurer be and they are hereby directed to present their financial reports to the annual meeting of the society for 1902 as for the seven months ending June 30, 1902; and thereafter for the 12 months ending June 30 in each year.

#### RETIRING AND INCOMING PRESIDENTS.

Mr. Vilas offered the following resolution, which was put by the secretary and adopted by a rising vote:

*Resolved*, That this society recognizes the marked ability displayed by the Hon. John Johnston while occupying its presidential chair for the past twelve years, and hereby tenders to him its cordial thanks not only for this valuable service but for many other manifestations of his great interest in the work of the institution; the society has learned with deep regret of Mr. Johnston's wish to retire from the presidency, but trusts that he may be induced long to remain a member of the executive committee and share in the work of administration.



Mr. Johnston replied briefly, thanking his fellow members of the executive committee for their generous co-operation during the twelve years of his incumbency, and for this expression of confidence, expressing regrets that he had been unable to do more for the society, complimenting the salaried staff upon their work, and assuring the curators that his heart would remain in the cause notwithstanding he had thought it best at this time to retire from the presidency.

Mr. McCormick, the new president, being introduced, said that the election had been to him a great surprise; but he keenly appreciated the honor conferred, and would do his best to follow in the steps of his worthy predecessor in office, seeking in every possible way the advancement of the institution.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

## APPENDIX

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- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
- B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.
- C. REPORT OF TREASURER.
- D. REPORT OF DRAPER HOUSE COMMITTEE.
- E. FISCAL REPORT OF SECRETARY.
- F. REPORT FROM GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (AUXILIARY).
- G. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.
- H. THE ADAMS COLLECTION.
- I. MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSIONS.
- K. PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.
- L. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1901.
- M. REPORT OF MILWAUKEE HISTORICAL CONVENTION.

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Submitted to the Society at the Forty-ninth Annual Meeting, December 12, 1901.)

## SUMMARY.

The society has, within the year, completed the task of getting settled within the new building. In addition to this work, excellent progress has been made in the duplication of our official catalogue cards for the public catalogue in the reading room, and in revising the official catalogue so as to bring it up to date in all respects. Several card catalogues of special collections have been commenced, and others completed. The work of classifying the library according to the best modern methods, and applying call numbers to books, has been practically finished; call numbers have, however, as yet been placed upon only about a half of the catalogue cards.

The book accessions have been quite above the average both in extent and quality. The legislature of 1901 made to the society a standing annual appropriation of \$5,000 for books; this is but a half of what is needed and was asked for, but it nevertheless is a larger purchasing fund for this purpose than the society ever before possessed. The arrearages of library "wants" was too great to be wholly met within the present year; but good progress towards this end can be reported.

The museum has had its chief growth in the liberal gifts of President and Mrs. C. K. Adams, of the University of Wisconsin. It is most sincerely hoped that these may prove but the forerunners of other benefactions from wealthy and public-spirited citizens of the state.

The society held a successful historical convention in Milwaukee upon the eleventh and twelfth of October. Field meetings of this character, at centres of historic interest, result in distinct benefit to the cause of history within the state.

The cost of maintenance of the new building—exclusive of the administration of the society's affairs—during the first twelve months of its occupancy (ending September 30th last),

was \$9,095.02. It is evident that, with the repairs and new supplies which the building commissioners can no longer furnish, the annual charges for maintenance of the building will, with the most rigid economy, be about \$10,000, of which the state university pays a half. Owing to this heavy draft upon our resources, it will be necessary to ask the next legislature for some increase of funds for the administration of the society, as well as to make the book-purchasing fund worthy of the institution.

The society's relations with the library of the state university continue to be of the most cordial character; amply justifying the expectations of those who had foreseen that placing the two libraries under the same roof would result in broadening and strengthening the work of each, to the betterment of the interests of higher education within our state.

In all of the society's activities—library, museum, investigations, and publications—the committee are enabled to report one of the most prosperous years in the history of the institution.

#### DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT COLMAN.

We have lost by death, within the year, one of the vice presidents of the society, the Hon. Charles L. Colman, of La Crosse. Mr. Colman was born at Northampton, N. Y., February 23, 1826. Removing with his parents to Fond du Lac, in 1845, young Colman was at first a farmer; but about 1853 he became a manufacturer of shingles, in a small way, by horse power. Wishing to enlarge his business, he moved the following year to the mouth of Black River, where was then a small village which eventually grew into the city of La Crosse. After two years' use of horse power, a steam engine was purchased for the making of his shingles. In 1863 he acquired a large mill. Steadily his business grew, until it became, several years ago, the C. L. Colman Lumber Co., with himself—now one of the richest and most highly esteemed citizens of La Crosse—as its president. Remaining active to the last, in the conduct of his affairs, he was also prominent in many public enterprises, and had a deep interest in the work of this society. Death came at his home, the night of July 1, 1901, the result of appendicitis.



## DEATH OF JOHN A. JOHNSON.

During the year one curator has been removed by death—the Hon. John A. Johnson, of Madison. Mr. Johnson was born in Gisholt, parish of Halden, Norway, April 15, 1832. When he was a lad of twelve years, his parents, who were farmers, emigrated with him and four other children, to Whitewater township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where they purchased government land; but in 1852, when our colleague was twenty years of age, they settled upon a farm in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane county. Young Johnson worked upon the farm in summer, taught school in the winter, and sold agricultural machinery whenever possible. His industry and thrift caused him to become a rural citizen of some importance. In 1861 he came to Madison, the following year uniting fortunes with M. E. Fuller in the sale of agricultural implements upon a more extended scale. The business of Fuller & Johnson in time assumed large and prosperous proportions. It developed finally into the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, making its own implements—an institution still in existence and having widespread interests in the implement trade. About twelve years ago, Mr. Johnson organized the Gisholt Manufacturing Company, composed almost wholly of himself and his four sons, all of them trained machinists and practical inventors. This corporation operates a large plant in East Madison, opposite the Fuller & Johnson works, and manufactures lathes which are in use in many foreign countries—most notably in the Krupp gun-making works, at Essen, Germany.

Mr. Johnson was president of both the Fuller & Johnson and Gisholt companies, and for several years was president and one of the founders of the Hekla Insurance Company, of Madison; he was also an organizer of the Beloit Plow Company, and largely interested in some of the banking institutions in Madison. A man of large wealth, he was as prominent intellectually among his people, as he was from a moneyed point of view. Lacking early opportunities for education, by dint of persistent application he fully surmounted this obstacle, and came to be recognized throughout the Northwest as a thinker and writer of

much original power, with the capacity of felicitously phrasing his numerous articles for the press, both in the Norwegian and English languages. The range of topics in which he evinced great interest, and to the discussion of which he brought rare acumen, was unusually wide, being in the fields of politics, public finance and economics, sociology, education, labor-saving machinery, foreign trade, and agriculture.

Although for forty years actively engaged in the conduct of large business enterprises, Mr. Johnson surrendered much of his time to the public service. After several terms as chairman of his town (Pleasant Springs), he was in 1857 elected a member of the state assembly; from 1861 to 1869, he was county clerk of Dane county; and in 1873-74, a member of the senate. He had always been an active Republican, but in the campaign of 1884 left his party and became a Democrat. Two years later, he was the Democratic nominee for state treasurer, but with the rest of his ticket met defeat. This was his last appearance as a candidate for public office. Not long thereafter, he resumed connection with the Republican party, with which he remained to the end.

Mr. Johnson's interest in popular education was always of the most active character. In 1876, he gave to the state university a perpetual fund of \$5,000, the annual income of which was to be "applied in aid of attendants at the university, who have previously attended a common school or the university, at least one year \* \* \* Until the year 1900, the aid thus provided for is limited to those students [without distinction of sex] of the class already described, who can read or speak, reasonably well, one of the Scandinavian languages. \* \* \* No student shall receive more than fifty dollars in one year, nor shall more than two hundred dollars in the aggregate be given to any one student." The ten Johnson scholarships, of \$35 each, were the first upon the rolls of the university. He also was a liberal giver to Norwegian academies at Decorah, Iowa, and Northfield, Minn. His interest in sociological questions led him recently to endow a home for aged people, in Dane county, at a cost of \$40,000; it is expected that this haven of rest will be opened within the coming year.

This society had long been an institution greatly interesting Mr. Johnson. He became a curator in 1877, and has ever since been an earnest promoter of its interests, attending meetings of the governing board when possible; proving by friendly encouragement and wise counsel how deeply he was concerned in its welfare.

A man of broad sympathies, he was possessed of rare intellectual gifts and a sound judgment; and won for himself general recognition as a man of affairs, and a patron of education. His presence at our board will be keenly missed.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION.

##### *State Auditing.*

It will be recalled that a year ago we reported that the state officers ruled that this society, as a trustee of the state, was included in the provisions of sec. 2, chap. 133, laws of 1899, which sought to establish "uniformity and system in the book keeping of the state." The phrasology of this act led us to believe at the time that it applied only to the "offices and departments in the capitol," as specifically stated therein, and not at all to this institution. However, we contented ourselves with the expression of this opinion; and after October 1, 1900, our accounts based upon state appropriations were audited by the secretary of state and claims thereon paid by the state treasurer, in the same manner as other state departments.

Chapter 433, laws of 1901, which provided the details for "a central system of accounting for all state officers and state institutions," removed all doubt of the construction of the act of 1899, so far as we were concerned, by specifically naming (in sec. 1) this society in the list of institutions affected. The method inaugurated October 1, 1900, therefore, has been continued throughout the present year. Its operation has not, we think, proved onerous to the society; although it involves some book-keeping complications which have considerably added to the routine duties of the secretary's office.

*Change in Fiscal Year Desirable.*

This new connection with the state appears to render it essential to make a change in the society's fiscal year. That of the state's and all other state institutions now ends upon the thirtieth of June. The society's year now closes with the thirtieth of November. We find that this complicates our accounts both with the state and the state university, making it difficult to render to the society a report of fiscal balances, so far as our state appropriations are concerned. It would seem well, therefore, to change the ending of our fiscal year to June 30th. It would be impracticable, however, to hold our annual meeting in July; and it is suggested that, as soon as the constitution can be amended, this be held in October following, the earliest date at which those of our members who are connected with the state university can attend such a gathering. Amendments seeking to effect these changes will be offered at the present annual meeting, although it will take a year to render them operative.

*State Appropriations.*

Previous to the present year, the direct appropriation to the society was made in a single lump sum. Under the provisions of sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899, our annual stipend for general purposes was \$15,000 a year. Chap. 155 of the laws of 1901 provided for a further and distinct appropriation of \$5,000 per year, "for the purpose of purchasing books, periodicals, maps, manuscripts, and kindred articles" for the library. Thus the aggregate sum received by the society in the calendar year of 1901, by direct appropriations, will be \$20,000. The present condition of these two funds is as follows:

## CHAPTER 296, LAWS OF 1899.

*Receipts.*

Unexpended balance in state treasury, Dec. 1, 1900,	.	\$1,527 02
State appropriation for calendar year, 1901,	. . .	15,000 00
Total	. . . . .	<hr/> \$16,527 02 <hr/>



*Disbursements, year ending Nov. 30, 1901.*

## Administration of the Society.

Services . . . . .	\$6,534 96	
Supplies and equipment . . . . .	35 15	
Books . . . . .	1,084 91	
Printing and binding . . . . .	73 65	
Freight and drayage . . . . .	114 58	
Travel . . . . .	203 28	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	99 80	
	<hr/>	\$8,146 33

## Administration of the Building.

Services . . . . .	\$3,598 48	
Supplies . . . . .	178 22	
Light and power . . . . .	1,514 77	
Telephones . . . . .	96 70	
	<hr/>	5,388 17
		<hr/>
		\$13,534 50
Unexpended balance in state treasury, Dec. 1, 1901 .		2,992 52
		<hr/>
		\$16,527 02

## CHAPTER 155, LAWS OF 1901.

*Receipts.*

State appropriation for calendar year, 1901 . . . . .	\$5,000 00
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*Disbursements.*

Books and periodicals . . . . .	\$2,348 89	
Maps and MSS. . . . .	143 75	
Pictures . . . . .	15 40	
	<hr/>	\$2,508 04
Unexpended balance in state treasury, Dec. 1, 1901 .		2,491 96
		<hr/>
		\$5,000 00

The fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, which have been audited and allowed by the secretary of state.

*Maintenance of Building.*

Owing to the fact that the society assumed control of the building upon the first of October, 1900, the following statement of expenses of maintenance thereof are for the year ending September 30, 1901:

*Disbursed by the Society:*

Services . . . . .	\$3,565 34
Supplies . . . . .	201 44
Light and power . . . . .	1,235 17
Telephones . . . . .	78 70
	<hr/>
	\$5,080 65
Bills from state university regents, for the building's share of power house expenses . . . . .	4,014 37
	<hr/>
Total expense of maintenance . . . . .	\$9,095 02
One-half thereof, chargeable to each institution . . . . .	\$4,547 51
University bills . . . . .	4,014 37
	<hr/>
Reimbursed to society, by university . . . . .	\$533 14

In order to avoid undue complication of accounts, this rebate was, as received, transferred to the general-fund balance in the hands of the society's treasurer. The report of the treasurer gives the present condition of this balance, disbursements from which have been approved by the society's auditing committee.

It will be seen that the total cost of maintaining the building for the first year was \$9,095.02. With the natural increase of bills for repairs and supplies,—many of the latter came to us with the original equipment furnished by the building commissioners,—and the probable increase in light and power charges incident to increasing use of the library, it is fair to predict that the expenses for maintenance will aggregate \$10,000 per year; which is \$2,000 below the original estimate of the joint committee on relations with the state university. This satisfactory result has been reached only through the exercise of rigid economy and accountability in every department of expenditure—an economy which, however, has not, save in the one item of lighting current, diminished the usefulness of the build-

ing. No doubt a more liberal use of light would enhance the comfort of all concerned; but this appears to be impracticable until a state plant can be constructed.

It is proper here to state that the year's experience has proved that the two principal libraries within the building—the care of the Wisconsin academy library has practically been placed in the hands of the university librarian—maintain, under carefully-guarded agreements, entirely harmonious relations, to the complete satisfaction of the officials concerned. The society, with its own staff of care-takers, retains the general custody of the entire building, as the trustee of the state, and specifically of all public corridors and reading rooms; the university library remaining supreme in its own assigned office and work rooms, except so far as cleaning, lighting, policing, and repairs, which are the society's care. The expenses of thus maintaining the building—each library has its own staff, independent of this arrangement—are, as stated above, shared equally between the society and the university.

#### *The Binding Fund.*

This fund, now consisting of \$30,078.38 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. The net increase during the year was \$671.91. The fund is now doing admirable work in eking out the bounty of the state.

#### *The Antiquarian Fund.*

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report shows that it now consists of \$4,650.43, a net gain during the year of \$668.95. The income of this fund, when it assumes larger proportions, is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest" for the museum. Gifts to this fund are greatly needed.

*The Draper Fund.*

From the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there is now in this fund the sum of \$360.90. No portion of the income of the fund has been expended during the year, as the work of indexing the Draper MSS., to which this fund is devoted, has not yet been commenced. The many duplicates in the Draper library have now been written up on cards, and priced lists thereof will soon be sent out to possible purchasers, with a view to obtaining a substantial increase to the fund. Many of these duplicates are of considerable value.

*The Mary M. Adams Art Fund.*

At the present annual meeting there will be established by the committee the "Mary M. Adams Art Fund," the result of the gift to the society by Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, of Madison, of her personal jewels.

These jewels, which included a considerable number of diamonds and other precious stones, were, about the middle of November, placed in the hands of the secretary to be disposed of by him for the benefit of a special perpetual fund, the interest of which is to be expended by the society for the purchase of art books for the library or objects of art for the museum, as may from time to time be thought desirable. He associated with himself Professors William H. Hobbs and Joseph Jastrow of the state university, who have expert knowledge of jewels, and they have been of great assistance in the matter. The collection was finally sold, upon November 30th, to Alfred H. Smith & Co. of London and New York, for \$3,850, by and with the consent of Mrs. Adams who was of course consulted at each stage of the proceedings. Payment will be made April 1, 1902. Mrs. Adams has kindly promised to add to this fund as opportunity offers.



## LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1901:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	. . . . .	3,338
Books by gift	. . . . .	2,374
		<hr/>
Total books	. . . . .	5,712
Pamphlets by gift	. . . . .	5,032
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	. . . . .	545
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	. . . . .	51
		<hr/>
Total pamphlets	. . . . .	5,628
		<hr/>
Total accessions of titles	. . . . .	11,340

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books	. . . . .	114,572
Pamphlets	. . . . .	112,374
		<hr/>
Total	. . . . .	226,946

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	. . . . .	16
Newspapers and periodicals	. . . . .	934
Philosophy and religion	. . . . .	140
Biography and genealogy	. . . . .	401
History—general	. . . . .	68
History—foreign	. . . . .	194
History—American	. . . . .	288
History—local (U. S.)	. . . . .	308
Geography and travel	. . . . .	530
Political and social science	. . . . .	205
Legislation	. . . . .	1,869
Natural science	. . . . .	161
Useful arts	. . . . .	119
British Patent Office reports	. . . . .	135
Fine arts	. . . . .	213
Language and literature	. . . . .	60
Bibliography	. . . . .	71
		<hr/>
Total	. . . . .	5,712

The following comparative statistics of gifts and purchases are suggestive:

Total accessions of titles . . . . .	11,340
Percentage of gifts, in accessions . . . . .	66
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions . . . . .	34
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned) . . . . .	11,562
Books given . . . . .	3,836
Pamphlets given . . . . .	7,726
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates . . . . .	36
Percentage of gifts that were accessions . . . . .	64

*Important Gifts to the Library.*

In an appendix to this report, is presented the usual list of givers of books and pamphlets. Two gifts to the library have, within the year, been of unusual importance.

The first, the bequest of the late Prof. James Sargent Smith of the state university, who left to us his large and well-selected collection of bound and unbound musical scores, and many miscellaneous works in this field. The Smith collection is our first important accession in the department of music; it consists of 172 volumes, 785 unbound scores, and 38 pamphlets.

The second notable gift was by Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, of 694 volumes, largely consisting of fine, often beautifully-illustrated, editions of standard English authors, and miscellaneous English belles lettres, with many books of art, travel, and general reference. The bulk of Dr. Adams's library, largely composed of works upon European history, between 2,000 and 3,000 in number, was presented to our neighbor, the library of the state university.

Mr. Theodore Schroeder, a graduate of the university of Wisconsin, and now of New York city, but for several years a resident of Salt Lake City, has amassed the largest and most important collection extant of books, pamphlets, and newspaper files bearing upon Mormonism. This collection, consisting of 1,273 titles,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Schroeder has loaned to the society's library, where

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<sup>1</sup>Books, 448; bound volumes of newspaper files, 43; bound volumes of periodicals, 232; pamphlets, 550.

it is housed in a special room, and will be of importance to students of this subject. It is probable that the collection will ultimately be presented to us.

#### WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

##### *Getting Settled.*

Although the actual removal of the library from the capitol to the new building had been happily completed at the time of our last annual report, there was still much to do in accommodating ourselves to the new quarters; for, despite careful preparation, the arrangement in stacks, departmental libraries, and administrative offices could be but tentative until the several officials had tested them. More or less shifting has been found necessary, but now, at the close of a year's experience, the society is at last "settled," so far as present needs are concerned.

##### *Our Space Limited.*

To those unacquainted with the details and necessities of our library work,—the natural growth of our collections, and the growing daily demand upon our resources, arising from a greatly-increased body of users,—the statement may seem surprising, that we are already beginning to appreciate the limitations of the new building, in the matter of area. The room devoted to the department of public documents, in particular, is found to be altogether too small for our needs; but it cannot well be enlarged. The British and American patent reports, which naturally belong in this department, have necessarily to be shelved within the stacks; and, such is the enormous output of publications of this character, before the close of another year we shall be obliged to withdraw other series of documents—a weeding-out process which will have continually to be resorted to in the future; therein measureably restricting the scope of the department. The university library is also growing rapidly, and will soon outgrow the room, at first thought to be liberal in extent, allotted to it in the stacks. The development of our own work in other departments is closely crowding

the available office room. So that in all directions it is easily seen that before the north wing can be built, even should the legislature of 1903 order its construction, every portion of the present building will be thought crowded. The projected wing would probably suffice for a term of twenty-five years; at the end of which time, however, the proposed transverse addition carrying the building back to the Park street line, will be found a necessity.

*Cataloguing and Classification.*

We pointed out, a year ago, that in a library of this size, it is desirable that there be two card catalogues—one in the catalogue room for official use, and the other in the delivery (or issue) room for the needs of the public. While within our contracted quarters in the capitol, we found it possible to work with an official catalogue alone; but it is now imperative, with our greatly-enlarged constituency of readers, and longer distances to travel within the building, that the public catalogue be installed at the earliest possible date.

The great work of duplicating the official catalogue cards was commenced while we were in the capitol, and is still receiving the almost constant attention of several cataloguers. Our official catalogue is in two divisions—authors, and subjects and titles. The cards in the author section, being the only ones thus far fully marked with call numbers, have first been duplicated, the work having now proceeded through nearly all the principal classes that are mostly in use—literature and religion not being as yet included. The copying of the official subject catalogue will be commenced at an early date.

Incidental to this process of duplication for the public catalogue, the official catalogue has been quite thoroughly worked over and put into much better condition than before, errors and out-of-date methods being eliminated so far as possible. No catalogue may be deemed perfect—it is a matter of growth; revision and improvements are continually necessary; all that the best librarians hope for is, that the index to their collections may be found reasonably well abreast of the best methods now extant.



During the year, there has been completed a card catalogue of our large collection of genealogy. Ours being one of the three or four most important collections of genealogical material in the United States, this department is largely resorted to by men and women from various portions of the West, either personally or by letter. A special card catalogue of this description is a valuable addition to our working machinery. We already possess a similar catalogue to our great newspaper collection, and one to the sources of information relative to the biographies of prominent men and women of Wisconsin. Others, devoted to maps and manuscripts, and public documents, will be prepared in due course.

The classification of the library, and the placing of call-marks upon the books, a task of much magnitude, has also been practically completed within the year; but thus far only a half of the catalogue cards have had these numbers printed upon them. This work will hereafter, of course, proceed contemporaneously with our accessions. While within the capitol, with the books close at hand to the issue counter, expert attendants, who were familiar with our resources, could with comparative ease secure books for readers; but the new building, with its larger spaces, brings new conditions; old-time methods can no longer be followed—counter attendants now require assistants to bring the books, and the most modern systems of classification and numbering are needed to render our ten miles of shelving intelligible to the novice.

#### *Binding.*

There have been bound within the year, 1,315 volumes of books and periodicals, and 489 volumes of newspapers—a total of 1,804. The preparation of these for the bindery has in itself been a work of considerable proportions.

#### *Duplicates and Exchanges.*

Our duplicate department has always been an important feature of our library. In an institution receiving many gifts of books and pamphlets, a considerable percentage of these are in-

evitably duplications of what are already upon the shelves. We have for several years past, conducted an active exchange of duplicates with other large libraries. During the present year it has been possible to introduce considerable improvement in this branch of our work. Nearly all duplicates, including those in the Draper library, are now listed upon cards, which are sent to corresponding libraries, they favoring us with like cards of their duplicate stock. In this way, selections are mutually made, and books and pamphlets which are not needed in one library find somewhere in the country a welcome haven.

*Legislative Reference Library.*

By chap. 168, laws of 1901, the legislature has added several sections to the statutes of 1898, bearing upon the work of the Wisconsin free library commission. One of these (sec. 373 f) has reference to this society, as follows: "The said commission is also hereby authorized and directed to co-operate, during sessions of the legislature, with the secretary and superintendent of the state historical society of Wisconsin, as trustee of the state, with a view to a joint arrangement by which the needs of the legislature in the matter of general books of reference may be met to the fullest possible extent; and said commission shall give space within its rooms to books brought to the capitol by said society for such purpose, as may be jointly agreed upon between them."

This contemplates the establishment by us of a small branch reference library, at the library commission's rooms in the capitol, during sessions of the legislature, with telephonic connection with the central library. No doubt this arrangement will prove mutually advantageous to the legislature and to the society.

*Differentiation with University Library.*

The housing of three libraries under the same roof—those of this society, the state university, and the Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters—each of which is either wholly or in part supported by the state, was of the greatest importance to scholars, making readily available the collections of all.

Each library had made considerable progress along special lines—that of the society, largely in the fields of Americana, English history, Shakespeareana, genealogy, economics, political science, sociology, and geography and travel; that of the university, in the sciences, classics, general European history, belles lettres, philology, philosophy, mathematics, education, and art; that of the academy, in sets of transactions of learned bodies throughout the world, chiefly scientific, all of them obtained through exchange of publications.

There had, in the university and society libraries, so long as they were a mile apart, necessarily been considerable duplication, in order to satisfy the general needs of two distinct reference collections. But the coming together of the libraries enabled us to attempt a close differentiation in purchases, thus avoiding useless duplication, and making the narrow library funds of the society and the university cover a wider field, to the distinct betterment of both institutions. This tentative differentiation has, after a year's experiment, been finally adjusted by the respective chiefs, and is now upon a sound working basis. Each library will hereafter be kept strictly to its own field of acquisition; the matter of general reference works, periodicals, etc., being adjusted by conference as occasion arises.

#### OFFICE WORK.

##### *Professional Conventions.*

Isolated as our institution is, from large centres of population and of professional activity in the fields of historical research and library development, it is of importance that considerable effort be made to keep in fairly constant touch with our contemporaries in other, and particularly the Eastern states; this, in order that the most progressive ideals and methods of our day may here be maintained. Acting upon this principle, the secretary has sought to be present at and take part in the most important historical and library conventions of the year.

During the Christmas holidays of 1900, he attended the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich. The next meeting of this important society, which is doing so much to inspire historical research throughout the United States, will be held two weeks hence at Washington, D. C.

At Atlantic City, N. J., March 22 and 23 last, he attended an inter-state convention, composed of about 200 librarians from most of the North Atlantic states, and the executive board of the American Library Association. This meeting was notable for its conference upon co-operation in the printing of library cards; considerable progress towards this desirable end was made thereat.

The annual conference of the American Library Association was held at Waukesha, July 3-10. It was attended by about 500 library workers, coming from nearly every state of the Union, and from Canada. The conference was in every sense a decided professional success, and incidentally served greatly to stimulate popular interest in public libraries throughout the Northwest. Ten members of our staff attended the conference, either in whole or in part. Upon the eighth of July, about 300 of the members of the Association visited Madison, being entertained for the day by the librarians of the city. They came chiefly to view the building of this society. As will be seen from comments upon the structure, made by some of the principal library administrators of the country, and published in the Memorial Volume, they were very favorably impressed by both the practical convenience and the beauty of our new home.

Another important meeting of the year attended by the secretary, was the annual convention of the New York Library Association held at Lake Placid, September 21-30. This autumnal conference in the Adirondacks has now assumed large proportions, and attracts librarians from many of the states east of the Mississippi River. At the recent gathering, there were over 150 active library workers representing fifteen states. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the meeting this year, was the completion of arrangements with the Library of Congress to undertake the printing of library catalogue cards for



the country in general. This is a great step forward, in American library economy. There are still some details to perfect; but the time now seems near at hand when large public libraries will, for a relatively small consideration, purchase their catalogue cards at the same time that they do their books, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort, and thereby saving materially in perhaps the most expensive department of library administration.

The Wisconsin Library Association held its annual meeting at Eau Claire, February 21 and 22, the secretary taking part in the programme. Public library interests within our state continue their remarkable development. Several cities have been recipients of the bounty of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, and their new buildings are either being planned or are in course of actual construction. The society's relations with the Wisconsin free library commission are of the most cordial character, each institution being enabled in many practical ways to serve the other.

#### *State Field Work.*

As usual, the secretary has, in the interests of the society, been able, within the year, to visit various sections of the state; to address public meetings or consult with citizens concerning the organization or conduct of local historical societies, to collect manuscripts and other material for the archives and the published *Collections*, or to serve the general interests of Western historical study.

#### *Field Convention at Milwaukee.*

Upon October 11 and 12, in Milwaukee, the committee on field meetings conducted for the society a highly-successful historical convention. The attendance was not as large as had been hoped for; but it was of a substantial character, and much interest was displayed. A report of the convention is herewith presented.<sup>1</sup>

It is still uncertain, because of the scarcity of historic cen-

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix M.

tres within our state, whether it will be profitable to repeat these historical field meetings each year; but that they may, at least, be made successful features of alternate years, now seems assured.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to our *Proceedings* for 1900, and the necessary separates therefrom, the society has issued two publications within the year:

(1) A memorial volume of 139 quarto pages. This is printed upon heavy enameled paper and neatly bound in art canvas. The book contains the several addresses delivered at the dedication of the new building, October 19, 1900, a history of the society, a description of the building, and accounts of the several libraries contained therein. The illustrations are numerous and of a high order of merit.

(2) Bulletin No. 15, consisting of 29 octavo pages. This is an outline of topics and references, for the use of clubs engaged in the study of the Middle West, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It was prepared in conjunction with the school of history in the state university. A traveling library of about forty books and pamphlets has been prepared upon this topic, and will be loaned through the effective agency of the library committee of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs; which committee has already in charge our first traveling library, upon Wisconsin History.

Material for Vol. XVI of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* is now in course of editing. It will be wholly devoted to documents bearing upon the French regime in Wisconsin, recently copied for the society from the originals in the French governmental archives in Paris. This important and interesting period in the history of our state has not thus far been fully exploited; because until now the documents in the case have not been available to students.

#### THE MUSEUM.

Such of our funds as are derived from the public treasury will doubtless always be used, in largest part, to meet the

expenses of administration and to build up the library. It is likely that we shall continually be obliged to rely upon our special funds and upon private beneficence for the proper development of the museum. Despite the wide reputation of our library and publications, the museum is the department of our work which chiefly appeals to the general public; and its importance as a factor in popular education is not to be overestimated. It is proper, therefore, earnestly to labor for the considerable growth of the antiquarian fund, and to enlist interest in our museum on the part of the wealthy and benevolent.

In every department of the museum, exclusive of the munificent gifts of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, we have during the year maintained our customary growth—in oil and crayon portraits, marble busts, historical relics, and archaeological specimens.

Dr. and Mrs. Adams have recently made gifts to this department which quite overshadow all previous contributions to the museum, from a single source. These gifts comprise pictures in oil, pastel, and water color, marble statuary, etchings, steel engravings, and photographs. Among them are the two life-size oil portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Adams, which have for nine years been hung in the dining room of the president's house. Other noticeable pictures are, oil paintings of the Via Appia, Midnight Sun, Mt. Hood, Lake George, Mont Blanc, Lake Como, Sorrento, Portrait of a Bride, and a score of others quite as deserving of mention. There are several beautiful water-colors of Venice, Traitors' Gate, etc.; and a pastel Portrait of a Girl, which is very charming. The engravings, etchings, and photographs represent a wide range of interest, prominent among them being a rare engraving of Warwick Castle. There are also numerous paintings on porcelain, which are of value as works of art. In marble there is a striking life-size bust of Zenobia by Story—of course an ideal portrait.

The furniture from the Adams house, given to the society, is limited to a few especially fine pieces; among them, several large oak chairs, chairs with ivory and pearl inlaid, an old Florentine trousseau chest, a Florentine cabinet, another of in-





THE ADAMS COLLECTION

Laces, rugs, bronzes, pottery, etchings, engravings, and bric-a-brac, in south wing (Room No. 407).





laid ivory and mother-of pearl, a gilt and malachite table, and Japanese and German fire-screens.

In bronzes and brasses there are several pieces. The former consist of statuettes, urns, pitchers, candelabra, and hanging lamps; the brasses include vases, lamps, and plaques. There are also numerous beautiful articles made from malachite, alabaster, ivory, majolica, terra cotta, Venetian glass, silver, glass, and inlaid woods; some of these are of considerable historic interest.

The department of pottery will alone attract the attention of every visitor to the museum, who is interested in beautiful specimens of this art. Many of the famous wares are represented—among them Royal Berlin, Cantagalli, Le Nove, Choisy le roi, Ginori, Wedgewood, Majolica, Dresden, Cloissonné, Delft, Vienna, and national wares from Japan, China, Hungary, Switzerland, Norway, and several other lands.

Prominent in the Adams collection are several rich and rare laces. In the cases devoted to them, may be found large specimens of Venetian rose point, raised Venetian point, Venetian point coraline; a fichu of point duchesse and Brussels needle (or rose) point, once owned by the Empress Eugénie of France; several other specimens of Brussels needle (or rose) point; Brussels pillow, point d'Alençon, Italian guipure, Ibertian guipure. In black laces, there is a shawl of Brussels, a fichu, and several beautiful specimens. A feature of the lace display is a fan of black lace, with pearl sticks.

The greater part of the miscellaneous collection—laces, bric-a-brac, bronzes, pottery, etc.—is in the long hall known as Room no. 407; this room, whose dimensions are 16 by 60 feet, is lined with high wall cases, with a row of flat cases down the centre, all of which are filled with the collection. Room no. 419, in the northwest corner of the museum, is entirely given up to the pictures of the collection; this room has a floor space of 26 by 28 feet.

Of the gift of her jewels made to the society by Mrs. Adams, to form the Mary M. Adams art fund, and of her generous gift of about 700 books to the library, mention is elsewhere made in this report (pp. 13, 27, 29).

The many thousands of persons who annually will visit the library and museum of the society—60,000 have been received there within the last twelve months—will have reason most sincerely to thank President and Mrs. Adams for their generosity to the people of the state. Not only will the existing collection be preserved for all time; but each year the interest derived from the Mary M. Adams art fund will add to it new treasures.

#### THE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

The board of commissioners for erecting the state historical library building will not complete their labors until the receipt and disbursement of the annual appropriation to them for the year 1903. During the past year, practically all outstanding accounts for construction and equipment have been liquidated. The board will be occupied for another two years in squaring its accounts with the state trust funds, from which loans were obtained by special authority of law, in advance of the receipt of appropriations. A sum probably sufficient for a modest decoration of the present white walls has been set aside; and possibly this work may be undertaken during next year. It is sincerely hoped that the legislature of 1903 may deem it wise to continue the annual appropriation for a time sufficient to erect and equip the much-needed north book-stack wing, which has thus far been omitted because of insufficient funds.

#### LARGER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BOOK-PURCHASING FUNDS NEEDED.

The failure of the last legislature fully to meet our request of \$10,000 per year as a book-purchasing fund, and the granting of but half that sum, was not the result, we have reason to believe, of any lack of interest in our work; but the outcome of the peculiar financial straits in which that body found itself at the last session. It is reasonable to suppose that the amount will be increased in 1903, to a figure more befitting our needs.

No appeal was made to the legislature, last winter, for an increase of appropriation for administrative expenses, although such increase was even then greatly needed. With the steady growth of the library and the several other activities of the so-

ciety, more and more trained assistants are required in every department; provision has necessarily to be made for the advancement of those who have been taken on as apprentices at small salaries and are working up to a higher standard of efficiency; and the general expenses of maintenance will surely grow with the years. Our staff is already too small for our needs; but until legislative relief is assured, it will be impracticable to expand in this direction. An addition of \$2,500 per annum to our administrative appropriation could most profitably be used.

In conclusion, your committee beg to congratulate the society upon the steady growth of its collections despite insufficient funds; upon the very apparent yearly increase of its popularity; and upon the constant widening of its sphere of usefulness in the field of higher education for this state and the West at large. The new building has brought renewed strength and opportunity. The outlook for a brilliant future is most promising.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,  
*Secretary and Superintendent.*



## REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

*To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin*—Your finance committee have the honor to submit the annual report (which now only embraces the disposition of funds outside of the state appropriations), together with the detailed report of the treasurer, which has been examined and approved, showing the resources under its charge to be as follows:

Principal of mortgage loans on real estate . . . . .	\$30,450 00
The Draper homestead (undervalued) . . . . .	2,378 14
The St. Paul lots taken on foreclosure of mortgage of Schoonmaker . . . . .	580 54
St. Paul lots 6 and 7, block 35, in Summit addition, taken in settlement of mortgage against H. A. Kingsley (\$1,400.00), stand at . . . . .	1,184 86
Balance of cash in hands of treasurer . . . . .	1,385 62
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	\$35,979 16

Which has been apportioned as follows:

To the binding fund . . . . .	\$30,078 38
To the binding fund income . . . . .	156 57
To the antiquarian fund . . . . .	4,650 43
To the Draper fund . . . . .	360 90
To the general fund . . . . .	732 88
<hr/>	
	\$35,979 16

While the total gain the past year has been only about \$1,500, equalling five per cent on mortgage loans, there have been no losses nor real estate taken on any loans since the funds, sixteen years ago, were committed to the charge of your finance committee. The St. Paul properties have been acquired through loans made prior to 1884. It is the purpose of your committee to get this real estate converted into interest-bearing securities at the first favorable opportunity, though possibly at some little loss. The so called "Draper fund" is kept distinct in order to repay the money borrowed from the binding fund

to procure Mrs. Draper's release of title to the Draper home; and will be transferred to the binding fund when its accumulation is sufficient to balance that account. Your attention is called to the fact of the society's fiscal annual accounting being to December, while that of the state is to July, an inconvenient difference for comparative accounting; hence in future it is suggested that the treasurer and your committee render their annual reports for the year ending June 30th.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE,  
J. H. PALMER,  
HALLE STEENSLAND,  
GEO. B. BURROWS,  
W. A. P. MORRIS.

December 12, 1901.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1901:

*Binding Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Dec. 1.	To balance unexpended	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$268 29
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1901.

Nov. 30.	To rent of Draper house	.	.	.	.	\$360 00	
	To ½ annual dues	.	.	.	.	166 50	
	To ½ sale of duplicates	.	.	.	.	90 25	
	To ½ life membership fees	.	.	.	.	210 00	
	To interest apportioned	.	.	.	.	1,407 66	
							\$2,234 41
							\$2,502 70

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Nov. 28.	By Stephenson & Studemann, for Draper house repairs	.	.	.	\$3 90
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1901.

	By L. S. Hanks, salary for 13 mos.	.	.	162 50
	By R. G. Thwaites, salary	.	.	1,000 00
	By I. S. Bradley, salary	.	.	400 00
Feb. 30.	By R. C. Nicodemus, insurance on Draper house	.	.	21 00
June 1.	By George Brumder, binding	.	.	16 30
July 2.	By Oakey & Buser, Draper house repairs	.	.	6 50
Aug. 6.	By Sumner & Morris, Draper house repairs	.	.	7 10
	By taxes, 1900, Lot 1, blk. 2, Bryant's Randolph st. addition, St. Paul	.	.	8 04
Nov. 2.	By Matson & Klein, Draper house	.	.	47 38
Nov. 5.	By register of deeds, 3 assignments	.	.	1 50
Nov. 30.	By transferred to binding fund	.	.	671 91
	By balance unexpended	.	.	156 57
				\$2,502 70

1901.

Dec. 1.	To balance on hand	.	.	.	\$156 57
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*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Dec. 1. To balance . . . . . \$29,406 47

1901.

Nov. 30. To transferred from binding fund income account . . . . . 671 91

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\$30,078 38*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Dec. 1. By balance . . . . . \$30,078 38

*Antiquarian Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1901.

Nov. 30. To ½ annual dues . . . . . \$166 50

To ½ sale of duplicates . . . . . 90 25

To ½ life membership fees . . . . . 210 00

To interest apportionment . . . . . 194 16

To balance Milwaukee convention expenses . . . . . 8 04

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\$668 95*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Nov. 30. By transferred to antiquarian fund . . . . . \$668 95

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Dec. 10. To balance . . . . . \$3,981 48

1901.

Nov. 30. To transferred from antiquarian fund income account . . . . . 668 95

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\$4,650 43*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Dec. 1. By balance . . . . . \$4,650 43

*Draper Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Dec. 1. To balance . . . . . \$360 90

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Nov. 30. By balance . . . . . 360 90



*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Dec. 1. To balance unexpended . . . . \$302 40

Dec. 5. To refunded for recording mortgage \$1 00

1901.

Apr. 5. To recd. from univ. regents, balance  
due on maintenance expenses, for  
quarter ending Dec. 31, 1900 . 38 62Aug. 9. To same, for 6 mos. ending June 30,  
1901 . . . . 190 83

Nov. 8. To same, for quarter ending Sept. 30 303 69

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534 14

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\$836 54*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Jan. 2. By R. G. Thwaites, drayage . . \$3 55

Jan. 29. By R. G. Thwaites, travel and sup-  
plies . . . . 21 40

June 1. By R. G. Thwaites, miscellaneous . 12 03

Aug. 29. By R. G. Thwaites, miscellaneous and  
travel . . . . 43 70

Aug. 29. By R. G. Thwaites, travel . . 10 85

Sept. 27. By R. G. Thwaites, travel . . 9 63

Oct. 15. By R. B. Smith, examining title of Am-  
ble property . . . . 2 50

Nov. 30. By balance unexpended . . . . 732 88

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\$836 54

1901.

Dec. 1. To balance on hand . . . . \$732 88

*Inventory.*

Real estate mortgages . . . . \$30,450 00

Real estate owned:

Draper homestead, Madison . \$2,378 14

Lot 1, blk. 2, Bryant's Randolph st.  
addition, St. Paul, Minn. . 580 54Lots 6 and 7, blk. 35, Summit Park  
addition, St. Paul . . . . 1,184 86

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4,143 54

Cash in bank . . . . 1,385 62

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\$35,979 16

*Belonging as follows:*

To binding fund	.	.	.	.	.	\$30,078 38
To antiquarian fund	.	.	.	.	.	4,650 43
To general fund	.	.	.	.	.	732 88
To binding fund income	.	.	.	.	.	156 57
To Draper fund	.	.	.	.	.	360 90
<hr/>						\$35,979 16

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. HANKS, *Treasurer.*

We, the undersigned, members of the auditing committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the foregoing report of the treasurer, have compared the entries in his books with vouchers, have examined the securities on hand, and the bank account of said treasurer, and we find that the said report is in all respects full and accurate.

CHARLES N. BROWN,

ARTHUR B. MORRIS.

Dated December 9, 1901.

Such accounting as pertains to the funds not specially appropriated by the state, the finance committee having examined, hereby approve.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, *Chairman.*

## DRAPER HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

*To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin*—The special committee having in charge the property known as the Draper house, beg leave to report that

The rental for the year past has been . . . . .	\$360 00
From which has been paid out for insurance	
of dwelling . . . . .	\$21 00
Painting and papering . . . . .	47 38
Repairs of fire place, etc. . . . .	17 50
	<hr/>
	85 88
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of . . . . .	\$274 12

The absolute necessity of an entirely new heating furnace before another winter, will require an outlay for the same of between \$350 and \$400, in order to make the house comfortable. Though your committee has been authorized to sell the premises, it has not been thought advisable to do so unless for such sum as would net an income more than the present holding.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE,  
HALL STEENSLAND,  
REUBEN G. THWAITES.

December 12, 1901.

## SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT

*To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin*—The state now appropriates to the society, directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899, and \$5,000 under sec. 1, chap. 155, laws of 1901. Disbursements from these appropriations are made upon warrant of the undersigned, audited by the secretary of state, and paid by the state treasurer. According to the books of the secretary of state, our account with the state stood as follows upon Dec. 1, 1901:

*Chap. 296, Laws of 1899.*

1900.

Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance of appropriation	. . .	\$1,527 02
	Appropriation for calendar year, 1901	. . .	15,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$16,527 02
	Disbursements during year ending Nov. 30,		
	1901, as per appended list	. . . . .	13,534 50
			<hr/>

1901.

Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	. . .	\$2,992 52
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*Chap. 155, Laws of 1901.*

Appropriation for calendar year, 1901	. . .	\$5,000 00
Disbursements through Nov. 30, 1901, as per appended list	. . . . .	2,508 04
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1901.

Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	. . .	\$2,491 96
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*Orders drawn against State Treasurer, in accordance with Sec. 1, Chap.  
155, Laws of 1901.*

Apr. 29.	Boston Book Company, Boston, books	\$187 00
Apr. 29.	F. W. Curtiss, Madison, pictures	6 00
Apr. 29.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books	7 50
Apr. 29.	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., book	3 00
Apr. 29.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	190 77
Apr. 29.	J. Gorton Miller, Chester, Ill., pictures	4 25
Apr. 29.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodical	2 40
Apr. 29.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	5 00
Apr. 29.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	5 40
Apr. 29.	G. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, books	7 50
Apr. 29.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn., periodical	19 00
Apr. 29.	Southern Hist. Soc., Richmond, Va., periodical	3 00
Apr. 29.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	56 38
Apr. 29.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	20 57
May 24.	A. L. A. Publ. Board, Boston, catalogue cards	27 56
May 24.	Helen B. P. Cogswell, Concord, N. H., newspapers	25 00
May 24.	Lucy S. Greene, Topeka, Kan., copying MSS.	18 75
May 24.	Francis P. Harper, New York city, books	22 95
May 24.	Julius Kuhlman, Philadelphia, books	8 25
May 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	6 49
May 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	268 64
May 24.	George D. Morse, Haverhill, Mass., books	4 50
May 24.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	6 30
May 24.	Munsell Pub. Co., Chicago, books	6 25
May 24.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books	259 40
May 24.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	5 20
May 24.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	20 70
May 24.	Transylvania Co., Lexington, Ky., books	5 00
May 24.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books	11 50
June 4.	W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books	7 80
June 4.	J. H. W. Cadby, New Haven, Ct., books	9 50
June 4.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	16 65
June 4.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	19 58
June 4.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	5 85
June 4.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	20 03
June 4.	Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky, Ohio, books	5 50
June 22.	D. Appleton & Co., Chicago, book	6 00
June 22.	Century Pub. & Engraving Co., Chicago, books	18 50
June 22.	Sylva Clapin, Worcester, Mass., books	9 75
June 22.	Cumulative Index Co., Cleveland, Ohio, books	5 00
June 22.	William DeLoss Love, Hartford, Ct., manuscripts	25 00

June 22.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	57 10
June 22.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	27 58
June 22.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	6 85
June 22.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	8 33
June 22.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books . . . . .	6 25
July 13.	H. F. Andrews, Exira, Ohio, books . . . . .	4 00
July 13.	A. S. Clark, New York city, periodicals . . .	6 87
July 13.	George W. Humphrey, Dedham, Mass., books . .	3 75
July 13.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . . . .	35 78
July 13.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . .	7 65
July 13.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . .	19 80
July 13.	C. A. Nichols Co., Springfield, Mass., books . .	5 00
July 13.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books . . .	136 59
July 13.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., books purchased . . .	10 52
July 13.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books . . . . .	9 25
July 13.	George E. Warner, Minneapolis, book . . . . .	2 50
Aug. 5.	Boston Book Co., Boston, books . . . . .	28 00
Aug. 5.	P. B. Casgrain, Quebec, Canada, books . . .	10 00
Aug. 5.	Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia, books . . .	3 75
Aug. 5.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . . . .	18 57
Aug. 5.	John H. McAlarney, Harrisburg, Pa., books . .	5 00
Aug. 5.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	7 75
Aug. 5.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	3 53
Aug. 5.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	16 47
Aug. 5.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	46 69
Aug. 5.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	38 25
Aug. 30.	Mrs. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, books . . . .	27 00
Aug. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	4 88
Aug. 30.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	6 30
Aug. 30.	James O'Neil, Washington, D. C., book . . . .	4 00
Aug. 30.	I. D. Seabrook, Charleston, S. C., books . . .	6 50
Aug. 30.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books . . . .	104 85
Aug. 30.	Samuel Austen, Albany, N. Y., book . . . . .	2 50
Sep. 18.	Amer. Hist. Assn., New York city, publications	3 00
Sep. 18.	Amer. Econ. Assn., Ithaca, N. Y., publications	3 00
Sep. 18.	E. R. Curtiss, Madison, pictures . . . . .	5 00
Sep. 18.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	22 06
Sep. 18.	George A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	15 00
Oct. 3.	John W. Cadby, Albany, N. Y., books . . . . .	16 50
Oct. 3.	W. J. Gallery & Co., Baltimore, book . . . . .	2 25
Oct. 3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	37 38
Oct. 3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	5 30
Oct. 3.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	7 43
Oct. 3.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	2 70

Oct. 3.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . . . .	42 50
Oct. 3.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books . . . . .	33 25
Oct. 19.	A. L. A. Publ. Board, Boston, catalogue cards . . . . .	4 00
Oct. 19.	Sylva Clapin, Montreal, Canada, books . . . . .	10 75
Oct. 19.	Stephen A. Hurlbut, Madison, books . . . . .	27 00
Oct. 19.	James H. Lamb Co., Boston, book . . . . .	7 00
Oct. 19.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . . . .	22 50
Oct. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	6 20
Oct. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	8 23
Oct. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	18 73
Oct. 19.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books . . . . .	45 55
Nov. 13.	J. H. W. Cadby, New Haven, Ct., books . . . . .	6 15
Nov. 13.	C. R. Green, Lyndon, Kansas, books . . . . .	5 25
Nov. 13.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	1 04
Nov. 13.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . . . .	4 39
Nov. 13.	W. C. Wyman, Chicago, manuscripts, etc. . . . .	100 00
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		\$2,508 04

*Orders drawn against State Treasurer, in accordance with Sec. 3,  
Chap. 296, Laws of 1899.*

1900.

Nov. 27.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones . . . . .	\$18 00
Nov. 27.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . . . .	4 00
Nov. 27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., books and freight . . . . .	33 11
Nov. 27.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., book . . . . .	3 60
Nov. 27.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, book . . . . .	4 00
Dec. 7.	Cumulative Index Co., Cleveland, Ohio, books . . . . .	5 00
Dec. 7.	Longmans, Green & Co., New York city, books . . . . .	2 00
Dec. 7.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books and freight . . . . .	16 73
Dec. 7.	Francis X. Reuss, Philadelphia, books . . . . .	14 00
Dec. 7.	Tillie Gunkel, services . . . . .	27 00
Dec. 7.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power . . . . .	305 83
Dec. 14.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage . . . . .	18 50
Dec. 14.	Blanchard Harper, Madison, pictures . . . . .	22 55
Dec. 14.	Prendergast Library, Jamestown, N. Y., books . . . . .	67 50
Dec. 14.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals . . . . .	271 50
Dec. 14.	McConnell & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies . . . . .	8,60
Dec. 19.	Eric W. Allen, services . . . . .	6 56
Dec. 19.	Florence E. Baker, services . . . . .	60 00
Dec. 19.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services . . . . .	25 00
Dec. 19.	Bennie Butts, services . . . . .	45 00
Dec. 19.	Jean H. Cady, services . . . . .	25 00

Dec. 19.	Mary S. Foster, services . . . .	40 00
Dec. 19.	Emma A. Hawley, services . . . .	60 00
Dec. 19.	Clarence S. Hean, services . . . .	30 00
Dec. 19.	Oscar R. W. Hoefer, services . . . .	3 13
Dec. 19.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services . . . .	50 00
Dec. 19.	Delbert R. Mathews, services. . . .	3 83
Dec. 19.	Annie A. Nunns, services . . . .	26 67
Dec. 19.	Eve Parkinson, services . . . .	25 00
Dec. 19.	Clinton G. Price, services . . . .	30 00
Dec. 19.	Georgiana R. Sheldon, services . . . .	60 00
Dec. 19.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services . . . .	19 00
Dec. 19.	Iva A. Welsh, services . . . .	30 00
Dec. 19.	Thomas Dean, services . . . .	50 00
Dec. 19.	Donley Davenport, services . . . .	20 00
Dec. 19.	Emma Dietrich, services . . . .	27 00
Dec. 19.	Tillie Gunkel, services . . . .	27 00
Dec. 19.	Charles Janes, services . . . .	40 00
Dec. 19.	Emma Ledwith, services . . . .	32 00
Dec. 19.	Edith Rudd, services . . . .	27 00
Dec. 19.	Rogneld Sather, services . . . .	27 00
Dec. 19.	Everett Westbury, services . . . .	40 00
Dec. 19.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books .	39 00
1901.		
Jan. 8.	City treasurer, Madison, street improvement tax	95 65
Jan. 8.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books .	11 70
Jan. 8.	G. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, books . . . .	7 50
Jan. 8.	Publishers' Weekly, New York city, book . .	10 00
Jan. 8.	Pierre-Georges Roy, Levis, Canada, periodical .	2 00
Jan. 8.	City treasurer, Madison, sprinkling tax . .	19 80
Jan. 8.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power .	158 88
Jan. 24.	Eric W. Allen, services . . . .	9 19
Jan. 24.	Florence E. Baker, services . . . .	60 00
Jan. 24.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services . . . .	26 00
Jan. 24.	Bennie Butts, services . . . .	45 00
Jan. 24.	Jean H. Cady, services . . . .	25 00
Jan. 24.	Mary S. Foster, services . . . .	40 00
Jan. 24.	Emma A. Hawley, services . . . .	60 00
Jan. 24.	Clarence S. Hean, services . . . .	30 00
Jan. 24.	Oscar R. W. Hoefer, services . . . .	7 91
Jan. 24.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services . . . .	50 00
Jan. 24.	Delbert R. Mathews, services . . . .	5 89
Jan. 24.	Annie A. Nunns, services . . . .	26 66
Jan. 24.	Eve Parkinson, services . . . .	25 00
Jan. 24.	Clinton G. Price, services . . . .	30 00



Jan. 24.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
Jan. 24.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00
Jan. 24.	Donley C. Davenport, services	20 50
Jan. 24.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Jan. 24.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 50
Jan. 24.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Jan. 24.	Charles Janes, services	50 00
Jan. 24.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 50
Jan. 24.	Edith Rudd, services	16 00
Jan. 24.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Jan. 24.	Carrie Schroeder, services	14 00
Jan. 24.	Everett Westbury, services	40 00
Jan. 24.	Amer. Library Assn., Salem, Mass., publications	4 00
Jan. 24.	Arch. Institute of America (Wis. soc.), pubs.	10 00
Jan. 24.	W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago, books	3 25
Jan. 24.	G. P. Humphrey, Rochester, N. Y., books	4 00
Jan. 24.	Mass. Soc. Mayflower Descendants, Boston, pubs.	5 00
Jan. 24.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	4 55
Jan. 24.	So. History Assn., Washington, D. C., books	3 00
Jan. 24.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, books	36 50
Jan. 24.	R. G. Thwaites, miscellaneous expenses	14 47
Jan. 29.	F. W. Arthur, Madison, services	8 00
Jan. 29.	John W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, books	4 80
Jan. 29.	N. W. Evans, Portsmouth, Ohio, book	10 00
Jan. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books and freight	10 79
Jan. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	56 10
Jan. 29.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	15 10
Feb. 9.	E. R. Curtiss, Madison, pictures	4 00
Feb. 9.	Raleigh T. Green, Culpeper, Va., book	5 00
Feb. 9.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	20 25
Feb. 9.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, books	6 00
Feb. 9.	James T. White & Co., New York city, book	8 00
Feb. 9.	H. W. Wilson, Minneapolis, book	10 00
Feb. 9.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	155 16
Feb. 9.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	6 70
Feb. 20.	Crane & Co., Topeka, Kansas, book	1 00
Feb. 20.	J. K. Hosmer, Minneapolis, book	3 25
Feb. 20.	Hunter & Co., New York city, book	2 80
Feb. 20.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	23 12
Feb. 20.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	14 51
Feb. 20.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books	53 50
Feb. 20.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	11 94
Feb. 26.	Eric W. Allen, services	8 31
Feb. 26.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00

Feb. 26.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services . . . . .	27 60
Feb. 26.	Bennie Butts, services . . . . .	45 00
Feb. 26.	Jean H. Cady, services . . . . .	25 00
Feb. 26.	Mary S. Foster, services . . . . .	40 00
Feb. 26.	Emma Gattiker, services . . . . .	30 00
Feb. 26.	Emma A. Hawley, services . . . . .	60 00
Feb. 26.	Clarence S. Hean, services . . . . .	30 00
Feb. 26.	Oscar R. W. Hoefer, services . . . . .	7 65
Feb. 26.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services . . . . .	50 00
Feb. 26.	Delbert R. Mathews, services . . . . .	4 95
Feb. 26.	Annie A. Nunns, services . . . . .	26 66
Feb. 26.	Eve Parkinson, services . . . . .	25 00
Feb. 26.	Clinton G. Price, services . . . . .	30 00
Feb. 26.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services . . . . .	25 00
Feb. 26.	Iva A. Welsh, services . . . . .	30 00
Feb. 26.	Donley Davenport, services . . . . .	20 00
Feb. 26.	Thomas Dean, services . . . . .	50 00
Feb. 26.	Emma Dietrich, services . . . . .	25 50
Feb. 26.	Tillie Gunkel, services . . . . .	27 00
Feb. 26.	Charles Janes, services . . . . .	45 00
Feb. 26.	Emma Ledwith, services . . . . .	35 00
Feb. 26.	Edith Rudd, services . . . . .	27 00
Feb. 26.	Rogneld Sather, services . . . . .	27 00
Feb. 26.	Everett Westbury, services . . . . .	40 00
Feb. 26.	Joseph Malec, services . . . . .	9 75
Mch. 6.	Amer. Antiq. Soc., Worcester, Mass., book . . . . .	2 50
Mch. 6.	C. N. Caspar Co., Milwaukee, books . . . . .	7 50
Mch. 6.	Emil Mannhardt, Chicago, periodical . . . . .	3 00
Mch. 6.	Johns Hopkins Press, Balto., Md., book . . . . .	2 40
Mch. 6.	Linscott Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada, book . . . . .	7 00
Mch. 6.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . . . .	6 30
Mch. 6.	Raoul Renault, Quebec, Canada, books . . . . .	7 86
Mch. 6.	Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse, books . . . . .	10 00
Mch. 6.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., misc. expenses . . . . .	9 90
Mch. 6.	City treasurer, Madison, water tax to July 1 . . . . .	25 66
Mch. 6.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones . . . . .	18 00
Mch. 6.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power . . . . .	135 60
Mch. 6.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., misc. expenses . . . . .	32 47
Mch. 19.	I. S. Bradley, librarian, misc. supplies . . . . .	13 45
Mch. 19.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . . . .	1 75
Mch. 19.	Frank R. Diffenderffer, Lancaster, Pa., book . . . . .	3 00
Mch. 19.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books . . . . .	10 00
Mch. 19.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books . . . . .	5 00
Mch. 19.	Morris P. Ferris, New York city, book . . . . .	5 20

Mch. 19.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage	6 50
Mch. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	8 73
Mch. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight	4 50
Mch. 19.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	4 20
Mch. 19.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	12 40
Mch. 19.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	18 61
Mch. 19.	New York Store, Madison, supplies	7 19
Mch. 29.	Eric W. Allen, services	9 94
Mch. 29.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Mch. 29.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services	31 20
Mch. 29.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Mch. 29.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
Mch. 29.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
Mch. 29.	Emma Gattiker, services	30 00
Mch. 29.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Mch. 29.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Mch. 29.	Oscar R. W. Hoefer, services	14 55
Mch. 29.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Mch. 29.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	5 55
Mch. 29.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 67
Mch. 29.	Eve Parkinson, services	30 00
Mch. 29.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
Apr. 30.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00
Mch. 29.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Mch. 29.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Mch. 29.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
Mch. 29.	Charles Janes, services	40 00
Mch. 29.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Mch. 29.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Mch. 29.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Mch. 29.	Everett Westbury, services	40 00
Mch. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	10 06
Mch. 29.	Mason Pub. & Ptg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., books	106 00
Mch. 29.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., traveling expenses	96 91
Mch. 29.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, books	10 00
Apr. 9.	Jewish Pub. Soc. of Amer., Phila., books	5 00
Apr. 9.	Albert S. Ludlow, Waukesha, books	2 50
Apr. 9.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Apr. 9.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., misc. expenses	14 72
Apr. 9.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	118 20
Apr. 30.	Eric W. Allen, services	8 31
Apr. 30.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Apr. 30.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services	31 20

Apr. 30.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Apr. 30.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
Apr. 30.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
Apr. 30.	Emma Gattiker, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Apr. 30.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Oscar R. W. Hoefer, services	12 15
Apr. 30.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Apr. 30.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	3 60
Apr. 30.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 66
Apr. 30.	Eve Parkinson, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
Apr. 30.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Apr. 30.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Apr. 30.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
Apr. 30.	Tillie Gunkel, services	24 50
Apr. 30.	Charles Janes, services	51 00
Apr. 30.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Apr. 30.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Apr. 30.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Apr. 30.	Everett Westbury, services	40 00
Apr. 30.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
Apr. 30.	Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Co., Sullivan, Ind., cleaners' supplies	6 00
Apr. 30.	McConnell & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies	13 00
Apr. 30.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	102 00
Apr. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, supplies	15 00
Apr. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight	21 00
May 27.	Eric W. Allen, services	9 63
May 27.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
May 27.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
May 27.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
May 27.	Emma Gattiker, services	30 00
May 27.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
May 27.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
May 27.	Oscar R. W. Hoefer, services	16 20
May 27.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
May 27.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	4 80
May 27.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 66
May 27.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
May 27.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
May 27.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00



May 27.	Donley C. Davenport, services	20 00
May 27.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
May 27.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
May 27.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
May 27.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
May 27.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
May 27.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
May 27.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
May 27.	Joseph Malec, services	37 50
May 27.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	114 60
May 27.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor and supplies	27 06
June 15.	Eric W. Allen, services	4 38
June 15.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
June 15.	Oscar R. W. Hoefer, services	8 10
June 15.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	20 00
June 15.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor and supplies	8 36
June 25.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
June 25.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
June 25.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
June 25.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
June 25.	Emma Gattiker, services	35 00
June 25.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
June 25.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
June 25.	Frances S. C. James, services	32 80
June 25.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
June 25.	Frances B. Marshall, services	11 40
June 25.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 67
June 25.	Eve Parkinson, services	40 10
June 25.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
June 25.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
June 25.	Iva A. Welsh, services	25 00
June 25.	Donley C. Davenport, services	20 00
June 25.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
June 25.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
June 25.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
June 25.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
June 25.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
June 25.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
June 25.	Joseph Malec, services	19 50
June 25.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	76 20
June 25.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., drayage, travel, etc.	13 81
July 13.	Emma Dietrich, services	8 00
July 13.	Ida Dunn, services	12 00
July 26.	I. S. Bradley, librarian, traveling expenses	17 25

# SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT.

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July 26.	Democrat Printing Co., Madison, printing	73 65
July 26.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage	9 25
July 26.	City treasurer, water tax to Jan. 1, 1902	10 13
July 26.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
July 26.	E. Sumner & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies	26 60
July 26.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor and misc. expenses	16 40
July 26.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
July 26.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
July 26.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
July 26.	Emma Gattiker, services	35 00
July 26.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
July 26.	William E. Grove, services	30 00
July 26.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
July 26.	Frances S. C. James, services	27 60
July 26.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
July 26.	Frances B. Marshall, services	25 00
July 26.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
July 26.	Eve Parkinson, services	6 00
July 26.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
July 26.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
July 26.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
July 26.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
July 26.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
July 26.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
July 26.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
July 26.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
July 26.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
July 26.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
July 26.	Charles Kehoe, services	7 95
Aug. 27.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Aug. 27.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
Aug. 27.	Emma Gattiker, services	35 00
Aug. 27.	William E. Grove, services	25 00
Aug. 27.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Aug. 27.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Aug. 27.	Frances S. C. James, services	37 00
Aug. 27.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Aug. 27.	Frances B. Marshall, services	25 00
Aug. 27.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
Aug. 27.	Eve Parkinson, services	30 00
Aug. 27.	Iva A. Welsh, services	60 00
Aug. 27.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Aug. 27.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Aug. 27.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00

Aug. 27.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Aug. 27.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Aug. 27.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Aug. 27.	Carrie Schroeder, services	27 00
Aug. 27.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
Aug. 27.	Charles Kehoe, services	25 65
Aug. 27.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	25 20
Aug. 27.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	23 70
Aug. 27.	Sanitary Paper Co., Milwaukee, supplies	53 90
Sep. 24.	Florence E. Baker, services	120 00
Sep. 24.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Sep. 24.	Mary S. Foster, services	45 00
Sep. 24.	Emma Gattiker, services	40 00
Sep. 24.	William E. Grove, services	21 00
Sep. 24.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Sep. 24.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Sep. 24.	Frances S. C. James, services	25 00
Sep. 24.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Sep. 24.	Frances B. Marshall, services	25 00
Sep. 24.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
Sep. 24.	Eve Parkinson, services	35 00
Sep. 24.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	55 00
Sep. 24.	Iva A. Welsh, services	35 00
Sep. 24.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Sep. 24.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Sep. 24.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
Sep. 24.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Sep. 24.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Sep. 24.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Sep. 24.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Sep. 24.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
Sep. 24.	Charles Kehoe, services	16 50
Sep. 24.	Hugo Matzke, services	6 75
Oct. 5.	New York Store, Madison, cleaners' supplies	6 45
Oct. 5.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	19 80
Oct. 5.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor and misc. supplies	8 27
Oct. 28.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Oct. 28.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Oct. 28.	Mary S. Foster, services	45 00
Oct. 28.	Emma Gattiker, services	40 00
Oct. 28.	William E. Grove, services	18 00
Oct. 28.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Oct. 28.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Oct. 28.	Frances S. C. James, services	28 80

Oct. 28.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
Oct. 28.	Eve Parkinson, services	35 00
Oct. 28.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	9 00
Oct. 28.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	30 00
Oct. 28.	Iva A. Welsh, services	35 00
Oct. 28.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Oct. 28.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Oct. 28.	Emma Dietrich, services	14 00
Oct. 28.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Oct. 28.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Oct. 28.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Oct. 28.	Fred E. Rudd, services	4 50
Oct. 28.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Oct. 28.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
Oct. 28.	G. L. White, services	6 00
Oct. 29.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	6 32
Oct. 29.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
Oct. 29.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor	14 56
Oct. 29.	James A. Robertson, services	20 00
Oct. 29.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., traveling exp. & drayage	82 67
Nov. 25.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	7 53
Nov. 25.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, supplies	6 65
Nov. 25.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	119 10
Nov. 25.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	160 50
Nov. 25.	McConnell & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies	9 96
Nov. 26.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Nov. 26.	Emma H. Blair, services	60 00
Nov. 26.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Nov. 26.	Mary S. Foster, services	45 00
Nov. 26.	Emma Gattiker, services	40 00
Nov. 26.	William E. Grove, services	21 00
Nov. 26.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Nov. 26.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Nov. 26.	Frances S. C. James, services	23 60
Nov. 26.	Louise P. Kellogg, services	50 00
Nov. 26.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Nov. 26.	Frances B. Marshall, services	18 00
Nov. 26.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	9 00
Nov. 26.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
Nov. 26.	Eve Parkinson, services	35 00
Nov. 26.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	30 00
Nov. 26.	Iva A. Welsh, services	35 00
Nov. 26.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Nov. 26.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00



Nov. 26.	Tillie Gunkel, services	.	.	.	.	.	27 00
Nov. 26.	Charles Kehoe, services	.	.	.	.	.	17 50
Nov. 26.	Emma Ledwith, services	.	.	.	.	.	35 00
Nov. 26.	Edith Rudd, services	.	.	.	.	.	27 00
Nov. 26.	Rogneld Sather, services	.	.	.	.	.	27 00
Nov. 26.	Carrie Schroeder, services	.	.	.	.	.	27 00
Nov. 26.	Everett Westbury, services	.	.	.	.	.	45 00

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\$13,534 50

## REPORT OF GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The history of the second year of the Green Bay Historical Society's existence, though brief, is nevertheless interesting. Regular meetings have been held, and the attendance has been good. Twenty-six new members have increased the total membership to 125. Interest in the work of the society is constantly increasing.

On August 31st, 1900, the first annual pilgrimage undertaken by the society was made by boat to Kaukauna. On arrival there, the party were met by a committee headed by Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Tanner, by whom they were conducted about the city and shown the historic places in the vicinity. The Grignon homestead, with its old-fashioned furnishings and many relics of early pioneer life, was thrown open to us. A call was also made on Mrs. George Lawe, one of the pioneers of the place. After a drive about the city, a stop was made at Dr. Tanner's office to inspect his valuable collection of manuscripts and relics. The return trip was made in the evening, all reporting a very pleasant pilgrimage.

At the meeting on December 3d, these papers were presented, followed by a general discussion:

Report of Pilgrimage to Kaukauna—B. L. Parker.

Early Recollections of the Northwest—Mrs. Mary Mitchell, read by Mrs. George Field.

The John Lawe Residence in Green Bay—David H. Grignon.

At the meeting on March 4, 1901, the following papers were read and discussed:

The Old House on Main Street, formerly occupied by J. C. Neville and family—Miss Sophia Neville.

Early Recollections of the Northwest—Mrs. Mary Mitchell, read by Mrs. George Field.

Reminiscences by Mrs. Henry S. Baird, read by Mrs. Carlton Merrill.

The Mill built by John Lawe on East River—A. C. Neville.

During the year, H. P. Cady of De Pere presented to the society the docket kept by George McWilliams while justice of the peace for Brown county in 1841-43; and Manfred Jacobi gave a bound copy of the *Green Bay Post* and *Green Bay Banner*, two German newspapers published here in 1858-59.

Death has again come into our ranks, claiming two of our best-known and most earnest workers—Miss Anna McDonnell and W. J. Abrams. Suitable resolutions recording their deaths have been spread on the records of the society.

All of the papers, biographical sketches, resolutions, etc., presented to the society, have been carefully typewritten on paper of uniform size; and enough matter will soon have been collected in this way to warrant its being bound and so preserved in book form. It is hoped that ultimately all such matter may be printed, and distributed to members and others interested.

The annual pilgrimage of the society, this year to Menasha and Neenah, was made on August 23d, 1901. A merry party, numbering about eighty persons—including Mr. Thwaites, representing the State Historical Society, and citizens of De Pere and Kaukauna—made the trip by boat. A delightful summer day, the diversified scenery along the banks of the Fox, the fields rich with ripening grain, the woods slightly tinged with the brilliant colors of autumn—all these added to the beauty of an always delightful trip.

At Menasha an elaborate entertainment was planned for us. The ladies received our party at the Woman's Club rooms, in the beautiful Smith library building, and considerable time was spent in inspecting the library and museum. Conveyances were then provided for the entire party, and various places of historic interest were visited and described by competent guides. The necessity of getting an early start for home, prevented a complete inspection of all of the historic places in and about Menasha; but, though our stay was short, it was full of interest and value, as well as of pleasure to all.

A beautiful moonlight evening fittingly rounded out a perfect day, and gave to the return trip added beauty and interest. Not even a midnight home-coming was considered a drawback to an expedition otherwise devoid of objectionable fea-

tures. The hope was expressed by all, that another trip might be made to Menasha and Neenah in the near future, to renew the pleasant acquaintances made this year, and to complete the historical work necessarily left unfinished.

During the ensuing year, much interesting and valuable work is planned. The building of the new Carnegie library building in this city will afford a safe place for the preservation of relics, valuable documents, etc., and it is expected that a greater interest in the collection of such historical material will result.

While the society's work in the past has been modest and not of particular note, it has, nevertheless, been sincere and of much value locally. It is hoped and believed that the interest heretofore evinced will not abate; but on the contrary will continue and increase until the many historic places and events connected with our history have been carefully examined, located, and recorded for future reference and study. Each member should constitute himself or herself a committee of one to note and preserve all historic facts, and the changes that come within their observation or knowledge, that they may be reported to the society and become a part of the permanent history which is rapidly being compiled.

B. L. PARKER,  
*Secretary.*

GREEN BAY, December 4, 1901.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES]

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Abbott, Edwin H., Boston.....	.....	1
Adams, President and Mrs. C. K., Madison.....	694	.....
"Aegis" Board, Madison .....	1	.....
Aguilar free library society, New York.....	.....	2
Alabama, department of archives and history, Mont- gomery .....	.....	2
Albertson, Ralph, South Jamesport, N. Y.....	.....	9
Allen, Charles L., Eau Claire .....	.....	1
Allen, Mrs. Margaret A.,* Madison.....	39	54
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.....	.....	4
anti-vivisection society, Philadelphia .....	.....	1
bible society, N. Y. ....	3	.....
board of commissioners for foreign mis- sions, Boston .....	.....	2
congregational association, Boston .....	.....	1
federation of labor, Washington, D. C....	.....	2
guardian society and home for the friend- less, N. Y. ....	.....	5
historical association, Washington, D. C... ..	2	1
Jewish historical society, Philadelphia..	1	.....
library association, Boston .....	1	.....
museum of natural history, N. Y.....	1	1
numismatic and archæological society, N. Y. ....	.....	1
philosophical society, Philadelphia .....	1	4
society for the extension of university teaching, Philadelphia .....	.....	1
unitarian association, Boston .....	.....	1
Ames, Herman V., Philadelphia .....	.....	4
Ames, Pelham W., San Francisco .....	1	.....
Amherst (Mass.) college library .....	.....	38
Ancient and honorable artillery co., Boston.....	.....	1
Anderson, John A., Osceola, Nebr.....	.....	1
Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass.....	.....	1
Andrews, Byron, Washington, D. C.....	9	126
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.....	.....	4
Andrews, John J., Hudson .....	55	.....
Argentine Republic, ministère de l'interior.....	.....	2
Arkansas, bureau of mines, Little Rock.....	1	.....
Arnold, Howard P., Santa Barbara, Cal.....	.....	1
Art metal construction co., Jamestown, N. Y.....	.....	2
Avery, Elroy M., Cleveland .....	.....	1
Avery, Mrs. Elroy M., Cleveland .....	.....	1
Baker, Miss Florence E., Madison.....	.....	6
Ball, T. H., Crown Point, Ind.....	1	.....
Baltimore & Ohio r. r. co., relief dept., Baltimore....	.....	4

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Barker, Eugene C., Austin, Tex.....		1
Barron county board of supervisors.....		1
Barton, E. M., Worcester, Mass.....		2
Bashford, Robert M., Madison .....	1	5
Bayfield county board of supervisors .....		6
Beckwith, A. C. & E. S.,* Elkhorn.....	165	90
Beer, William, New Orleans .....	1	2
Belgium, ministre de chemin de fer, etc., Bruxelles..	1	
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee .....		2
Beloit college library, Beloit .....		1
Benedict, W. G., Boston .....		2
Benton, C. R., La Crosse .....		6
Benton, J. H., jr., Boston .....	1	
Berryman, Miss Clara M., Madison.....		1
Berryman, John R., Madison .....	13	15
Blair, Miss Emma Helen, Madison .....		15
Blaisdell, Mrs. J. J., Beloit .....	1	8
Blinn, Henry C., East Canterbury, N. H.....		1
Bolton, Charles K., Boston .....		4
Boston associated charities .....		1
board of overseers of the poor.....		1
children's aid society .....		2
children's institutions department .....		1
citizens' association .....		1
city auditor .....	1	
city hospital .....		1
city registry department .....	1	
home for aged women .....		1
public library .....		4
south end house association .....		2
transit commission .....	1	
Washingtonian home .....		1
Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me.....		8
Bradley, I. S., Madison .....	5	17
British government, London .....	21	
patent office, London .....	135	
Brower, J. V., Minneapolis .....	1	
Brown university, Providence, R. I.....		1
Browning, Miss Eliza G., Indianapolis .....	1	
Bruncken, Ernest, Milwaukee .....		2
Bryant, E. E.,* Madison.....	18	28
Buchanan, H. D., Madison .....	2	
Buchholtz, W. D., Madison .....	2	38
Buffalo (N. Y.) public library .....		1
Buffalo county board of supervisors.....		1
Bunker Hill monument association, Boston .....	1	
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C...	7	
Burnett county board of supervisors .....		2
Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland .....	1	
Butler, James D.,* Madison .....	26	131

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Calhoun colored school, Calhoun, Ala. ....	1	1
California bureau of labor statistics, Sacramento....	1	1
insurance commissioner, San Francisco ..	2	1
southern historical society, Los Angeles..	1	1
state controller, Sacramento .....	1	1
state board of trade, San Francisco.....	1	1
state library, Sacramento .....	1	1
university, Berkeley .....	1	6
Calumet county board of supervisors .....	2	2
Cambridge (Mass.) messenger's office .....	1	1
public library .....	1	1
Canada auditor general, Ottawa .....	1	1
dept. agriculture, archives branch, Ottawa..	1	1
Canfield, W. H., Baraboo.....	1	1
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. ....	1	1
Carnegie free library, Allegheny, Pa. ....	2	4
free library, Atlanta, Ga. ....	2	21
free library, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	2	59
Carroll college, Waukesha .....	75	1
Catlin, Mrs. L. E.,* Elizabeth, N. J. ....	1	4
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) free public library .....	1	1
Chamberlain, George U., Weymouth, Mass. ....	2	1
Chamberlain, T. C., Chicago .....	1	1
Chandler, C. H., Ripon .....	1	1
Chandler, Mrs. Joseph C., Madison .....	1	103
Chapman, Mrs. C. P.,* Madison .....	77	2
Charleston, S. C., mayor .....	2	1
Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada .....	1	1
Cheney, L. S., Madison .....	1	1
Chicago board of education .....	1	1
board of directors of sanitary districts....	2	1
board of trade .....	3	1
city comptroller .....	2	1
historical society .....	9	1
Milwaukee & St. Paul r. r. co., Milwaukee..	2	1
municipal library .....	20	1
public library .....	3	1
sunset club .....	1	6
university .....	1	2
university extension department .....	150	1
and Evanston public libraries .....	1	1
Chippewa county board of supervisors .....	2	1
"Chippewa Times," Chippewa Falls .....	1	1
Cincinnati museum association .....	11	1
public library .....	2	1
Clark, Charles S., Milwaukee .....	1	1
Clark, Mrs. Darwin, Madison .....	7	1
Clark, J. T., Topeka, Kans. ....	1	1
Clark, Mrs. Jonas G., Worcester, Mass. ....	1	1
Clark university, Worcester, Mass.....	2	1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Clarke, Edith E., Burlington, Vt. ....	1	.....
Cleveland chamber of commerce .....	1	.....
public library .....		5
Cobb, Amasa, Los Angeles, Cal. ....		1
Coburn, John, Indianapolis .....	1	.....
College settlements association, Philadelphia .....		10
Colorado bureau of labor statistics, Denver .....	1	.....
insurance department, Denver .....	1	.....
secretary of state, Denver .....		2
Columbia county board of supervisors .....		34
Columbia university, N. Y. ....	1	3
geological department .....		8
Columbus (O.) public school library .....		1
Comstock, Charles H.,* Madison .....		.....
Comstock, Prof. George C., Madison .....	40	189
Connecticut bureau of labor statistics, Hartford....	1	.....
historical society, Hartford .....		2
insurance commissioner, Hartford .....	2	.....
railroad commissioner, Hartford .....	1	.....
secretary of state, Hartford .....	1	.....
state board of charities, Hartford .....	1	2
state library, Hartford .....	4	4
state treasurer, Hartford .....	1	.....
Conover, F. K., Madison .....	3	.....
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. ....	2	3
Costa Rico, instituto fisico-geografico .....		6
Council Bluffs (Ia.) public library .....		1
Courtenay, William A., Newry, S. C. ....	2	.....
Cox, John H., Lexington, Mass. ....		2
Coyne, James H., St. Thomas, Ont. ....		1
Crosby, Ernest Howard, Boston .....		3
Cudmore, P., Faribault, Minn. ....		1
Cunningham, Henry W., Boston .....		1
Currey, J. Seymour, Evanston, Ill. ....	1	.....
Curtis, Charles A., Madison .....	4	17
Curtis, Charles B., N. Y. ....		1
Dane county agricultural society, Madison .....		2
board of supervisors .....		4
Daniells, Mrs. W. W., Madison* .....		15
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y. ....		3
Daughters of American Revolution, Chicago chapter .....		1
Davenport (Ia.) superintendent of schools .....		1
Daves, Graham, New Bern, N. C. ....		3
Davidson, John N., Dousman .....	1	.....
Davies, Mrs. John E., Madison .....		1
Davis, Andrew McF., Cambridge, Mass. ....		3
Davis, Frank M., Madison .....		2
Deacon, Edward, Bridgeport, Conn. ....	1	.....

\* Also unbound serials.



Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Democrat printing co., Madison.....	1	.....
Denver chamber of commerce and board of trade....		1
Derby, Samuel C., Columbus, O.....		1
Detroit public library .....		2
Diffenderfer, Frank R., Lancaster, Pa. ....		1
Dilg, Charles A., Chicago.....		1
District of Columbia health department, Washington	1	.....
Dodge, M. G., Clinton, N. Y. ....		7
Domestic and foreign missionary society, N. Y.....		1
Door county board of supervisors .....		3
Douglas county board of supervisors .....		7
Dover (N. H.) public library .....		2
Downing, Andrew, Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Draper library, Madison .....	8	.....
Drew theological seminary library, Madison, N. J..		2
Drexel institute, Philadelphia .....	1	.....
Duluth (Minn.) board of trade .....		4
Dunn county board of supervisors .....		1
Durrett, R. T., Louisville, Ky. ....	2	.....
Dye, Mrs. Eva E., Oregon City, Ore. ....	1	.....
East St. Louis (Ill.) public library.....		1
Eau Claire county board of supervisors .....		13
Ecumenical missionary conference, N. Y. ....		1
Egypt exploration fund, Boston .....		1
Elliott, Richard R., Detroit, Mich. ....	1	1
Ellsworth, Mrs. Frank,* Madison .....		4
Ely, Richard T.,* Madison .....	35	402
Engle, George B., Chicago .....	2	1
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.....		1
Estabrook, Charles E., Milwaukee .....	1	.....
Evans, N. W., Portsmouth, O.....		1
Evanston (Ill.) historical society .....		1
Evening Wisconsin company, Milwaukee .....	1	.....
Everett, Mrs. Edward F., North Cambridge, Mass. ..		1
Fairbanks, Hiram F., Milwaukee .....		1
Feldsmith, Mrs. Mattie D., Institute.....	2	.....
Field, Marshall, Chicago .....	2	.....
Field Columbian Museum, Chicago .....		2
Fish, Carl R., Madison .....	1	1
Flower, Frank A., Washington, D. C.....		14
Fond du Lac county board of supervisors .....		8
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass. ....		1
Fort Wayne (Ind.) city clerk .....	1	.....
Foster, Miss Mary S.,* Madison .....	1	8
Fox, Edward T., Milwaukee .....		1
Frankenburger, D. B., Madison .....	1	.....

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Gattiker, Miss Emma,* Madison .....	16	16
Garrett, David C., Oconomowoc .....		1
Garrison, George P., Austin, Tex. ....		1
German-American historical soc. of Illinois, Chicago .....		1
Gibson, James, Madison .....		1
Gilbert, E. M., Blair .....	1	
Godard, George S., Hartford, Conn. ....		2
Goodlander, C. W., Ft. Scott, Kans. ....	1	
Goodwin, John,* Madison .....	3	26
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H. ....		7
Grand Army of the Republic, department of Wis... Woman's relief corps, department of Wis. ....	1	1
Grand Rapids (Mich.) public schools .....		1
Green, C. R., Lyndon, Kans. ....		1
Green, James, Worcester, Mass. ....		2
Green, Samuel A., Boston .....	9	151
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass. ....		10
Green Bay first baptist church .....		1
Green county board of supervisors .....		4
Green Lake county board of supervisors .....		10
Gregory, Charles N.,* Iowa City, Ia. ....	210	443
Grinnell, Mrs. Myra C., Beloit .....	1	
Grosvenor public library fund, Buffalo, N. Y. ....		1
Haight, T. W., Waukesha .....	6	
Hall & Thorne, Janesville .....	2	
Halsey, Francis W., N. Y. ....	1	
Hanks, L. S.,* Madison .....		
Hantke, Ernst, Milwaukee .....	2	
Harper, Blanchard,* Madison .....	17	5
Hartford (Conn.) city clerk .....	1	
theological seminary .....		1
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass. ....	7	
Haskell, Frank W., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ....		1
Hastings, Samuel D.,* Green Bay .....	111	617
Haverhill (Mass.) mayor .....	1	
public library .....		1
Hawley, Emma A., Madison .....		1
Hays, James H., Boise, Idaho .....		18
Helena (Mont.) public library .....		1
Hennighausen, F. P., Baltimore .....		9
Hibbard, B. H., Madison .....	3	11
Hicks, L. W., Hartford, Conn. ....	1	
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun .....		1
Hobbs, William H., Madison .....		1
Hulbert, Archer B., Waterford, O. ....	1	
Humphreys, Henry H., Highland Park, Ill. ....		1
Hunt, W. H., San Juan, Porto Rico .....		24

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Huntington (Ind.) board of education .....		1
Hurlbut, S. A., Madison .....	11	.....
Hutchinson, Mrs. Buell,* Madison .....	48	59
Idaho free library commission, Boise .....		1
Iles, George, Montreal, Canada .....	4	.....
Illinois association opposed to the extension of suf- frage to women, Chicago .....		9
auditor of public accounts, Springfield.....	2	5
bureau of labor statistics, Springfield .....	1	1
department of factory inspection, Chicago..	4	.....
secretary of state, Springfield .....	1	.....
society of engineers and surveyors, Cham- paign .....		2
state historical library, Springfield .....	92	29
university, Champaign .....	1	1
Independent order of good templars, grand lodge of Wis., Waupaca .....		1
Independent order of odd fellows, Wis. dep't.....	1	.....
Indian rights association, Philadelphia .....		5
Indiana board of state charities, Indianapolis.....		3
department of inspection, Indianapolis.....	2	.....
historical society, Indianapolis .....		1
state board of health, Indianapolis.....	1	.....
state library, Indianapolis .....	14	.....
Indianapolis board of trade .....		1
public library .....		2
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C..	3	12
Iowa board of railroad commissioners, Des Moines..	1	.....
federation of women's clubs, Des Moines.....		3
geological survey, Des Moines .....	1	.....
governor's office, Des Moines .....	1	2
masonic library, Cedar Rapids .....	1	.....
state historical society, Iowa City .....	2	.....
state university, Iowa City .....		1
Iowa county board of supervisors .....		11
Ishakawa, G. S., Japan .....	7	.....
Jackson, Louis, C., M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago.....		2
Jackson county board of supervisors .....		1
Jefferson county board of supervisors .....		4
Jenks, Albert Ernest, Washington, D. C. ....		1
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library.....		1
Jewish publication society of America, Phila.....	1	4
John Crerar library, Chicago .....		1
Johnson, F. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....		1
Johnson, John A.,* Madison .....		25
Johnson, Mrs. J. B., Madison .....		2
Joliet (Ill.) public library .....		1
Juneau county board of supervisors .....		3

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Kansas bank commissioner, Topeka .....	5	.....
bureau of labor and industry, Topeka.....	1	.....
secretary of state, Topeka .....	6	.....
state historical society, Topeka .....	.....	1
state treasurer, Topeka .....	3	.....
university, Lawrence .....	.....	1
Kansas City (Mo.) public library .....	.....	2
Keats, Myron E., Fond du Lac .....	.....	2
Keene, Francis B., Milwaukee .....	.....	2
Kellogg, Miss Louise P., Madison .....	.....	2
Kennedy, Mrs. Augusta, Ashland .....	1	.....
Kenosha county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Kent, Henry O., Lancaster, N. H. ....	1	.....
Kerr, Alexander, Madison .....	.....	1
Kerr, Charles H. & co., Chicago .....	.....	1
Kewaunee county board of supervisors .....	.....	14
Kidder, Almon, Monmouth, Ill. ....	1	2
King, C. I., Madison .....	1	.....
King, F. H., Madison .....	1	.....
King, Henry Melville, Providence, R. I. ....	.....	3
Kittle, William, Mazomanie .....	1	.....
Knight, Hiram, North Brookfield, Mass. ....	2	.....
Kohlhammer, W., Stuttgart, Germany .....	1	.....
Kremers, Edward, Madison .....	6	.....
Kuttruff, Pickhardt & co., N. Y.....	.....	1
La Crosse board of trade .....	.....	3
La Fayette county board of supervisors .....	.....	4
Lake Forest (Ill.) university .....	.....	3
Lake Mohonk arbitration conf., Lake Mohonk, N. Y. ....	.....	2
Lake Superior mining institute, Houghton, Mich....	.....	1
Lancaster county historical society, Lancaster, Pa. ....	1	.....
Langlade county board of supervisors .....	.....	6
Latshaw, S. R., Wausau .....	1	.....
Laval university, Quebec, Canada .....	1	3
Lawrence academy, Groton, Mass. ....	.....	1
Lawrence university, Appleton .....	1	1
Lawson, Publius V., Menasha .....	.....	1
Leader, W. J., Superior .....	.....	1
Legler, Henry E., Milwaukee .....	38	330
Leland Stanford, jr. university, Palo Alto, Cal.....	.....	3
Lentill, J. N., San Francisco .....	.....	1
Leonard, Bernard A., De Pere.....	.....	1
Leutscher, G. D., Madison .....	1	.....
Lewis institute, Chicago .....	.....	1
Lexington & Eastern r. r. co., Lexington, Ky.....	.....	1
Libby, Orin Grant, Madison .....	4	2
Library of congress, Washington, D. C. ....	5	2
Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal. ....	1	.....

\*Also unbound serials.



Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Lincoln, C. H., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec .....	2	3
Lincoln county board of supervisors.....	.....	6
Linscott publishing company, Toronto.....	1	.....
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library .....	.....	1
Louisiana adjutant general, Baton Rouge.....	2	.....
auditor of public accounts, Baton Rouge..	.....	.....
Lowell (Mass.) old residents' histor. ass'n.....	.....	1
Ludlow, Alfred S., Waukesha.....	.....	6
McClaughry, Charles C., Waupun .....	.....	1
McCormick, R. L., Hayward .....	2	.....
McCullough, H. R., Chicago .....	1	.....
McGill university, Montreal .....	.....	15
McGregor, Charles .....	1	.....
McGuire, Joseph D., N. Y. ....	.....	1
McMynn, Mrs. J. G., Madison .....	4	111
Madison book club, Madison .....	1	.....
Madison city water works .....	.....	1
literary club .....	.....	1
public schools .....	.....	1
Maine adjutant general, Augusta .....	1	1
bur. of industry and labor statistics, Augusta	1	.....
comm. inland fisheries and game, Augusta....	.....	2
comm. sea and shore fisheries, Boothbay Har.	2	.....
general hospital, Portland .....	.....	11
historical society, Augusta .....	1	.....
industrial school for girls, Augusta .....	.....	1
insane hospital, Augusta .....	.....	4
state library, Augusta .....	2	.....
state prison, Augusta .....	1	.....
state reform school, Portland .....	1	2
Mallett, Frank J., Beloit .....	.....	1
Manchester (N. H.) institute of arts and sciences..	.....	1
Manitoba department of agriculture and immigra- tion, Winnipeg .....	.....	1
historical and scientific society, Winnipeg	.....	8
legislature, Winnipeg .....	4	.....
Manitowoc county board of supervisors .....	.....	16
Marathon county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Marquette college, Milwaukee .....	.....	1
Martin, George A., Wausau .....	1	.....
Maryland bureau of industrial statistics, Balt.....	.....	6
historical society, Baltimore .....	1	.....
treasury department, Baltimore .....	.....	8
Mason, Mrs. E. C.,* Madison .....	.....	.....
Massachusetts board of commissioners of savings banks, Boston .....	2	.....
board of gas and electric light com- missioners, Boston .....	1	.....
board railroad commissioners, Boston	1	.....
bureau of labor statistics, Boston...	7	11

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
civil service commissioners, Boston..	.....	1
commissioner of prisons, Boston....	1	.....
consumers' league, Boston .....	.....	2
general hospital, Boston .....	.....	1
historical society, Boston .....	1	.....
horticultural society, Boston .....	.....	3
institute of technology, Boston .....	1	.....
insurance commissioner, Boston .....	3	.....
metropolitan park comms., Boston....	1	.....
public records commission, Boston ...	.....	1
railroad commission, Boston .....	1	.....
secretary of state, Boston .....	2	.....
state auditor, Boston .....	1	.....
state board of arbitration, Boston ...	1	.....
state board of charity, Boston .....	1	.....
state board of education, Boston .....	1	.....
state board of health, Boston .....	1	.....
state hospital for the insane, North- ampton .....	.....	1
state lunatic hospital, Taunton .....	.....	4
total abstinence society, Boston .....	.....	15
Matthews, Albert, Boston .....	.....	1
Mayor, John E. B., Cambridge, Eng.....	.....	1
Merchants' loan and trust company, Chicago.....	1	.....
Merrill, Frederick J. H., Albany, N. Y.....	.....	1
Merrill, S. T., Beloit .....	1	.....
Meyer, Louis, Hopkinton, Iowa .....	.....	1
Michigan adjutant general, Lansing .....	1	.....
board of corrections and charities, Lansing .....	.....	1
dairy and food department, Lansing .....	.....	6
labor bureau, Lansing .....	1	.....
state agricultural college experiment sta- tion, Agricultural College .....	.....	75
state board of corrections and charities, Lansing .....	1	.....
state board of health, Lansing.....	2	16
state board of tax commissioners, Lansing	1	.....
state library, Lansing .....	17	35
superintendent pub. instruction, Lansing..	2	.....
university, Ann Arbor .....	2	1
Middleton, Thomas C., Villanova College, Pa.....	2	.....
Military order loyal legion U. S.,		
California commandery .....	.....	47
Colorado commandery .....	.....	3
Iowa commandery .....	.....	21
Kansas commandery .....	.....	3
Missouri commandery .....	.....	16
Ohio commandery .....	.....	26
Oregon commandery .....	.....	1
Wisconsin commandery .....	.....	29
Mills, E. G., West Superior .....	1	1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Milwaukee board of city service commissioners .....		2
board of public works .....		4
board of school directors .....		13
chamber of commerce .....	1	.....
commissioner of health .....		2
Concordia college .....		1
Deutsche gesellschaft .....	1	1
Downer college .....		3
health department .....		1
hospital for insane .....	1	.....
orphan asylum .....		9
park commissioners .....		3
public library .....	1	1
public museum .....		1
Milwaukee county board of supervisors .....	2	.....
clerk .....	6	.....
Miner, H. A., Madison .....		1
Minneapolis chamber of commerce.....		15
public library .....		1
Twin City rapid transit co.....		6
Minnesota academy of sciences, Minneapolis.....		1
geological and natural history survey, Minneapolis .....	1	1
historical society, St. Paul .....	1	1
chief fire warden, St. Paul .....		1
railroad and warehouse commission, St. Paul .....	1	.....
secretary of state, St. Paul .....	2	.....
state board of corrections and charities, St. Paul .....	1	3
Minto, John, Salem, Ore.....	2	2
Missouri bureau of labor, Jefferson City .....	2	.....
insurance department, Jefferson City .....	1	1
state auditor, Jefferson City .....	1	.....
university library, Columbia .....		3
Montana historical library, Helena .....	4	66
inspector of mines, Helena .....	1	.....
state library, historical dept., Helena.....	2	37
state treasurer, Helena .....		1
Montreal numismatic and antiquarian society.....	1	.....
Morris, W. A. P., Madison .....	1	.....
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P.,* Madison .....	1	27
Moseley, Crowder B. ....		1
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass.....		1
Mowry, Duane,* Milwaukee .....		13
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.....		1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Nantucket (Mass.) historical association .....		4
National association of state librarians .....		1
association of wool manufacturers, Boston .....	1	1
conference of charities and correction, To- peka, Kans. ....	1	.....
consumers' league, Boston .....		4
education association, Winona, Minn. ....	1	.....
league for the protection of the family, Au- burndale, Mass. ....		1
municipal league, Philadelphia .....		1
primary election league, Chicago .....		1
Nebraska state bureau of labor and industrial sta- tistics, Lincoln .....	2	.....
university, Lincoln .....		2
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J. ....		1
Nevada state university, Reno .....		5
New England anti-imperialist league, Boston. ....		2
society in the city of New York. ....		1
New Hampshire adjutant general, Manchester .....	1	.....
asylum for the insane, Manchester. ....		2
bank commissioner, Concord .....	1	.....
industrial school, Concord .....		16
insurance commissioner, Concord ..	2	.....
library commissioners, Manchester ..		2
railroad commissioners, Concord ..	2	.....
secretary of state, Concord .....		3
state board of charities and correc- tion, Concord .....	1	.....
state library, Concord .....	10	1
state prison, Manchester .....		1
state treasurer, Manchester .....	2	.....
New Jersey adjutant general, Camden. ....		1
agricultural experiment station, Trenton .....		3
bureau of statistics of labor, Trenton. ....	2	.....
comptroller of the treasury, Trenton. ....	1	.....
dept. banking and insurance, Trenton. ....	3	.....
dept. factory and workshop inspection. ....		7
historical society, Newark .....	2	.....
state board of assessors, Trenton. ....	1	.....
state treasurer, Trenton .....	1	.....
Newberry library, Chicago .....	2	.....
Newman, A. H., Boston .....	1	.....
New Orleans city comptroller .....		2
Newspapers and periodicals received from the pub- lishers .....	404	.....
New South Wales board for international exchanges, Sydney .....	1	.....
government statistician, Sydney. ....	2	.....
New York, city, charity organization society. ....		2
charter revision commission .....	1	.....
children's aid society .....		1

\* Also unbound serials.



Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New York, city, free circulating library .....		3
health department .....		2
historical society .....		2
home for incurables .....		4
house of refuge .....		11
juvenile asylum .....		2
mercantile library .....		2
mission and tract society .....		2
public library .....		1
school board for the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx .....		2
young men's christian association .....	1	.....
state, banking department, Albany .....	1	.....
board of charities, Albany .....	3	.....
board of health, Albany .....	2	.....
bureau of labor statistics .....		1
catholic protectory, West Chester .....	1	4
chamber of commerce, Albany .....	2	.....
civil service commission, Albany .....	1	.....
commissioners of state reservation at Niagara, Niagara Falls .....	1	2
comptroller, Albany .....	1	.....
department of health, Albany .....	2	.....
factory inspector, Albany .....	2	.....
historical association, Albany .....	1	.....
historical society, N. Y. ....	1	.....
institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, N. Y. ....	1	12
insurance department, Albany .....	2	.....
library, Albany .....	14	12
railroad commissioners, Albany .....	2	.....
superintendent of banks, Albany .....		8
university, Albany .....	1	10
New Zealand government .....	5	.....
registrar-gen., Wellington .....	3	.....
Niagara Falls (N. Y.) public library .....		2
Noll, Arthur H., South Pittsburg, Tenn. ....		1
North, S. N. D., Boston .....	3	.....
North Adams (Mass.) public library .....		1
North Carolina auditor of state, Raleigh .....	4	.....
bureau of labor and printing, Raleigh .....	1	.....
corporation commission, Raleigh .....	1	.....
university, Chapel Hill .....		2
North Dakota agricultural college, experiment sta- tion, Fargo .....		4
commissioner of agriculture and la- bor, Bismarck .....	4	1
state examiner, Bismarck .....		1
Northern Illinois college, Fulton .....		1
Northwestern university library, Evanston, Ill. ....		2
settlement, Chicago .....		1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Nova Scotia historical society, Halifax.....	1	.....
Noyes, F. E., Marinette .....	1	.....
Noyes, James Atkins, Cambridge, Mass. ....	.....	3
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison.....	.....	6
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison .....	.....	2
Oberlin (Ohio) college .....	.....	3
library .....	.....	3
Ohio auditor of state, Columbus .....	1	.....
bureau of labor statistics, Columbus .....	1	.....
department of inspection of workshops, Colum- bus .....	1	.....
historical and philosophical society, Cinn.....	.....	1
state library, Columbus .....	1	.....
Oklahoma executive office, Guthrie .....	.....	1
Old Northwest genealogical society, Columbus, O... ..	.....	1
Old South work, directors, Boston .....	.....	5
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.....	.....	1
O'Neil, Desmond, Boston .....	.....	1
Ontario department of agriculture, Toronto.....	.....	2
historical society, Toronto .....	1	.....
Oregon state treasurer, Salem.....	1	.....
Ott, John George, Madison .....	.....	2
Ottawa literary and scientific society, Ottawa.....	.....	1
Outagamie county board of supervisors .....	.....	16
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass. ....	.....	7
Parkinson, Miss Eve, Madison .....	.....	4
Parkinson, J. B.,* Madison .....	5	76
Paul, Edward J., Milwaukee .....	1	1
Peabody institute, Baltimore, Md. ....	1	1
museum of archaeology and ethnology, Cam- bridge, Mass. ....	1	.....
Peet, Stephen D., Chicago .....	.....	5
Pennsylvania banking department, Harrisburg.....	3	.....
bureau indust. statistics, Harrisburg ..	1	.....
factory inspector, Harrisburg .....	2	.....
German society, Ephrata.....	1	.....
prison society, Philadelphia .....	.....	1
secretary internal affairs, Harrisburg ..	1	.....
state board of health, Philadelphia ..	2	.....
library, Harrisburg .....	1	.....
treasurer, Harrisburg .....	2	.....
university, Philadelphia .....	2	2
free museum of science and art, Phila. ....	.....	3

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Peoria (Ill.) public library .....	.....	1
Pepin county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
Perkins institution and Massachusetts school for blind, Boston .....	.....	1
Philadelphia city comptroller .....	1	.....
city institute .....	.....	2
Fairmount art association .....	.....	1
free library .....	.....	1
library company .....	.....	6
mercantile library company .....	.....	1
municipal league .....	.....	1
yearly meeting of friends .....	.....	1
Philippi, L. P., La Crosse .....	2	.....
Philippine information society, Boston .....	.....	13
Pierce county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Pioneerens bibliothek .....	.....	1
Polk county board of supervisors .....	.....	4
Poole, Franklin O., Boston .....	.....	1
Portage county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Porter, Mrs. Lew,* Madison .....	.....	5
Portland (Me.) city auditor .....	1	.....
Potter, J. M., Madison, N. J. ....	.....	1
Pratt, A. D. Waupun .....	.....	1
Pratt institute free library, Brooklyn .....	5	2
Presbyterian board of publication and Sabbath school work, Phila. ....	.....	9
church general assembly, Phila. ....	2	.....
historical society, Phila. ....	.....	4
Price county board of supervisors .....	.....	7
Princeton (N. J.) university .....	.....	4
Protestant Episcopal church in the United States		
diocese of Albany .....	.....	1
diocese of Arkansas .....	.....	3
diocese of California .....	.....	1
diocese of Central New York .....	.....	1
diocese of Central Pennsylvania .....	.....	1
diocese of Chicago .....	.....	2
diocese of Colorado .....	.....	29
diocese of Connecticut .....	.....	1
diocese of Dallas .....	.....	3
diocese of Delaware .....	.....	2
diocese of Georgia .....	.....	1
diocese of Indiana .....	.....	2
diocese of Iowa .....	.....	1
diocese of Lexington .....	.....	2
diocese of Long Island .....	.....	1
diocese of Los Angeles .....	.....	1
diocese of Maryland .....	.....	1
diocese of Massachusetts .....	.....	2
diocese of Minnesota .....	.....	1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Protestant Episcopal church in the United States,		
diocese of Missouri .....		1
diocese of Nebraska .....		2
diocese of Newark .....		1
diocese of New Hampshire .....		18
diocese of New Jersey .....		3
diocese of New York .....		5
diocese of Ohio .....		1
diocese of Pennsylvania .....		2
diocese of Pittsburgh .....		1
diocese of Quincy .....		2
diocese of Rhode Island .....		2
diocese of Southern Ohio .....		2
diocese of Tennessee .....		2
diocese of Texas .....		4
diocese of Vermont .....		1
diocese of Virginia .....		1
diocese of Washington .....		5
diocese of Washington, D. C. ....		1
diocese of West Virginia .....		1
diocese of Western Michigan .....		1
diocese of Western New York .....		2
missionary district of New Mexico, Phoenix, Ariz. ....		8
Providence (R. I.) athenæum .....		1
city clerk .....	1	.....
city messenger .....	1	.....
public library .....		3
record commissioners .....	1	.....
Public libraries, Chicago .....		1
Purdue university, La Fayette, Ind. ....		2
Racine college grammar school .....		1
county board of supervisors .....		4
Raymer, George, Madison .....	18	.....
Reed, Evan L., Oregon, Ill. ....		1
Reinsch, Paul S.,* Madison .....		7
Rhode Island commissioner of public schools, Prov.	1	.....
historical society, Providence .....	1	.....
railroad commissioner, Providence ...	1	.....
Richland county board of supervisors .....		7
Ripon college .....		3
Rochester (N. Y.) university .....		4
Rock county board of supervisors .....		7
Rosen, Peter, Hollendale .....		2
Round, J. H., London, Eng. ....	1	.....
Roy, Regis, Ottawa, Canada .....		1
Royal society of Canada, Ottawa .....	1	.....
Ruggles, H. Stoddard .....	1	.....

\* Also unbound serials.



Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
St. Croix county board of supervisors .....		10
St. Louis academy of science .....		10
board of trade .....	1	4
mercantile library association .....		1
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. ....		1
Salem (Mass.) public library .....		2
Salter, William, Burlington, Ia. ....		1
San Francisco board of supervisors .....	1	.....
chamber of commerce .....		6
public library .....		2
Sanford, Edward T., Knoxville, Tenn. ....		2
Sauk county board of supervisors .....		9
Schell, F. Robert, N. Y. ....	1	.....
Schroeder, A. F.,* Milwaukee .....		.....
Schroeder, A. T., N. Y. ....		1
Scott, W., Cambridge, Mass. ....		1
Scranton (Pa.) public library .....		2
Seaman, George J., Reedsburg .....	1	.....
Seligman, Edwin R. A., N. Y. ....		1
Sellers, Edwin J., Philadelphia .....	1	.....
Sener, S. M., Lancaster, Pa. ....		3
Seward, George F., N. Y. ....		4
Shawano county board of supervisors .....		1
Sheboygan county board of supervisors .....		7
Sheldon, E. E., Omro .....		4
Sheldon, Miss G. R., Madison .....	2	.....
Shibley, George H., Chicago .....		1
Shinn, Charles H., Berkeley, Cal. ....	2	4
Simons, A. M., Chicago .....		3
Slichter, Charles S., Madison .....	1	.....
Smith, Mrs. Ada F.,* Madison .....	10	10
Smith, Miss Elizabeth C., Madison .....	20	38
Smith, Ernest A., Baltimore .....	1	.....
Smith, Eugene A., Montgomery, Ala. ....	1	.....
Smith, James S., estate of,* Madison .....	172	823†
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C. ....	11	3
Snyder, J. F., Virginia, Ill. ....	1	.....
Society for the history of the Germans in Maryland, Baltimore .....	2	.....
of Mayflower descendants, N. Y. ....	2	.....
of the army of the Cumberland, Washington	1	.....
Sons of the American revolution, Conn. soc., New Haven .....	1	.....
national society, Chicago .....	1	.....
Sons of the revolution, Penn. soc., Phila. ....	2	.....
South Carolina comptroller general, Columbia.....	1	.....
huguenot society, Charleston .....		1
Spalding, H. S., Omaha, Nebr. ....		2
Spence, J. M. A., Green Bay .....		15

\* Also unbound serials.

† The articles here enumerated as pamphlets, consist of 785 pieces of sheet music and 38 pamphlets.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Spooner, John C., Madison .....	5	.....
Starr, Frederick, Chicago .....		3
Stearns, J. W., Madison .....	1	.....
Steensland, Halle, Madison .....		4
Sterling, Miss Susan A., Madison .....	2	.....
Stevens, B. J., Madison .....		2
Steward, J. F., Chicago .....	1	.....
Stewart, I. N., Milwaukee .....	30	209
Stiles, Lynn B., Milwaukee .....		1
Still, S. S., Des Moines, Ia. ....		2
Stimson, Rodney M., Marietta, O. ....		1
Stockholm, kongl. vitterhets historie och antiqvitets .....		1
Stokes, J. G., Phelps, N. Y. ....		5
Sulte, Benjamin, Ottawa, Canada .....		1
Tacoma (Wash.) city controller .....	1	.....
Taggard, R. F., Weyauwega .....	2	.....
Tennessee commissioner of labor and inspector of mines, Nashville .....	1	6
university, Knoxville .....		1
Tenney, D. K., Madison .....		1
Thomas, J. C., N. Y. ....	9	15
Thomas, John E., Sheboygan Falls .....	3	24
Thomas, Kirby,* West Superior .....		17
Thwaites, R. G., Madison .....	3	100
Thwaites, Mrs. R. G.,* Madison .....		17
Todd, W. C., Atkinson, N. H. ....	1	.....
Topsfield (Mass.) historical society .....	1	.....
Toronto public library .....		2
Trelease, William, St. Louis .....	1	.....
Trinity college, Hartford, Conn. ....		1
Trinity college historical society, Durham, N. C. ....		4
Tripp, J. B., Fond du Lac .....		4
Tulane university, New Orleans .....		1
Tuolumne co., Cal., board of supervisors .....	1	.....
Turville, Mrs. Henry, Madison .....	5	.....
Twitchell, Mrs. Hannah, Madison .....	2	.....
United States board of Indian commissioners .....	2	.....
board on geographic names .....	1	.....
bureau of education .....	1	.....
bureau of statistics .....	9	.....
catholic historical society, N. Y. ....	1	.....
census office .....	2	.....
coast and geodetic survey .....	4	1
commissioner-general of immigration .....		1
commissioner of internal revenue ....	1	.....
department of agriculture .....	3	25

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States department of the interior .....	1	.....
department of labor .....	4	.....
department of state .....	22	12
general land office .....	6	.....
geological survey .....	12	20
isthmian canal commission .....	2	1
life-saving service .....	1	.....
military academy, West Point, N. Y. ....	.....	1
naval academy, Annapolis, Md. ....	.....	1
naval observatory .....	.....	1
patent office .....	60	.....
superintendent of public documents..	274	203
treasury department .....	14	9
Université de Toulouse, France .....	.....	11
Université Royale de Norvege, library, Christiana..	1	.....
Unknown .....	10	20
Upham, W. H., Marshfield .....	.....	1
Upsala, Sweden, Kongl. universitets-biblioteket.....	.....	1
Usher, Ellis B., La Crosse .....	74	487
Utah secretary of state, Salt Lake city .....	1	.....
Van Vechten, H. C., Racine .....	.....	2
Vermont adjutant and inspector general, Fairlee....	.....	5
fish commissioner, St. Johnsbury .....	.....	1
state library, Montpelier .....	12	8
state prison, Windsor .....	.....	8
supervisors of the insane, Putney .....	.....	1
university library, Burlington .....	.....	1
Vernon county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Verwyst, Chrysostom, St. Louis .....	1	.....
Vilas, William F., Madison .....	8	42
Virginia auditor of public accounts, Richmond.....	1	.....
historical society, Richmond .....	.....	1
university, Charlottesville .....	.....	4
Walker, Joseph B., Concord, N. H. ....	1	.....
Waldo, George E., Chicago .....	.....	1
Walworth county board of supervisors .....	.....	11
Ward, Mrs. A. J.,* Madison .....	2	11
Warner, George E., Minneapolis .....	1	9
Warvelle, George W., Chicago .....	.....	1
Washburn county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Washington comms. public institutions, Tacoma.....	.....	2
labor commissioners, Olympia .....	.....	1
Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va.....	.....	1
Waukesha county board of supervisors .....	.....	7
Waupaca county board of supervisors .....	.....	12
Weeks, Stephen B., Santa Fé, N. M.....	.....	1
Wellesley (Mass.) college .....	.....	1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Welsh, Miss I. A.,* Madison .....	.....	5
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. ....	.....	3
West Virginia auditor, Charleston .....	1	.....
commissioner of labor, Wheeling....	3	.....
Western Reserve historical society, Cleveland.....	.....	1
Wheeler, Olin D., St. Paul .....	.....	1
Wight, W. W., Milwaukee .....	.....	6
Wilkinson, Alfred S., Fond du Lac.....	.....	2
William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va.....	.....	2
Williams, Charles H., Baraboo .....	.....	28
Williams college, Williamstown, Mass. ....	.....	2
Wilmington (Del.) institute .....	.....	1
Wilson, A. O., Janesville .....	1	.....
Winnebago county board of supervisors .....	.....	5
Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters...	1	1
adjutant general, Madison .....	.....	3
board of regents of normal schools, Mad- ison .....	.....	12
bureau of labor, census, and industrial sta- tistics, Madison .....	.....	2
central railway company, Milwaukee.....	.....	3
cheesemakers' association, Madison .....	1	.....
commissioner of labor statistics, Madison....	1	.....
commissioner of public lands, Madison....	.....	6
cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor .....	.....	3
dairy and food commissioner, Madison....	7	.....
executive office .....	25	.....
free library commission,* Madison.....	32	43
geological and natural history survey, Madison .....	3	1
industrial school for girls, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
insurance commissioner, Madison .....	7	.....
natural history society, Milwaukee.....	.....	2
press association, Jefferson .....	.....	1
quartermaster general, Madison .....	.....	6
school for the deaf, Delavan .....	.....	1
secretary of state, Madison .....	2	.....
state .....	9	.....
state bank examiner, Madison .....	3	.....
state bar association, Madison .....	2	.....
state board of agriculture, Madison .....	1	.....
state board of control, Madison .....	3	6
state board of dental examiners, Mil- waukee .....	.....	2
state board of health, Milwaukee.....	2	.....
state board of immigration, Madison .....	.....	1
state board of pharmacy, Janesville .....	1	.....
state federation of women's clubs .....	.....	68
state firemen's association, Jefferson .....	.....	2
state game warden, Madison .....	.....	9
state grange, Janesville .....	.....	2

\* Also unbound serials.



Givers	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wisconsin state journal office, Madison .....	406	56
state library, Madison .....	140	523
state normal school, Milwaukee .....		1
Oshkosh .....		1
Platteville .....		2
River Falls .....		1
Stevens Point .....	1	6
West Superior .....		1
Whitewater .....		1
state railroad commissioner, Madison....	1	.....
state superintendent, Madison .....	3	9
state supervisor of inspectors of illum- inating oils, Madison .....		1
state tax commission, Madison .....	2	2
state treasurer, Madison .....	1	2
university, Madison .....	5	8
agricultural experiment station	3	5
library, Madison .....	17	.....
school of pharmacy, Madison	1	.....
young men's christian association, Milw..		9
Woburn (Mass.) public library .....		1
Wolfe, R. T., Hunts, England .....	1	.....
Woman's board of missions of the interior, Chicago. ....		1
Women's Canadian historical society, Ottawa .....	1	.....
Woman's christian temperance union of Wis., Bar- aboo .....		2
Wood, Kent,* Madison .....	31	.....
Wood, R. W.,* Baltimore .....	1	.....
Woodnorth, J. H., Milwaukee .....		1
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee .....	157	.....
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee .....		7
Wyman, W. H., Omaha .....		1
Wyoming agricultural college, Laramie .....		8
secretary of state, Cheyenne .....		4
Wyoming commemorative assn., Dorranceton, Pa....		1
historical and geological society, Wilkes- barre, Pa. ....	1	.....
Yale university, New Haven, Conn. ....	5	3
Young, Allyn A., Madison .....		15

\* Also unbound serials.

THE ADAMS COLLECTION<sup>1</sup>

## PICTURES.

*Oils*.—Portrait of Charles Kendall Adams, by J. C. Forbes; portrait of his father, Charles Adams, by J. C. Forbes; portrait of Mrs. Mary M. Adams, by A. Borekman; Foggy Morning, by W. H. Beard; Yosemite, by T. Hill; 2 small landscapes, by S. M. Barstow; October Day, by E. L. Henry; Mt. Hood, by K. Moore; Sheep, by A. D. Shattuck; Hudson River, by J. B. Simonson; old painting on wood, time of Giotto; Via Appia, by J. L. Chapman; Midnight Sun, by L. Meixner; Mont Blanc, by F. Waller; Lake Como, by F. Waller; Sorrento, by J. L. Chapman; Trasteverina, by Buonamici; Children, by Vogel; Portrait of a Bride, by A. Borekman; The Young Mother, by A. Borekman; Roses, by F. G. Young; Tulips; Fruit, by R. Ruysch; Italian Peasant Man, by Pesenti; Italian Peasant Woman, by Pesenti; copy of Guido's "Poesie;" Fisher Woman; Pansies; Heliotrope; Sheep, by Laurent de Beul; Diana Taking a Bath, by W. H. Beard; Village in Alps; Girl's Head; My Pet Bird, by Costa; Child and Dog, by L. M. v. Gelder; Woodland Scene, by Herlling; Child (painted on porcelain); Hoffman's Head of Christ (on porcelain); Marguerite (on porcelain); Woman (on metal); Charity (on wood); 5 small paintings on wood.

*Water-colors and pastel*.—Savonarola's Cell, by Pesenti; Street Scene in Venice (large); Street Scene in Venice (small); "Old Faithful," by J. E. Stuart; Giotto's Campanile; Traitor's Gate, Tower of London, by P. Toft; Autumn Scene, by H. Roby; Path in the Woods; Autumn Scene, by S. M. Barstow; pastel portrait of a girl.

*Etchings*.—Warwick Castle, by David Law; Landscape, by Otis S. Weber; The Plowman, by J. Moran; Amsterdam, by Lalanne; Nuremberg (4 views), by Ernest George, A. Queyroy, and W. E. Lockhart; Landscape, by Hamilton; Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Taylor; J. M. W. Turner, from sketch by Gilbert; Tennyson; Carlyle.

*Engravings*.—Die Lurley, by Ed. Mandel, after painting by Carl Begas; Coliseum, dated 1765; Coliseum (2 views), by Piranesi; St. Cecelia, by Joseph Kohlschein, after painting by Raphael; La Fête de la Chatelaine, by A. and E. Varin, after painting by Moreau; Le Grand Turenne, by R. Nanteuil; Angels, by W. Sharp, after painting by Annibale Caracci; York Cathedral; A Study; University of Michigan; 1814, by Jules Jacquet, after painting by Meissonier; Magdalen College, by R. K. Thomas; Christ Church; Entrance to Dining Hall, Christ Church College, by Brunel-Debaines; Prodigal Son, by A. Dürer; Parliament

<sup>1</sup> Presented to the society by Dr. and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, of Madison.

Houses; Abraham Lincoln, by H. Gugler, after painting by J. H. Littlefield; Baron de Soursanvaui, by Wille; R. S. Storrs; Alexander Hamilton; Victor Hugo, by Rajon, after painting by Bonnat; Wordsworth, by H. Meyer, after painting by Carruthers; Charles Lamb, by Daniel Maclise; George Washington.

*Photographs.*—Queen Louise; Reliefs on the pulpit in the cathedral at Pisa; Coliseum; Bismarck; Winter Scene; Thorwaldsen; Shakespeare; Raphael's Sybillae; Henneberg's Jagd nach dem glück; Henry Ward Beecher; 3 views of Stockholm; James B. Angell; Lucius Fairchild; Raphael's Hours (11); Keats, with autograph sonnet by Mary M. Adams; Goethe; Schiller; Mozart; 20 mounted photographs; colored photograph of Doge's palace, Venice; colored photograph of the Kremlin.

*Color Prints.*—Grotto at Capri; Die Jungfrau.

#### LACES.

*White.*—Piece of Venetian rose point, 46 inches long; raised Venetian point, on black velvet; piece of Venetian point coralline, 90 inches; fichu of point duchesse and rose point; shawl of point duchesse and rose point; handkerchief of Brussels rose point; point de Flandre, on blue velvet; Brussels pillow lace, 27 inches; doyley of Venetian rose point; veil of Brussels needle point appliqué; long scarf of point d'Alençon; square of Italian guipure; narrow Italian guipure, 50 inches.

*Black.*—Shawl of Brussels; piece of Brussels, 9 inches wide by 41 inches long; 2 handkerchiefs, with Brussels border; pair of mitts; Brussels fichu; skirt piece of Brussels, 36 inches wide by 109 inches long; Brussels lace fan, with pearl sticks.

#### MARBLES, BRONZES, BRASSES, TERRA-COTTAS, BISQUES, AND CASTS.

*Marble.*—Bust of Zenobia, sculptured by W. W. Story, with pedestal.

*Bronzes.*—Two pitchers with standards; pitcher with Dresden porcelain bowl; large urn; 2 pitchers, with opaque glass bowls; candelabrum; card receiver, with standard; harlequin card receiver; dinner bell, in form of man; pitcher with dragon handle; card receiver of majolica, on tall bronze standard; candlestick; 2 vases; bronze and glass flower holder; malachite and bronze match safe; malachite and bronze candlestick; card-tray; bronze in carved Milanese frame; Russian cup; Russian match-safe; malachite and bronze paper-weight (horse and sleigh); malachite and bronze paper weight (merchant); malachite and bronze paper weight (ice sledge); plaque; miniature statue of Goethe, with pedestal; bust of Schiller; bust of Humboldt; 2 statuettes of ideal figures, man and woman; 2 busts of classic heads; Russian-bronze round tray; 2 Russian-bronze square trays.

*Brasses.*—Chased urn from Benares, with serpentine handles; tray



THE ADAMS COLLECTION  
Pictures, statuary, and chairs, in northwest room (No. 419).





in repoussé work; bride's dowry box, from Nuremburg; small figure of woman; metallic plate (white metal), with classic figures in low relief.

*Terra-cottas*.—Statuette of peasant boy; statuette of peasant girl; basket filled with babies; child in basket with frog; 3 small figures; relief on plush mount.

*Bisque*.—Bust of child.

*Casts*.—Head of the young Augustus Caesar; statuette of two children, modeled by the sister of the Queen of Sweden; classic female head.

#### ALABASTER, GLASS, IVORY, AND WOOD.

Alabaster turtle; alabaster slipper and cupid; alabaster paper weight; alabaster box, from Pisa; alabaster pitcher.

Glass facsimile of Plymouth Rock; Venetian glass bottle; box of silver and Venetian glass; Venetian glass glove box; Venetian glass slipper; 2 Venetian glass vinaigrettes; Venetian glass vase.

Black and white ivory baby; ivory slipper; ivory fan; ivory hand; Italian carved ivory paper knife; Venetian hand mirror, with jeweled ivory frame and handle; ivory idol.

Wooden salad fork and spoon; cup made of wood from Shakespeare's mulberry tree; wooden bowl.

#### POTTERY.

Yellow jug; Bohemian rose dish; Royal Worcester bowl; Royal Worcester pitcher; 2 Dresden candlesticks; Dresden fruit dish; Royal Worcester carnation bowl; Ginori jardinière; Chinese vase; 3 red, white, blue, and gilt vases; Cantagalli pitcher, with coat of arms; Cantagalli pitcher, with scroll; Royal Berlin jar; Le Nove punch bowl; Ginori iridescent vase; Choisy le Roi jardinière; Wedgwood pitcher; Cantagalli vase; 2 Chinese vases; Wedgwood jardinière; 2 black and gilt jardinières; 2 Chinese umbrella jars; blue jardinière; peachblow Hungarian vase; Chinese fruit dish, with brass standard; Chinese salad bowl; Meissen dragon; Majolica vase; Majolica jardinière and standard; Cantagalli fruit dish; 12 Hungarian plates; 12 German plates; Le Nove plate; Limoges tea set, 6 pieces; Dresden plate in brass frame; 9 Meissen cups and saucers; Japanese tea set, 8 pieces; Cantagalli cup; Cloisonée tea pot; Japanese tea pot; earthen tea pot; 12 Japanese egg cups; 3 Chinese plates; 2 plates painted by the Empress Frederick; old English sugar bowl, with 2 cups and saucers to match; small Cantagalli fruit dish; Dresden fruit dish; blue and white sugar bowl; decorated tureen; Chinese rose bowl; Vienna salad dish; Meissen plate; dish from Alaska; knife and fork with Dresden handles; 2 antique Roman vases; 9 Ginori cups and saucers; 2 imitation Dresden cups and saucers; Royal Worcester cup

and saucer; Haviland coffee cup and saucer; Chinese cup and saucer; Chinese bowl; 5 Vienna bouillon cups and saucers; Vienna pitcher; 3 Ginori plates; 2 Rörstrand plates; Le Nove vase; small Majolica fruit dish; 6 turtles; 6 assorted cups and saucers; Pauline bon bon dish; 2 jarânières, with palms; large plaque in bronze frame; 3 small painted plaques, in bronze frames; 3 painted plaques, unframed; Delft plaque; Dresden statuette; busts of Michael Angelo, Schiller, Mozart, and Beethoven; Turkish rose jar; black and gilt pitcher; Wedgwood vase; pansy and leaf, in Majolica; Satsuma umbrella jar; 2 small Chinese vases; 2 small blue and white vases; 2 small Dresden vases; Japanese mustard pot.

#### RUGS, SHAWLS, AND DRAPERIES.

Persian prayer rug; Persian silk rug; oriental rug; 2 camel's hair shawls; 1 pair of plush and silk portières; 3 pairs of chenille portières; cardinal silk curtain; satin and plush portière.

#### FURNITURE.

Two carved oak chairs; 3 Florentine chairs of wood, inlaid with ivory; 2 Florentine chairs, carved and upholstered; the president's chair; 2 upholstered hassocks; table of wood, inlaid with ivory and pearl; 2 parquetry tables; stand of ebonized wood, with chains; 3 ebonized square stands; oriental stand from Calcutta, with enameled tray; small table of gilded wood and malachite; metal stand; stand of wood and brass; tabourette inlaid with ivory; 2 easels; glass screen decorated with roses; screen of ebonized wood, inlaid with pearl; 2 screens with Japanese embroidery; Florentine trousseau chest; music box; Florentine cabinet; cabinet inlaid with ivory.

#### CLOCKS.

Swiss carved clock, with chimes, accompanied by 2 carved vases; bronze clock.

#### LAMPS.

Hungarian, with jeweled shade, and standard; oriental jeweled hanging; antique Roman.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Swedish drinking horn; German drinking horn; East Indian bowl; red and black pitcher; Grecian vase; stone with Indian carving, from Alaska; knife encrusted with formation from geyser, in Yellowstone Park; Roman soldier's head in mosaic (framed).

## MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSIONS

## MAPS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND BROADSIDES.

*A. C. Adams, Cottage Grove.*—(On deposit.) Four volumes of records of Wisconsin presbyteries, as follows: Dane, May 17, 1852, to July 14, 1870, 1v.; Columbus, Oct. 28, 1856, to July 14, 1870, 2v.; Wisconsin River, Aug. 30, 1870, to Oct. 15, 1881, 1v.

*Edward E. Ayer, Chicago.*—*Oshkosh Democrat*, extra, March 29, 1850; election ticket, Green Bay, ca. 1835; *Green Bay Advocate*, extra, March 21, 1850; 7 MS. documents, chiefly relating to Green Bay shipping, 1804-39.

*Mrs. C. P. Chapman, Madison.*—MS. records of Lake City Guards, of Madison, 1880-84.

*Mrs. Darwin Clark, Madison.*—Four receipts to Darwin Clark, 1855-66; one bond of Steptoe Catlin, of Madison, as clerk of county board, Jan. 1, 1844; also, 5 bound volumes of invoices, 1866-89.

*Executive Office, Madison.*—Six folio vols. of MS. lists of persons liable for military duty in the following counties of Wisconsin: Racine, Richland and Rock, Fond du Lac, Eau Claire, Adams, Ashland, Brown, Buffalo, Columbia, LaFayette, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Monroe, St. Croix, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Trempealeau.

*Mrs. Ann Furbush, Clam Falls.*—MS. addresses at historical celebration held at Clam Falls, Sept. 29, 1900.

*John Gorst, Mazomanie.*—Deeds, letters, books, and other documents relative to the British Temperance Emigration Society's settlement of Mazomanie, 1843-50.

*Wm. De Loss Love, jr., Hartford, Conn.*—War of Rebellion, 1861-65. MS. letters and newspaper clippings accumulated by Rev. Wm. De Loss Love, sr., in compiling his history, *Wisconsin in the Rebellion*. Purchased.

*Mrs. W. A. P. Morris, Madison.*—Copy of MS. narrative by the late Capt. Charles D. Grannis, of his capture and imprisonment in Libby Prison in 1862; copy of MS. sketch of 44th N. Y. vols., in the War of Secession, by Capt. F. A. Nash.

*Joseph Schafer, Eugene, Ore.*—MS. register of common school, dist. No. 1, towns of Muscoda, Blue River (near Castle Rock), Watertown, and Hickory Grove, Grant co., Wis., for terms held between May, 1859, and June, 1867. Before the close of the period, this union district was broken up, and the later records have reference to but one of these towns.

*John W. Schaum, Journal Company, Milwaukee.*—Bundle of MS. bills and letters to Solomon Juneau, by Samuel Abbott and others, 1848-50.



*I. N. Stewart, Milwaukee.*—Bundle of miscellaneous tax receipts, etc.

*John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.*—MS. diary of David Giddings; miscellaneous newspaper clippings.

*Kirby Thomas, West Superior.*—Nineteen letters, 1898–99, from Lieut. Richmond Smith, formerly city editor of *Superior Telegram*, upon matters connected with the war in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Smith formerly served with Co. I, 3d Wis. vols., and later entered the regular army.

*J. B. Tripp, Fond du Lac.*—Route map of the 32d Wis. vol. inf., from Cairo, Ill., to Washington, D. C., 1862 to 1865.

*Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.*—Certificate admitting Angus Cameron to practice before U. S. supreme court, dated Feb. 26, 1877; paper dated 1876, relative to Cameron's service on U. S. senate committee; several documents left by Nathan Myrick, first settler of La Crosse, 1847–91; documents relating to an attempt to establish an historical society in La Crosse, 1898; 4 miscellaneous La Crosse documents, MS. and printed; receipt for boom-tolls on Black River, dated May 17, 1858.

*N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.*—Spanish map of the Philippines.

*John B. Vliet, East Sound, Wash.*—MS. narrative of the life of Garret Vliet from 1835 to 1837, by J. B. Vliet, based upon memoranda following; three small MS. memorandum books kept by his father, Garret Vliet, 1835–37—these contain instructions relative to his surveys in Wisconsin for the U. S. government; survey notes and miscellaneous memoranda.

*C. E. White, Madison.*—Broadside announcing shipwreck: dated Portland, Me., July 14, 1807.

*Miss Susan M. Williamson, Elizabeth, N. J.*—Ciphering book (1813–17) kept by Ezekiel M. Williamson, while a school boy (aged 12 to 16) at Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y. In after life, Williamson became one of the early settlers of Madison, Wis.

*Wisconsin Commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition.*—Register of Wisconsin visitors to the Pan-American Exposition, May to November, 1901, 2 vols.

*Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee.*—Illuminated copy of resolutions adopted by board of directors of the bank, on the occasion of the death of Senator Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh.

*Purchased.*—Copies of letters in vol. 32 of the manuscript books from the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, St. Louis, Mo., between Aug. 8, 1830, and April 1, 1832; copies of eight letters found in vols. 2 and 4 of the manuscript books kept by William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, St. Louis, 1817–30; journal of treaty between William Clark and Lewis Cass and the Sioux, Sac, Fox, Iowa, and six other bands of Indians, held at Prairie du Chien, Aug., 1825. The original MSS. of the foregoing are in possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

*Purchased.*—A collection, formerly belonging to Louis B. Porlier, of Butte des Morts, of MS. letters, accounts, etc., relative to the Wisconsin fur trade and Indians, 1800–50.

MARBLE.

*Miss Elizabeth G. Plankinton, Milwaukee.*—Bust (with pedestal) of her father, the late John Plankinton, of Milwaukee; executed by R. H. Park, Florence, Italy.

OIL PAINTINGS.

*Mrs. J. S. Anderson, Manitowoc.*—Portrait of Judge Joseph T. Mills. Judge Mills was born at Cane Ridge, Ky., 1811, and died in 1897. He came to Wisconsin in 1834; compiled the Wisconsin code; and was judge of the fifth circuit, 1864–76.

*Estate of John E. Davies, deceased, Madison.*—(On deposit.) Painting; subject, "Rebecca at the Well."

*George W. Ryland, Lancaster.*—Portrait of himself, by J. R. Stuart. Mr. Ryland was lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, 1887–91.

*Louis Dunning Sumner, Madison.*—Portrait of Philo Dunning, pioneer of Madison. Painted by J. R. Stuart, Madison.

*George B. Hopkins, New York city.*—Painting; subject, "Winter," by D. F. Hasbrouck.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.<sup>1</sup>

*Miss Florence E. Baker, Madison.*—Of old corner bookstore, Boston.

*Miss E. H. Blair, Madison.*—Of Rev. George T. Ladd, pastor of Spring street congregational church, Milwaukee, about 1881.

*H. H. Camp, Milwaukee.*—Steel engraving of self.

*L. E. Cavalier, St. Paul.*—3 photographs of Montana Indians wearing garments adorned with elk-teeth.

*E. R. Curtiss, Madison.*—Of Col. Henry Gratiot, from oil portrait in society's possession.

*Mrs. Ann Furbush, Clam Falls.*—Group of old settlers, Clam Falls celebration, Sept. 19, 1900; and portrait of D. F. Smith.

*Samuel A. Green, Boston.*—Steel engraving of John Langdon Sibley.

*Mrs. Laura Howey, Helena, Mont.*—Of the silver bowl presented to the U. S. gunboat "Helena" by the citizens of Helena.

*P. V. Lawson, Menasha.*—Of Joseph Jourdain. He was the first permanent Wisconsin blacksmith; father of the wife of Eleazer Williams; came to Wisconsin in 1798, at the age of 18; died May 22, 1866; resided in town of Menasha from 1835 to the time of his death. His life, by P. V. Lawson, was published in Milwaukee *Sentinel*, May 19, 1901.

<sup>1</sup> Photographs, unless specifically stated otherwise.

*Mrs. John G. McMynn, Madison.*—Of class graduating under the instruction of John G. McMynn from Racine high school, Dec. 24, 1857—the first to graduate in Wisconsin.

*E. S. Meany, Seattle, Wash.*—Colored lithograph of building of the state of Washington, at the World's Fair, 1893.

*Duane Mowry, Milwaukee.*—Photograph of invention patented by Heman Deering, Reedsburg, for champs and sewing horse for harness-maker, in 1888.

*Old Settlers' Club, Milwaukee.*—Of bronze tablet (24x40 in.) placed in the present court house of Milwaukee by said club in 1900, to commemorate the location of first county buildings (1836-70) on the same site.

*Providence (R. I.) Public Library.*—Of Providence Public Library: reference room, periodical room, interior of stack house, and lecture room.

*Mrs. W. T. Pugh, Madison.*—Of Wisconsin assembly, 1891.

*R. G. Thwaites, Madison.*—Of Gov. Edward Scofield, 1900; of James D. Butler, 1895; of Andrew C. McLaughlin, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1900; of Alfred C. Clas, Milwaukee, 1900; of Charles Francis Adams, Boston, 1900; of James K. Hosmer, Minneapolis, 1900; of Augustin Grignon, fur-trader, from oil painting in museum of the society; of articles used in Wisconsin fur trade, in the museum of the society; of articles from Grignon-Porlier fur trade post, Butte des Morts; of Daniel Webster's carriage in the society's museum; two half-tones of Mrs. John H. Kinzie (author of *Wau-Bun*), one from crayon sketch made from G. P. A. Healy's oil portrait, 1855—second, a photograph of same portrait; two half-tones of John H. Kinzie, from G. P. A. Healy's oil portrait; two other photographs of Mrs. Kinzie, from which was made the photograph serving as an illustration to the Caxton Club's reprint of *Wau-Bun*, 1901.

*A. J. Turner, Portage.*—Of Wisconsin assemblies of 1863, 1866, and 1869.

*Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.*—127 photographs of prominent people, many of them Wisconsin citizens; 39 proofs of half-tone portraits of similar character.

*C. B. B. Wright, Milwaukee.*—Two engravings of Bishop Isaac L. Nicholson, of Milwaukee.

*Purchased.*—Of Fox chief, Keokuk; of Gen. William S. Harney, from engraving; of Black Hawk, from oil portrait by R. M. Sully; of William S. Hamilton; of Wisconsin assembly, 1899-1900; of Wisconsin senate, 1899-1900; of American Library Association, taken Monday afternoon, July 8, 1901, at the east front of society's building; of group of Dane County bar, 1887-90; of Kaskaskia, Ill., and vicinity (14), taken in 1900 by Rev. J. G. Miller, rector of St. Martin's church, Chester, Ill.

## MEDALS, MONEY, AND BONDS.

*S. M. Babcock, Madison.*—Dies, made by Spink & Son, London, from which was cast the medal presented to him by the legislature of Wisconsin in 1901.

*M. O. L. Geer, Phoenix, Ariz.*—Bronze medal commemorative of dedication of Arizona capitol at Phoenix, Feb. 25, 1901.

*Miss Annie Kavanaugh, Washington, D. C.*—Medal commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, December 12, 1900.

*F. H. Lyman, Kenosha.*—Bronze medal issued by Fred S. Lovell Post, G. A. R., Kenosha, to commemorate Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, who gave to that city the Gilbert M. Simmons Memorial Library and the Kenosha County Soldiers' Monument.

*Mrs. J. R. McCullough, Chicago.*—Confederate \$5 bill.

*Charles H. Ross, Milwaukee.*—Bond of the Irish (Fenian) Republic for \$10, 1865.

*E. B. Usher, La Crosse.*—Certificate for \$1, issued by the city of La Crosse, March 25, 1858.

*Unknown.*—Piece of Cuban money, 200 pesos.

## HISTORICAL RELICS.

*Irving J. Beule, Madison.*—(On deposit.) Cavalryman's gun, carried in War of Secession.

*E. A. Birge, Madison.*—Two pieces of iron from the Beaver Island "castle" of James J. Strang, the Mormon prophet.

*Mrs. L. E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.*—Saucer made from a beam of old English oak removed from the former residence of Elias Boudinot, first president of congress. The house is still in good preservation at Elizabeth, N. J., and is used as a Home for Aged Women.

*Custodians of Lincoln Home, Springfield, Ill.*—Piece of wall paper from the bedroom of Abraham Lincoln's house, at Springfield, Ill., at the time he was elected to the presidency.

*John Luchsinger, Monroe.*—A piece of walnut rail in the court room at Monroe, where James R. Vineyard, of Grant county, was tried for the killing of Charles C. P. Arndt, of Brown county, in the Wisconsin council chamber at Madison, Feb. 11, 1842. The building was demolished in June, 1900.

*H. S. Spaulding, S. J., Omaha, Nebr.*—Stone taken from the tower of the cathedral of Laon, the birthplace of Father Jacques Marquette.

*Miss Margaret Verplanck, Milwaukee.*—(On deposit.) Hand-quilted silk petticoat (1785), inherited from Miss Verplanck's grandmother, Elizabeth van Dalfsen Verplanck.

*W. R. Wescott, West Bend.*—Flag presented to Co. D, 12th reg. Wis. vol. inf. (Col. Geo. E. Bryant) by the women of West Bend, Washing-



ton co., in Nov., 1861. It was carried by the company to the front, being retained by them until the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, when it was returned to West Bend for safe keeping.

*Purchased.*—The following articles illustrative of the Wisconsin fur trade, nearly all of them from the old trading post of Augustin Grignon and Louis B. Porlier, at Butte des Morts: Epaulette worn by Augustin Grignon while in the British service in Wisconsin, with box in which the pair were kept; birchwood pestle and mortar for grinding corn, probably made by Menomonees; toy clubs and dart, for children, probably made by Menomonees; fire crane, with hand-made chains; walking cane owned by Augustin Grignon; Grignon's frying pan; pair of silver-mounted duelling pistols carried by Charles de Langlade, first permanent white settler in Wisconsin (about 1750); two bullet moulds (single, and with 46 holes); lock of the Butte des Morts trading post (1831); two powder horns; iron spear-head; iron hatchet, with handle; broken sword, with elk-horn handle; iron adze, such as was sold to the Indians at the post; band and baby's cap, probably made by Menomonees, in use of family of Louis B. Porlier; candle stick and snuffers, with snuff-tray; bag of flint chips, for use in flint-lock fire-arms; piece of lead used in latter days of Indian trade, as material for bullets; Indian cradle (probably Menomonee make), long in family of Louis B. Porlier; three iron-barbed fish spear-heads, sold to Indians at this post; package of vermilion sold to Indians for face-painting; specimens of the brass finger-rings sold to Indians; bear-trap formerly used in connection with the trading station; steel-yards formerly used at the post; meat-grille used at the post; and set of andirons.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*John Babler, Mt. Pleasant.*—Mastodon's tooth, found buried in the mud under about four feet of water, in Little Sugar River, on Rudy Freitag's farm, Mt. Pleasant township, Green county, by John Babler.

*Mrs. L. E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.*—Small platinum plate, impression upon which shows the Home for Aged Women, Elizabeth, N. J., as it now appears.

*J. M. Hixon, La Crosse.*—Chippewa birch-bark canoe.

*Joseph Jastrow, Madison.*—Programmes and invitations issued in connection with the King Alfred millenary commemoration at Winchester, England, Sept. 18-20, 1901.

*Charles Smith, New Richmond.*—Handbill addressed to "Patriots of St. Croix," dated Hudson, April 23, 1861, calling for volunteers for Hudson City Guards, for service in War of Secession.

*Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.*—Memorabilia connected with convention of American Bankers' Association in Milwaukee, Oct. 15-17, 1901.

*Unknown.*—Poster issued in celebration of Mexican independence.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS REGULARLY RECEIVED AT  
THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF WISCONSIN

[Corrected to January 1, 1902]

## PERIODICALS.

- Academy. (w) London.  
Acadiensis. (q) St. John, N. B.  
Altruist. (m) St. Louis.  
Alumni Report. (m) Philadelphia.  
American Anthropologist. (q) New York.  
American Antiquarian. (bi-m) Chicago.  
American Catholic Historical Researches. (q) Philadelphia.  
American Catholic Historical Society, Records. (q) Philadelphia.  
American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.  
American Churchman. (m) Fond du Lac, Wis.  
American Economic Association, Publications. New York.  
American Economist. (w) New York.  
American Federationist. (m) Washington.  
American Geographical Society, Bulletin. (q.) New York.  
American Historical Magazine. (q) Nashville.  
American Historical Review. (q) New York.  
American Issue. (m) Columbus.  
American Journal of Archaeology. (bi-m) Norwood, Mass.  
American Lumberman. (w) Chicago.  
American Missionary. (q) New York.  
American Monthly Magazine. Washington.  
American Philosophical Society Proceedings. Philadelphia.  
American Pressman. (m) St. Louis.  
American School Board Journal. (m) Milwaukee.  
American Statistical Association. Publications. (q) Boston.  
American Thresherman. (m) Madison.  
American Trade. (s-m) Philadelphia.  
Amherst College Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Amherst, Mass.  
Anishinabe Enamiad. (m) Harbor Springs, Mich.  
Annals of Iowa. (q) Des Moines.  
Annals of St. Joseph. (m) West De Pere.  
Annals of the American Academy. (bi-m) Philadelphia.  
Antiquary. (m) London.  
Arena. (m) Boston.  
Athenæum. (w) London.

- Atlantic Monthly. Boston.  
 Avery Notes and Queries. (q) Cleveland.  
 Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of disbursements.  
 (m) Baltimore.  
 Bible Society Record. (m) New York.  
 Biblia. (m) Meriden, Conn.  
 Bibliotheca Sacra. (q) Oberlin, Ohio.  
 Blackwood's Magazine. (m) Edinburgh.  
 Board of Trade Journal. (m) Portland, Me.  
 Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal. (m) Kansas City,  
 Kansas.  
 Book Buyer. (m) New York.  
 Book Reviews. (m) New York.  
 Bookman. (m) New York.  
 Bookseller. (m) Chicago.  
 Bookseller. (m) London.  
 Boston Book Co., Bulletin of Bibliography. (q)  
 Boston Ideas. (w)  
 Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.  
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal. (m) Cleveland.  
 Browning, King and Co.'s Monthly Magazine. Milwaukee.  
 Buchdrucker-Zeitung. (w) Indianapolis.  
 Buenos Ayres (S. A.) Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics.  
 Bulletin. (m) Evansville.  
 Bulletin. (m) Nashville.  
 Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Washington.  
 By the Wayside. (m) Madison.  
 California State Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Sacramento.  
 Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m)  
 Camp Cleghorn Assembly Herald. (m) Waupaca.  
 Canadian Bookseller. (m) Toronto.  
 Canadian Magazine. (m) Toronto.  
 Canadian Patent Office Record. (m) Ottawa.  
 Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin. Pittsburgh.  
 Carpenter. (m) Philadelphia.  
 Catholic World. (m) New York.  
 Century. (m) New York.  
 Charities. (w) New York.  
 Chicago, Statistics of City of. (bi-m)  
 Christian Register. (w) Boston.  
 Christian Science Journal. (m) Boston.  
 Christian Science Sentinel. (w) Boston.  
 Church News. (m) St. Louis.  
 Church Times. (m) Milwaukee.

- Cigar Makers' Official Journal. (m) Chicago.  
Cleveland Terminal & Valley Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of  
Receipts and Disbursements.  
Clinique. (m) Chicago.  
Coast Seamen's Journal. (w) San Francisco.  
College Chips. (m) Decorah, Iowa.  
Columbia University Quarterly. New York.  
Columbia University. Studies in Political Science. New York.  
Commons. (m) Chicago.  
Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais. (m) New Orleans.  
Connecticut Magazine. (m) Hartford.  
Conservative. (w) Nebraska City, Nebr.  
Contemporary Review. (m) London.  
Cook's Excursionist. (m) New York.  
Co-operator. (w) Burley, Wash.  
Cosmopolitan. (m) New York.  
Cosmopolitan Osteopath. (m) Des Moines.  
Criterion. (m) New York.  
Critic. (m) New York.  
Current History. (q) Buffalo.  
Dedham Historical Register. (q) Dedham, Mass.  
Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter. (m) Chicago.  
Dial. (s-m) Chicago.  
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m) New York.  
Discontent. (w) Home, Wash.  
Dover (N. H.) Public Library Bulletin.  
Dublin Review. (q) Dublin.  
Edinburgh Review. (q) Edinburgh.  
English Historical Review. (q) London.  
Era. (m) Philadelphia.  
Essex Antiquarian. (m) Salem, Mass.  
Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q) Salem, Mass.  
Evangelical Episcopalian. (m) Chicago.  
Evangelists Sendebud. (m) Battle Creek, Mich.  
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende. (w) Decorah, Iowa.  
Fame. (m) New York.  
Flaming Sword. (w) Chicago.  
Folk Lore. (q) London.  
Forester. (m) Washington.  
Fortnightly Review. (m) London.  
Forum. (m) New York.  
Fourth Estate. (w) New York.  
Free Russia. (w) London.  
Free Society. (w) Chicago.



- Friends' Intelligencer and Journal. (w) Philadelphia.  
 Genealogical Advertiser. (q) Cambridge, Mass.  
 Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Salem, Mass.  
 Gideon Quarterly. Madison.  
 Good Government. (q) New York.  
 Granite Cutter's Journal. (m) Boston.  
 Grant Family Magazine. (bi-m) Montclair, N. J.  
 Hale House Log. (bi-m) Boston.  
 Harper's Magazine. (m) New York.  
 Harper's Weekly. New York.  
 Hartford Seminary Record. (q) Hartford, Conn.  
 Harvard University Calendar. (w) Cambridge, Mass.  
 Helping Hand. (m) Ashland.  
 Hiram House Life. (bi-m) Cleveland.  
 Historic Quarterly. Manchester, N. H.  
 Hoard's Dairyman. (w) Fort Atkinson.  
 Home Missionary. (q) New York.  
 Home Visitor. (m) Chicago.  
 Illustrated London News. (w) London.  
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w) London.  
 Illustreret Familie-Journal. (w) Minneapolis.  
 Independent. (w) New York.  
 Index and Review. (m) Washington.  
 Index Library. (q) Birmingham, Eng.  
 Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction. (q) Indianapolis.  
 Indremissionæren. (bi-m) La Crosse.  
 Industrial Freedom. (w) Equality, Wash.  
 International Good Templar. (m) Milwaukee.  
 International Monthly. Burlington, Vt.  
 International Socialist Review. (m) Chicago.  
 International Wood-Worker. (m) Chicago.  
 Iowa Historical Record. (q) Iowa City.  
 Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.  
 Iron Moulders' Journal. (m) Cincinnati.  
 Jerseyman. (q) Flemington, N. J.  
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. (m) Baltimore.  
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.  
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q) Boston.  
 Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q) Cincinnati.  
 Journal of Political Economy. (q) Chicago.  
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. (m) Philadelphia.  
 Journal of the Switchmen's Union. (m) Omaha.  
 Journal of Zoöphily. (m) Philadelphia.  
 Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, Quarterly.

- Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.  
Kimball Family News. (m) Topeka, Kan.  
Kingsley House Record. (m) Pittsburg.  
Kodak. (m) Milwaukee.  
Lamp. (m) Oshkosh.  
Leaves of Healing. (w) Chicago.  
Lewisiana. (m) Guilford, Conn.  
Library. (q) London.  
Library Journal. (m) New York.  
Library Record: Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library.  
    (bi-m)  
Light. (m) La Crosse.  
Literary Digest. (w) New York.  
Literary News. (m) New York.  
Littell's Living Age. (w) Boston.  
Living Church Quarterly. Milwaukee.  
Locomotive. (m) Hartford, Conn.  
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. (m) Peoria, Ill.  
Lost Cause. (m) Louisville, Ky.  
Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond  
Lucifer. (w) Chicago.  
Lutheraneren. (w) Minneapolis.  
McClure's Magazine. (m) New York.  
Macmillan's Magazine. (m) London.  
Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q) Portland.  
Manitoba Gazette. (w) Winnipeg.  
Masonic Tidings. (m) Milwaukee.  
Mayflower Descendant. (q) Boston.  
Medford (Mass.) Historical Register. (q)  
Methodist Review. (bi-m) New York.  
Michigan, Dairy and Food Dept., Bulletin. (m) Lansing.  
Milton College Review. (m) Milton.  
Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.  
Milwaukee Medical Journal. (m)  
Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.  
Milwaukee School Board Proceedings.  
Minnesota Bulletin of Charities and Corrections. (q) St. Paul.  
Missionary Herald. (m) Boston.  
Money. (m) New York.  
Monona Lake Quarterly. Madison.  
Monthly Journal of the International Association of Machinists.  
    Washington.  
Monthly South Dakotan. Sioux Falls.  
Motor. (m) Madison.

- Municipal Affairs. (q) New York.  
Municipality. (bi-m) Madison.  
Munsey's Magazine. (m) New York.  
Nation. (w) New York.  
National Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin. (q) Boston.  
National Bulletin of Charities and Correction. (q) Chicago.  
National Glass Budget. (w) Pittsburg.  
National Review. (m) London.  
Nature Study. (m) Manchester, N. H.  
Neighbor. (m) Chicago.  
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q) Boston.  
New England Magazine. (m) Boston.  
New Hampshire Library Commission, Bulletin. (q) Concord.  
New Order. (m) Chicago.  
New Philosophy. (q) Lancaster, Pa.  
New York Dept. of Labor, Bulletin. (q) New York.  
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (q) New York.  
New York Public Library Bulletin. (m) New York.  
New York State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m) New York.  
Nineteenth Century. (m) London.  
Normal Advance. (m) Oshkosh.  
Normal Pointer. (m) Stevens Point.  
North American Review. (m) New York.  
North Carolina Booklet. (m) Raleigh.  
North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. (q) Edenton.  
Northern Christian Advocate. (w) Syracuse, N. Y.  
Northwest Magazine. (m) St. Paul.  
Northwestern Miller. (w) Minneapolis.  
Notes and Queries. (m) London.  
Notes and Queries. (m) Manchester, N. H.  
Official Journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America. (m) La Fayette, Ind.  
Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.  
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.  
Oneida. Oneida Reservation.  
Oregon Historical Society, Quarterly. Portland.  
Our Church Life. (m) Elroy.  
Our Day. (m) Chicago.  
Outlook. (w) New York.  
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.  
Owl. (m) Kewaunee.  
Painters' Journal. (m) La Fayette, Ind.  
Pattern Makers' Journal. (m) Philadelphia.  
Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q) Philadelphia.

- People's Press. (w) Chicago.  
Philadelphia Library Company, Quarterly Bulletin.  
Philadelphia Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q)  
Philippine Review. (m) New York.  
Philosopher. (m) Wausau.  
Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs. (m) New York.  
Pittsburg & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept., Statement of Receipts and Disbursements. (m)  
Political Science Quarterly. New York.  
Pratt Institute Monthly. Brooklyn.  
Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q) Philadelphia.  
Princeton (N. J.) University Bulletin. (m)  
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Coöperative Bulletin. (m)  
Public. (w) Chicago.  
Public Libraries. (m) Chicago.  
Public Library Bulletin. (m) Boston.  
Public Opinion. (w) New York.  
Publishers' Weekly. New York.  
Quarterly Review. London.  
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.  
Railroad Telegrapher. (m) Peoria, Ill.  
Railway Conductor. (m) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
Recherches Historiques, Bulletin. (m) Lévis, Can.  
Record and Guide. (w) New York.  
Records of the Past. (m) Washington.  
Retail Clerks' International Advocate. (m) Denver.  
Review of Reviews. (m) New York.  
Révue Canadienne. (m) Montreal.  
Révue Médicale. (w) Quebec.  
Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. (q) Providence.  
Round Table. (m) Beloit.  
St. Andrew's Cross. (m) New York.  
Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m)  
Salvation. (m) New York.  
San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m)  
Sanitary Inspector. (q) Augusta, Me.  
Saturday Evening Post. (w) Philadelphia.  
Savings and Loan Review. (m) New York.  
Scottish Record Society. (q) Edinburgh.  
Scribner's Magazine. (m) New York.  
Sentinel of Liberty. (w) Chicago.  
Sewanee Review. (m) Sewanee, Tenn.  
Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal. (m) Minneapolis.  
Social Crusader. (m) Chicago.



- Socialist Spirit. (m) Chicago.  
 Sound Currency. (s-m) New York.  
 South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. (q) Charleston.  
 Southern History Association Publications. (q) Washington.  
 Southern Letter. (m) Tuskegee, Ala.  
 Southern Mercury. (w) Dallas, Texas.  
 Southern Missioner. (m) Lawrenceville, Va.  
 Sphinx. (bi-w) Madison.  
 Spirit of Missions. (m) New York.  
 Standard. (w) Chicago.  
 Stone-cutters' Journal. (m) Washington.  
 Sunset. (m) San Francisco.  
 Tailor. (m) Bloomington, Ill.  
 Temperance Cause. (m) Boston.  
 Texas State Historical Association Quarterly. Austin.  
 Trackmen's Advance Advocate. (m) St. Louis.  
 Tradesman. (s-m) Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Transallegany Historical Magazine. (q) Morgantown, W. Va.  
 Travelers' Record. (m) Hartford, Conn.  
 Typographical Journal. (m) Indianapolis.  
 Union Label Bulletin. (s-m) Chicago.  
 Unionist. (m) Green Bay.  
 U. S. Census Bulletin.  
 U. S. Commerce of Island of Cuba, Monthly Summary.  
 U. S. Commerce of the Island of Puerto Rico, Monthly Summary.  
 U. S. Commerce of the Philippine Islands, Monthly Summary.  
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop service, Oregon Section.  
 (m)  
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Wisconsin Section. (w and m)  
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station Record.  
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Library Bulletin. (m)  
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Monthly Weather Review.  
 U. S. Dept. of Labor, Consular Reports. (m)  
 U. S. Dept. of State, Consular Reports. (m)  
 U. S. Patent Office, Official Gazette. (w)  
 U. S. Treasury Dept., Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.  
 University of Tennessee Record. (q) Knoxville.  
 Vaccination. (m) Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Views. (m) Washington.  
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q) Richmond.  
 Wage Earners' Self-Culture Clubs. (m) St. Louis.  
 Wage Worker. (m) Detroit.  
 Washington Historian. (q) Tacoma, Wash.

West Virginia Historical Magazine. (q) Charleston.  
 Westminster Review. (m) London.  
 Whist. (m) Milwaukee.  
 William and Mary College Quart. Hist. Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.  
 Wilshire's Monthly Magazine. New York.  
 Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. (m) Madison.  
 Wisconsin Archaeologist. (q) Milwaukee.  
 Wisconsin Citizen. (m) Brodhead.  
 Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange. (m) Janesville.  
 Wisconsin Horticulturist. (m) Baraboo.  
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m) Madison.  
 Wisconsin Medical Recorder. (m) Janesville.  
 Wisconsin Natural History Society, Bulletin. (q) Milwaukee.  
 Woman's Tribune. (s-m) Washington.  
 Worker. (w) New York.  
 World's Work. (m) New York.  
 Young Churchman. (w) Milwaukee.  
 Young Eagle. (m) Sinsinawa.  
 Young Socialist. (m) Equality, Wash.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

The following Wisconsin newspapers are, through the gift of the publishers, now received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

*Albany*—Albany Vindicator.  
*Algoma*—Algoma Record.  
*Alma*—Buffalo County Journal.  
*Antigo*—Antigo Herald; Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.  
*Appleton*—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund; Appleton Weekly Post; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.  
*Arcadia*—Arcadian; Leader.  
*Ashland*—Ashland Daily Press; Ashland News (d); Ashland Weekly Press.  
*Augusta*—Eagle.  
*Baldwin*—Baldwin Bulletin.  
*Baraboo*—Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.  
*Barron*—Barron County Shield.  
*Bayfield*—Bayfield County Press.  
*Beaver Dam*—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.  
*Belleville*—Sugar River Recorder.  
*Belmont*—Belmont Bee.  
*Beloit*—Beloit Free Press (d and w).  
*Benton*—Benton Advocate.  
*Berlin*—Berlin Weekly Journal.

- Black River Falls*—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.  
*Bloomer*—Bloomer Advance.  
*Bloomington*—Bloomington Record.  
*Boscobel*—Boscobel Sentinel; Dial-Enterprise.  
*Brandon*—Brandon Times.  
*Brodhead*—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register.  
*Brooklyn*—Brooklyn News.  
*Burlington*—Standard Democrat (German and English editions).  
*Cambria*—Cambria News.  
*Cassville*—Cassville Index.  
*Cedarburg*—Cedarburg News.  
*Chetek*—Chetek Alert.  
*Chilton*—Chilton Times.  
*Chippewa Falls*—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.  
*Clinton*—Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.  
*Colby*—Phonograph.  
*Columbus*—Columbus Democrat.  
*Crandon*—Forest Republican.  
*Cumberland*—Cumberland Advocate.  
*Dale*—Dale Recorder.  
*Darlington*—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.  
*De Forest*—De Forest Times.  
*Delavan*—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.  
*De Pere*—Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.  
*Dodgeville*—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Iowa County Republic.  
*Durand*—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.  
*Eagle River*—Vilas County News.  
*Eau Claire*—Telegram (d and w); Weekly Free Press; Weekly Leader.  
*Edgerton*—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.  
*Elkhorn*—Blade; Elkhorn Independent.  
*Ellsworth*—Pierce County Herald.  
*Elroy*—Elroy Tribune.  
*Evansville*—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.  
*Fennimore*—Fennimore Times.  
*Florence*—Florence Mining News.  
*Fond du Lac*—Commonwealth (s-w); Daily Reporter.  
*Fort Atkinson*—Jefferson County Union.  
*Fountain City*—Alma Blaetter; Buffalo County Republikaner.  
*Friendship*—Adams County Press.  
*Grand Rapids*—Grand Rapids Tribune; Wood County Reporter.  
*Grantsburg*—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.  
*Green Bay*—Green Bay Advocate (s-w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Semi-Weekly Gazette.

*Greenwood*—Greenwood Gleaner.

*Hancock*—Hancock News.

*Hartford*—Hartford Press.

*Hudson*—Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.

*Hurley*—Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.

*Independence*—Independence News Wave.

*Janesville*—Janesville Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times.

*Jefferson*—Jefferson Banner.

*Juneau*—Independent; Juneau Telephone.

*Kaukauna*—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

*Kenosha*—Kenosha Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.

*Kewaunee*—Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

*Kilbourn*—Mirror-Gazette.

*La Crosse*—La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Daily Press; Herold and Volksfreund; Nord-Stern; Nord-Stern Blätter; Republican and Leader (d).

*Ladysmith*—Weekly Journal.

*Lake Geneva*—Herald.

*Lake Mills*—Lake Mills Leader.

*Lake Nebagamon*—Nabagamon Enterprise.

*Lancaster*—Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.

*Linden*—South West Wisconsin.

*Lodi*—Lodi Valley News.

*Madison*—Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Madison Democrat (d); Mandt's Weekly; Northwestern Mail; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staatz-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).

*Manitowoc*—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Daily Herald; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

*Marinette*—Eagle (d and w); Förposten; Marinette Argus; Marinette Star (d and w).

*Marshfield*—Marshfield Times.

*Mauston*—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

*Medford*—Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

*Menomonie*—Dunn County News; Menomonie Times; Nord-Stern.

*Merrill*—Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.

*Merrillan*—Wisconsin Leader.

*Middleton*—Middleton Times-Herald.

*Milton*—Weekly Telephone.

*Milwaukee*—Acker-und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); Cathoic Citizen; Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Free



Press (d); Milwaukee Herold (s-w and d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Union Signal; Vorwärts; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Phoenix; Wisconsin Weekly Advocate.

*Mineral Point*—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

*Minoqua*—Minoqua Times.

*Mondovi*—Mondovi Herald.

*Monroe*—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Sentinel.

*Montello*—Montello Express.

*Mount Horeb*—Mount Horeb Times.

*Necedah*—Necedah Republican.

*Neenah*—Friend and Guide.

*Neillsville*—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

*New Lisbon*—New Lisbon Times.

*New London*—Press; New London Republican.

*New Richmond*—Republican-Voice.

*North La Crosse*—Weekly Argus.

*Oconomowoc*—Oconomowoc Enterprise; Wisconsin Free Press.

*Oconto*—Herald; Oconto County Reporter.

*Omro*—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

*Oregon*—Oregon Observer.

*Osceola*—Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.

*Oshkosh*—Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.

*Palmyra*—Palmyra Enterprise.

*Pardeeville*—Crank; Pardeeville Times.

*Pepin*—Pepin Star.

*Peshtigo*—Peshtigo Times.

*Phillips*—Bee; Phillips Times.

*Pittsville*—Yellow River Pilot.

*Plainfield*—Sun.

*Platteville*—Grant County News; Grant County Witness.

*Plymouth*—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.

*Portage*—Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

*Port Washington*—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

*Poynette*—Poynette Press.

*Prairie du Chien*—Courier; Union.

*Prentice*—Prentice Calumet.

*Prescott*—Prescott Tribune.

*Princeton*—Princeton Republic.

*Racine*—Racine Correspondent; Racine Journal; Racine Daily Times; Slavie (s-w); Wisconsin Agriculturist.

*Reedsburg*—Reedsburg Free Press.

*Rhineland*—Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.

- Rice Lake*—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.
- Richland Center*—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
- Rio*—Columbia County Reporter.
- Ripon*—Ripon Press; Ripon Commonwealth.
- River Falls*—River Falls Journal.
- St. Croix Falls*—St. Croix Valley Standard.
- Shawano*—Shawano Folksbote.
- Sheboygan*—National Demokrat; Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Zeitung.
- Sheboygan Falls*—Sheboygan County News.
- Shell Lake*—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.
- Shiocton*—Shiocton News.
- Shullsburg*—Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.
- Soldiers Grove*—Advance.
- Sparta*—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.
- Spring Green*—Weekly Home News.
- Stanley*—Stanley Republican.
- Stevens Point*—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.
- Stoughton*—Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.
- Sturgeon Bay*—Advocate; Door County Democrat.
- Sun Prairie*—Prairie Sun; Sun Prairie Countryman.
- Superior*—Evening Telegram (d); Inland Ocean; Superior Leader (d); Superior Tidende; Superior Times; Superior Wave.
- Thorp*—Thorp Courier.
- Tomah*—Tomah Journal.
- Tomahawk*—Tomahawk.
- Trempealeau*—Trempealeau Herald.
- Two Rivers*—Chronicle.
- Union Grove*—Union Grove Enterprise.
- Viola*—Intelligencer.
- Viroqua*—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.
- Warrens*—Warrens Index.
- Washburn*—Washburn Times.
- Waterford*—Waterford Post.
- Waterloo*—Waterloo Journal.
- Watertown*—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican; Watertown Weltbürger.
- Waukesha*—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.
- Waupaca*—Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.
- Waupun*—Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.
- Wausau*—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).
- Wautoma*—Waukhara Argus.
- West Bend*—Washington County Pilot; West Bend Democrat.

*Weyauwega*—Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.

*Whitewater*—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.

*Wilmont*—Agitator.

*Wonewoc*—Wonewoc Reporter.

#### OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

#### ALABAMA.

*Birmingham*—Labor Advocate.

#### ALASKA.

*Sitka*—Alaskan.

#### ARIZONA.

*Phoenix*—Weekly Republican.

#### CALIFORNIA.

*San Francisco*—Advance (m); San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt.

#### COLORADO.

*Denver*—Colorado Chronicle; Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

*Pueblo*—Pueblo Courier.

#### CONNECTICUT.

*New Britain*—Independent.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington*—National Tribune; Washington Post (d).

#### GEORGIA.

*Atlanta*—Atlanta Constitution (d).

*Ruskin*—Coming Nation.

#### ILLINOIS.

*Chicago*—Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Christelige Talsmand; Fackel; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; Labor Exchange Advertiser; Skandinaven (d and s-w); Svenska Amerikanaren; Svenska Nyheter; Vorbote; Workers' Call.

*Galesburg*—Galesburg Labor News.

*Quincy*—Quincy Labor News.

#### INDIANA.

*Indianapolis*—Indiana Tribune (d); Union.

IOWA.

*Cedar Falls*—Dannevirke.  
*Decorah*—Decorah-Posten (s-w).  
*Des Moines*—Iowa Unionist.  
*Lake Mills*—Republikaneren.

KANSAS.

*Independence*—Star and Kansan.  
*Topeka*—Kansas Semi-weekly Capital.

LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans*—Times-Democrat (d).

MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boston*—Boston Herald (d).  
*Groton*—Groton Landmark.  
*Holyoke*—Biene.

MICHIGAN.

*Detroit*—Herold.  
*Marquette*—Mining Journal.  
*Saginaw*—Exponent.

MINNESOTA.

*Duluth*—Labor World.  
*Minneapolis*—Folkebladet; Minneapolis Tidende; Nye Normanden; Representative; Ugebladet.  
*St. Paul*—Canadien; Minnesota Stats Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d); Twin City Guardian.  
*Winona*—Westlicher Herold; Sonntags-Winona.

MISSOURI.

*St. Louis*—Missouri Socialist.

MONTANA.

*Butte City*—Butte Weekly Miner.

NEBRASKA.

*Omaha*—Danske Pioneer.

NEW YORK.

*Buffalo*—Arbeiter Zeitung.  
*New York*—Arbetaren; Freiheit; Irish World; New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); Nordiske Blade; Vorwärts; Weekly People; Worker.  
*Troy*—Troy Advocate.



## NORTH DAKOTA.

*Grand Forks*—Normanden.

*Hillsboro*—Folkets Avis; Statstidende.

## OHIO.

*Chillicothe*—Mystic Worker (m).

*Cincinnati*—Brauer-Zeitung; Cincinnatier-Zeitung (d).

*Cleveland*—Arbeiter Socialistische Zeitung; Bakers' Journal; Cleveland Citizen.

## OREGON.

*Portland*—Weekly Oregonian.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Erie*—Public Ownership (m).

*Lancaster*—Labor Leader.

*Philadelphia*—Farm Journal.

*Pittsburg*—National Labor Tribune.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Charleston*—Weekly News and Courier.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Sioux Falls*—Fremad; Syd Dakota Ekko.

## UTAH.

*Salt Lake City*—Deseret Semi-Weekly News; Public Welfare; Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune.

## VIRGINIA.

*Richmond*—Weekly Times.

## WASHINGTON.

*Parkland*—Pacific Herald.

*Seattle*—Seattle Times.

*Spokane*—Freemen's Labor Journal.

## CANADA.

*Montreal*—Cultivateur; Gazette (d).

*Toronto*—Daily Mail and Empire.

*Victoria*—Semi-Weekly Colonist.

*Winnipeg*—Manitoba Free Press (d).

## ENGLAND.

*London*—Times (w).



## WISCONSIN NECROLOGY FOR YEAR ENDING

NOVEMBER 30, 1901

BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

**James Bintliff**, born at Salterhebble, near Halifax, Yorkshire, England, November 1, 1824; died at Windsor Park, South Chicago, March 16, 1901. In the spring of 1842, he came to America; in 1851 he settled on a farm in Green county, Wisconsin. Removing to the village of Monroe, soon afterward he was elected register of deeds; in 1859 was admitted to the bar; from 1860 to 1862 he published the *Monroe Sentinel*. In the latter year, he organized Co. G, Twenty-second Wisconsin infantry, and became its captain; in March, 1864, was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and in 1865 was breveted brigadier general for distinguished services at the capture of Fort Mahone. From 1870 to 1883, General Bintliff was interested in various newspapers in southern Wisconsin. During 1881-91 he was an efficient member of the state board of control; he then retired to private life, devoting himself to his family and studies. His home was in Darlington until 1895; he then moved to Chicago, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

**William H. Blodgett**, born at Columbus, Ind., March 13, 1834; died at Janesville, Wis., August 27, 1901. In 1836 his family came to Rock county, Wisconsin. He received his education in the pioneer schools, and in a commercial college at Chicago. He was engaged in the milling business at Beloit during 1857-98, and thereafter at Janesville. At various times he held official and responsible positions.

**Charles L. Catlin**, born at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa., February 26, 1842; died at Superior, Wis., 1901. His family came to Green Lake, Wis., in 1845, afterward removing to Hudson, Wis. His early education was obtained in the Hudson schools and at an academy at Montrose, Pa. After serving throughout the civil war, he graduated from the Columbia college law school, Washington, in 1867. In 1875 he returned to Wisconsin, and began the practice of law at Hudson. From 1881 to 1884, he was assistant solicitor of the C., St. P., M. & O. railroad at St. Paul; the rest of his life was spent in Superior, where "it is safe to say that during his whole residence no measure of public interest arose that did not receive some aid from his shaping hand as a public-spirited citizen"—(*Superior Telegram*, Nov. 12, 1901).

**Willard H. Chandler**, born at Brattleboro, Vt., November 18, 1830; died in the town of Burke, Dane county, Wis., March 24, 1901. In 1854 he came to Darien, Wisconsin, and in the following year settled in Windsor, Dane county, where he remained until 1869; his later years were spent on his farm in the town of Burke. He occupied various minor town and county offices. In 1861, 1862, and 1870 he was a member of the assembly, and during 1863-67 a state senator; for two terms assistant state superintendent; from 1879 to 1892, secretary of the board of normal school regents; and from 1895 to 1899, state inspector of high schools.

**Alexander Lynn Collins**, born at Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., March 17, 1811; died at Neenah, Wis., Oct. 31, 1901. His legal education was begun near his birthplace, and completed at Cleveland, O., where he was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1842 he settled at Madison, Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession until 1855; he then served four years as judge of the ninth judicial circuit. This office he resigned to engage in a law and real estate business, with his brother-in-law, the late Gov. J. D. Doty. In 1847 he was a member of the territorial council; he occupied a prominent place in territorial politics, and was a typical circuit lawyer of that time.

**Fayette Durlin**, born at Fredonia, N. Y., January 16, 1824; died at Madison, Wis., Aug. 31, 1901. Dr. Durlin was graduated at Hamilton college in 1849. For several years he was engaged in educational work; in 1856 he was ordained a deacon, and at once began his religious labors in La Crosse, Wis. In June, 1857, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Kemper; and thereafter served Episcopal churches at Ripon, Janesville, Milwaukee, River Falls, and Madison, in which last parish he officiated during eighteen years. He was one of the last survivors of the missionary band associated with Bishop Kemper in the pioneer work of the Episcopal church in Wisconsin.

**Achsa Perry Dutton**, born at Batavia, N. Y., June 22, 1822; died at Racine, Wis., October 31, 1901. In 1841 he came to Racine, where he was in business as a commission and forwarding merchant. He managed one of the earliest hotels, built four elevators and the first pier, and was one of the promoters of the Racine, Janesville & Mississippi railroad. He served in various minor city offices, and was an officer in many associations of citizens. The *Racine Daily Times* says of him: "Perry Dutton was a remarkable character especially on account of his fighting qualities; but to his credit be it said that he only fought for the right, for the poor, and the oppressed."

**Frederick S. Eldred**, born at Winifield, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 27, 1821; died at Janesville, Wis., February 19, 1901. He came to Wisconsin in 1842, and from the time of his settlement in Janesville (1855) was prominent in the business life of that community. He was one



of the organizers of the Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Company and of its successor, the Janesville Cotton Mills; one of the incorporators and first vice president of the First National bank; and held some minor city and county offices. Throughout life he was an ardent advocate of the temperance cause and all movements for moral advancement.

**Charles W. Felker**, born in Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., November 25, 1834; died at Oshkosh, Wis., November 5, 1901. In 1846 his family settled in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. He received an academical education at the Brockport Collegiate Institute and the Charlotteville Institute, in New York state. At the age of twenty-two, he became editor of the Oshkosh *Democrat*; was admitted to the bar in 1858; and practiced law during the rest of his life—except while serving in the War of Secession, 1864–66, as captain of Co. A, 48th Wis. volunteer infantry. From 1884 to 1888, he was also editor of the Oshkosh *Times*. The Oshkosh *Weekly Times* says of him: "In the passing of Mr. Felker the Wisconsin bar loses a unique and remarkable man, known throughout the state for his distinguishing traits of character and his ability in the line of legal lore and general attainments."

**Henry B. Harshaw**, born at Argyle, N. Y., June 13, 1842; died at Milwaukee, December 25, 1900. He came with his parents to Oconomowoc, Wis., in 1852, and two years later settled in Oshkosh, which was his home until the time of his death. During 1861–64, he served with the second Wisconsin regiment, but in the latter year was mustered out on account of the loss of an arm at Laurel Hill. On his return to Oshkosh he was made clerk of the circuit court, which position he held until 1878. From 1878 to 1886 he was postmaster, and from 1887 to 1891 state treasurer.

**Franklin Hatheway**, born at Rome, N. Y., in 1818; died at Chicago, March 12, 1901. He came to the West in 1835, to assist his uncle, Joshua Hatheway, in a survey of the southeastern portion of Wisconsin. In 1837, he was employed by Governor Doty to survey the site of the city of Madison; and, although he resided thereafter in other states, this connection with Wisconsin history leads us to mention him here.

**John W. Hinton**, born in London, England, November 30, 1817; died at Milwaukee, April 19, 1901. He received an excellent education, and came to this country while a young man. In 1840, Mr. Hinton began to write and speak in favor of the protection of American industries, and took part in every campaign thereafter. From 1879 he waged warfare against free trade, through the Northwestern Tariff Bureau. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton built the Francis Hinton addition to the Milwaukee Protestant Home for the Aged in 1899; and in 1900 gave that institution \$50,000, on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

**John W. Hudson**, born in Orleans county, N. Y., January 12, 1834; died at Madison, Wis., May 1, 1901. He came with his parents to Milton, Wis., in 1844, and was educated at the academy there. In his twentieth year he went into business in Milwaukee, but soon afterward removed to Madison. Mr. Hudson served in the War of Secession in Co. D, 23rd Wisconsin infantry. During the rest of his life he was always interested in large business enterprises, but never occupied any political position.

**Romanzo S. Kingman**, born near Cleveland, O., May 19, 1829; died at Sparta, Wis., January 30, 1901. He came to Sparta in 1851, aided in the organization of the county and the location of the county seat, and was the first elected register of deeds. From 1863 to 1873, he conducted a business enterprise in Maine; returning in 1873 to Sparta, he spent a few years in business, and then retired from active life.

**Ferdinand Kuehn**, born at Augsburg, Bavaria, 1821; died at Milwaukee, January 31, 1901. He received a good education in his native city and was then apprenticed as clerk to a banker in Switzerland. In 1844 he came to the United States and became a farmer in Washington county, Wisconsin; but in 1846 he removed to Milwaukee and learned the cigar-maker's trade. In 1849, Mr. Kuehn began his political career as a clerk in the city treasurer's office; and during the rest of his active life he served many terms in various municipal offices. From 1874 to 1878 he was state treasurer. On his return to Milwaukee, he became cashier of the Merchants' Exchange bank, and later acted during sixteen years as treasurer of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company.

**Samuel Lamont**, born in Minnigaff, Scotland, February 13, 1818; died at Madison, Wis., March 13, 1901. He came to the United States in 1844, and four years later settled in Verona, Wisconsin; he lived there until 1882, when he retired from active life.

**Joseph W. Losey**, born at Honesdale, Pa., December 30, 1834; died at La Crosse, Wis., March 11, 1901. He was educated at Honesdale academy and Amherst college, and in 1856 came to La Crosse to study law. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1858 was elected district attorney. Since 1861 he practiced law in La Crosse; until 1889, as partner of Hon. Angus Cameron. Mr. Losey was a public-spirited man, and the success of many municipal enterprises in La Crosse was due to his untiring energy.

**Alexander McMillan**, born in the township of Finch, Stormont county, Ontario, Canada, October 23, 1825; died at La Crosse, Wis., October 25, 1901. In 1850 he came to Wisconsin, remaining at Madison a few months. From 1850 to 1852 he resided at Portage; he then formed a partnership with his brother John for conducting a business in the lumber district, and settled at La Crosse. During nearly forty

years, Mr. McMillan was engaged in numerous large business operations. Although not a politician, he held many minor political offices, and was elected to the state legislature in 1872. In 1891 he retired from active business life.

**Clark A. Place**, born at Rochester, N. H., December 23, 1817; died at Milwaukee, September 30, 1901. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, and for eight years was cashier for Alanson Sweet. From 1854 to 1862 he was a partner in the firm of J. B. Smith & Co., in a general lumber and milling business. From 1865 to 1895 he was paymaster of the C., M. & St. P. railroad.

**Malcolm Sellers**, born at Guysboro, Nova Scotia, October 26, 1819; died at Green Bay, Wis., December 12, 1900. In 1847 he came to Wisconsin, and was a miller at Beaver Dam. In 1850 he was a member of the legislature from Dodge county. Two years later, he removed to Waukesha, where for a time he was an instructor in Carroll college. Upon the completion of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad, he was one of its first agents, and later built up a large trade in wool. During the War of Secession he served in the quartermaster-general's office. In 1874 he retired from business, and devoted himself to aiding veterans in obtaining pensions. He was one of the founders of the Republican party.

**Daniel F. Smith**, born at Ellery, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 3, 1813; died at Clam Falls, Polk county, Wis., December 30, 1900. In 1834, he came to Michigan; a year later he settled in Milton, Wis. In 1840, Mr. Smith and his brothers built the first sawmill there; and in 1844 he entered the logging and lumbering business at Stevens Point. During 1854-60 and 1864-68, he resided at St. Croix Falls, the intervening years being spent in California. From 1868 to the time of his death he lived in Polk county, owning and operating sawmills at Butternut (1868-72) and at Clam Falls (1872-1900).

**De Wayne Stebbins**, born at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., April 5, 1835; died at Algoma, Wis., June 12, 1901. His parents removed to Wisconsin in the fall of 1835. He received a common school education, and afterwards graduated from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis; he served four years as an officer in the U. S. navy, and was honorably discharged January 6, 1866. Since 1881 he had been cashier of the Bank of Algoma, and during 1883-97 was publisher of the *Algoma Record*. He served on the county board continuously for twenty-seven years; was a member of the assembly in 1872, state senator in 1894 and 1898; and was postmaster of Algoma for twelve years. The *Algoma Record* says: "He had gained for himself an enviable reputation as a public officer, discharging his duties with great fidelity to the public."



**John J. Suhr**, born at Bremen, Germany, May 27, 1836; died at Madison, Wis., April 11, 1901. At the age of twenty, he came to America and almost directly to Madison, and was long a bookkeeper in the State bank. In 1871, he organized the German American bank, and was its president until his death. He was a member of the school board during many years, and a director of the free library; and was interested in various organizations for promoting public recreation and education.

**Charles Thorne**, born at Bishop's Hall, near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, May 6, 1820; died at Whitewater, Wis., February 12, 1901. He came to Toronto, Canada, with his parents in 1831, and two years later settled at Lockport, N. Y. In 1840 he migrated to Wisconsin, and settled in Jefferson county. He helped to organize the town of Cold Spring, and held many offices of trust therein until his removal to Whitewater, some thirty years before his death.

**Daniel C. Van Brunt**, born at Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., February 8, 1818; died at Horicon, Wis., January 14, 1901. In 1846 he entered a farm of a hundred and sixty acres near Mayville, where he later opened a wagon-shop. In 1861 he removed to Horicon, where he established a very successful manufactory of seeders and cultivators. While he never cared for political office, he held many minor local offices, and always with benefit to the city.

**John Wall**, born in Chatham, England, July 24, 1807; died at Black Earth, Wis., April 29, 1901. He came to America in 1838, and settled at once in Dane county. He was an extensive land-owner, and had been identified with all progressive movements in the community in which he lived.

**John H. Warren**, born at Hogansburg, Franklin county, N. Y., August 23, 1825; died at Palmyra, Wis., August 1, 1901. He came to Wisconsin as a child, his early education being obtained in the schools of Janesville. He studied medicine with Dr. Nichols, a pioneer physician, and at Rush Medical College; graduating at that institution in 1849, he began the practice of medicine at Lodi. From 1851 to 1870 he conducted a milling and mercantile business at Albany, Wis., with much success. During 1857-62 he was a member of the state senate; and, from 1862 to 1869, collector of internal revenue. For many years he was the largest mail-contractor in the United States. During the last fifteen years of his life, he was an invalid, and died at the Palmyra sanitarium.

**Thompson D. Weeks**, born at Norwich, Mass., November 5, 1832; died at Whitewater, Wis., February 12, 1901. In 1842 he came with his family to Walworth county, Wisconsin. He was educated at Buck's academy in Milwaukee, Lawrence university, and the Albany law



school. He was a member of the assembly in 1865; a state senator in 1874, 1875, and 1892-96; and a member of the board of regents of normal schools during seventeen years.

**William H. Wolf**, born in Germany in 1829; died at Milwaukee, January 28, 1901. Mr. Wolf began life as a butcher's apprentice and later learned the trade of a ship-carpenter in New York city. In 1849 he made his first trip to Wisconsin, but did not settle here permanently until 1853, when he became foreman in a Milwaukee ship yard. From 1858 to 1863 he was a member of the firm of Wolf & Lawrence; during 1863-68 he operated a ship-yard at Fort Howard; and from 1868 to 1898, was a member of the firm of Wolf & Davidson, which built many of the best-known boats on the Great Lakes.

STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION, OCTOBER, 1901

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A state historical convention, under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, was held at Milwaukee, October 11 and 12, 1901.

The convention opened at 10 A. M. of the 11th, with an excellent exhibit of objects of historical interest, chiefly from Milwaukee, and connected with Western pioneering; this was held in a room fitted for the purpose, upon the third floor of the Public Library-Museum building.

In the afternoon, in an adjoining room, the following papers were presented, all of them pertaining to the experiences of the nationalities named,<sup>1</sup> in settling in Wisconsin:

Foreign immigration to Wisconsin; a general survey—John G. Gregory, of Milwaukee.

Germans—W. Hense-Jensen, of Milwaukee.

Poles—J. W. S. Tomkiewicz, of Milwaukee.

Scotch—James A. Bryden, of Milwaukee.

Bohemians—J. J. Vlach, of Milwaukee.

In the evening, at Milwaukee-Downer college, Dr. James Kendall Hosmer, of Minneapolis, addressed the society upon the topic, "The Mississippi Valley Organized." The address was followed by an enjoyable reception to the audience.

The concluding session commenced at 10 A. M. of the 12th, in the Library-Museum building. The programme was as follows:

Wisconsin History in the Schools—Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin.

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<sup>1</sup> Accounts of Swiss, Belgian, and Scandinavian settlements in Wisconsin have been printed in former publications of this society.

Wisconsin's Contribution to American Inventions—Harold G. Underwood, of Milwaukee.

New England Influences in Milwaukee—Ellis B. Usher, of La Crosse.

A Northward Neshotah—John Nelson Davidson, of Dousman.

The following papers were presented by title:

The Population of St. Croix County, Wisconsin, 1850-70—James Blaine Graham, of Roberts.

The Political Activity of Wisconsin Germans, 1854-60—Ernest Bruncken, of Milwaukee.

To the following ladies and gentlemen, members of the local committees in charge, the cordial thanks of the society are due, for their efficient management of the details:

*Executive*—T. J. Pereles, chairman; Henry E. Legler, secretary; W. W. Wight, C. A. Pride, Ernest Bruncken, John G. Gregory.

*Finance*—Gardner P. Stickney, Robert Camp, F. T. Andrae.

*Programme and Papers*—Henry E. Legler, W. H. Cheever, Henry C. Campbell, Ernest Bruncken, John G. Gregory.

*Historical Exhibits*—Peter Van Vechten, jr., D. W. Fowler, Henry W. Bleyer, M. A. Boardman, Chas. A. Pride, George W. Peckham.

*Entertainment and Reception*—Harold G. Underwood, Mrs. Edward C. Wall, Mrs. George H. Noyes, Mrs. James Sidney Peck, Mrs. Julius Howard Pratt, Mrs. Oliver Clyde Fuller, Mrs. Wyman Kneeland Flint, Mrs. Geo. I. Lindsay, Mrs. Frederick Vogel, Mrs. G. Perry Williams, Mrs. George W. Peckham, Mrs. Frederick Pabst, jr., Mrs. William Ward Wight, Miss Ellen C. Sabin, Miss Alice Chapman, Mr. Edward J. Paul.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ORGANIZED<sup>1</sup>

BY JAMES KENDALL HOSMER.

The territory of Oklahoma, with the Indian Territory the last fragment of the Mississippi Valley not yet constitutionally organized, has at the present time every requisite for statehood, and will, so says report, apply at the next session of congress for admission to the Union. The moment when the great basin becomes occupied throughout by proper commonwealths, these taking the place of the wilderness which a hundred and fifty years ago was quite unbroken, is a fitting one in which to review its story.

The Mississippi Valley has long been famed as the most remarkable river basin of the world. While that of the Amazon may surpass it in area, the South American basin is far less available for human uses. The northern valley has a climate well suited in every part for the better breeds of men. Millions of its acres are surpassingly fertile; where tillage fails, the herdsman and shepherd find opportunity; or, if both farmer and ranchman miss their chance, the miner wins from desert or mountain coal, oil, and almost every useful metal. Scarcely a square mile but yields gifts that are precious. It is the very lap of Plenty.

Into this favored region are gathered some thirty-five million English-speaking men, the largest compact body, except possibly the population of Great Britain, to be found in the world. Here are half the states of the American Union, sending their waters to the Gulf through the great river. Near its heart is the cen-

<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.



tre of population of the Union; the centre of influence, too, is here, as each decade shows more plainly. In our history there are no more heroic figures than have arisen here; nor is the general average of intelligence, energy, and manly virtue anywhere higher. In no other region of the earth, probably, are the conditions so favorable for the best human development.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, in the valley, the wilderness was scarcely broken. Coronado's superb march from the Gulf of California to the Missouri River (even so far, it has been thought, he may have penetrated) had left no trace except in the pages of the chroniclers; nor was there trace of Hernando de Soto. The French, in their turn, had done little more than the Spaniards. Marquette, Hennepin, La Salle, and their fellow pathbreakers had threaded the streams and pierced the woods with the sturdiest heroism, but to little purpose as far as the redemption of the area to civilization was concerned. The forests were unfelled, the prairies unploughed; the Indians still possessed the land. In the half-dozen clusters of cabins scattered from New Orleans to the Great Lakes, the likelihood was far greater that the habitan would sink into the savage than that the savage would rise into something higher. But the subduers were at hand.

In 1748, an explorer penetrating the virgin land had named a river and a mountain gap after the proud-prancing Cumberland, a great hero of those days; oddly perpetuating thus a memory of the Jacobite crisis in the nomenclature of a land that was to care nothing for either James or George. But the first symptom of an interest in the thirteen colonies in the world beyond the mountains was the dispatching, in 1753, of the youth George Washington into the woods; his mission being to inquire of the French commandant at the head springs of the Alleghany, where the French came in by a short portage from the Great Lakes, what were the intentions of France, and to explain what were the claims of Virginia. Presently came Braddock's attempt, and in 1759 the event on the Plains of Abraham. The colonial world was now well alive, and straightway began a movement for the winning of the West.

Early in the eighteenth century, the Scotch-Irish, a race doubled and twisted in the making, flung by persecution and hardship from island to island, knit and toughened in the stress of exile and war, came in large numbers to America. They were received especially at ports of the middle and Southern colonies, and their taste and enterprise soon led them away from the seaboard into the backwoods. At a synod held at an early day in Philadelphia, John Caldwell, grandfather of John Caldwell Calhoun, proposed to the governor that if freedom of conscience were allowed, the Scotch-Irish would fend off the Indian danger at the back of the province. The bargain was made, and well did the Scotch-Irish perform their part. Following the valley between the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge in a movement at the time little marked, assimilating new elements, Huguenot, German, and English, they reached, in a generation or so, the highlands of western North Carolina, and here were recruited by bands of their kindred coming west from their landing place at Charleston. A race better fitted than this one to play the part of frontiersmen has never appeared. As an axe has welded upon its front a mass of steel before the softer iron, a mass capable of taking on a keen cutting edge, not to be dented or broken by anything it may have to cleave or hew, so, providentially it would seem, the Anglo-Saxon advance was provided with a Scotch-Irish cutting edge of extraordinary temper. Presently the pioneers were on the Mississippi watershed; and hardly had they entered, when, at a clump of cabins on a mountain stream, the "Watauga Association" was established, a system of government for a little state formed after the best Anglo-Saxon precedents. Thus significantly on the very threshold began the organizing, James Robertson, a Scotch-Irishman, and the Huguenot John Sevier standing out as leading spirits; and shortly after, Daniel Boone and his men, just established in Kentucky, followed the example. Now occurred an incident which showed plainly how the pioneers meant to stand. In the late spring of 1775, a newcomer to a camp having read from a scrap of newspaper the announcement of the event of the 19th of April, the backwoodsmen forthwith baptized the stockade, and the town that sprang from it, Lexington.

The backwoodsmen were effective strivers in the struggle for independence, though they had a foe to face in the Indians, nearer at hand and more terrible than the soldiers of George III. At King's Mountain, in 1780, when things were darkest, the men who had crossed the watershed, turning back under Sevier and Shelby, decided the day for the Americans; and still earlier, in 1778, George Rogers Clark, in one of the most extraordinary of campaigns, won for Virginia, and ultimately for the United States, the great Northwest. In the drama of the Revolution, there is, perhaps, no episode so picturesque as this enterprise of Clark. As if fortune loved so brave a soul, he happened to strike in at the most opportune moment. As he laid his plan before Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, the news came of Burgoyne's surrender, and soon after of the French alliance. His first task with his little army of two hundred was to win the Creoles of the Wabash and the Illinois—a task now not difficult, since the Americans had defeated the conquerors of Montcalm, and been taken into friendship by the French king. To gain the Indians was a far different achievement, as they gathered from the remotest points, and with implacable faces confronted the young leader at the Cahokia council fire. They were won, however, by a union of bravado with the deftest tact; after which came a problem where difficulty culminated, the coping with Hamilton, the capable British commander at Detroit. How Clark stole upon Vincennes in February, through the drowned lands of the Wabash, his men plunging to the waist, to the breast, at last to the chin, through the icy flood; how he fought their discouragement, now by sternness, now by contriving to turn hardship into a joke; how the fortress was captured at last, almost without bloodshed, the whole campaign, indeed, presenting a spectacle of fine strategy and iron persistency, with almost nothing sanguinary—all this is remarkable in the history of warfare. The means of Clark were insignificant; and the results he achieved in the highest degree momentous—achievements performed with swiftness and ease springing from a high degree of genius. Our military history has no page more brilliant.

Tracing, as we are trying to do, the organization of a wilderness into a well-ordered state, the year 1787, in which fell the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the Northwest Ordinance, is beyond all others epoch-making. In the framing of these most mighty instruments the men of the Mississippi Valley had no part; yet no other region has derived so much from their far-reaching, beneficent action. Kentucky in 1792 and Tennessee in 1796 came forward into statehood, heading the recruitment which has brought the confederation of thirteen up to (if we count Oklahoma) forty-six. The states of the Mississippi Valley, more than a score in number, have come into being as a consequence of these instruments; most of them with slavery prohibited, with the sixteenth section of each township set apart for the support of public schools, with every point of Anglo-Saxon freedom effectually guaranteed. No sooner had their ordinances gone fairly into effect than the area over which their influence was to be felt was immensely increased.

In the nineteenth century, perhaps in all the centuries, there has been no hero quite so picturesque and magnetic as Napoleon. Refuse though we may to regard him as good, or, in the highest sense, great, yet there is no such other name to conjure by, and the spell he exercises over men seems to increase rather than diminish. Probably in no previous portrayal has that towering personality appeared to a greater extent unique and ultra-human than in the presentment lately made by Lord Rosebery in his *Napoleon, the Last Phase*. With the opening of the nineteenth century the Mississippi Valley felt a memorable effect from the commotion at that time changing the face of Europe. The French Revolution having taken its course, the fateful Corsican was in full career, having reached, through the campaigns of 1796, of Egypt, and of Marengo, the position of first consul. While there can be no doubt as to the extent to which Napoleon affected Europe, have we fairly made it real to ourselves that scarcely any other man has affected so monumentously America? Washington was the father of the country; Lincoln preserved it; Napoleon doubled its area. The conjunction seems grotesque, but it can be justified.



The addition to our Union of the vast territory lying between the great river and the Rocky Mountains was a result of French statesmanship, and ought to be so described. Jefferson and his negotiators, Livingston and Monroe, played but a secondary part in the transaction. That this great area is ours today is simply and solely because the exigency of Napoleon at the moment made it expedient for him that it should be ours. It was not asked for by us; nor, in giving it to us, was there in his mind any thought of our interests. Louisiana was simply tossed over to us because the stress of the occasion made this disposal of it convenient. At first the arbiter had had a different thought. Remembering the loss of New France, in the days of Wolfe, as a terrible disgrace, Napoleon had dreamed of recovering it, as his hand grew powerful. But things went badly in San Domingo, and at home a terrible pressure was close at hand. It was becoming plain that the whole of Europe must be confronted. Napoleon, no less prudent than bold, saw in time the folly of engaging his hands in an American complication, when foes were so near. He wanted money, too, for his combat. Just at the moment, the Americans, desiring free navigation of the Mississippi, made an offer to buy the mouth of the river, and the town of New Orleans which guarded it. They asked for nothing more; they dreamed of nothing more. "That you shall have," said Napoleon, of a sudden changing his policy, and driving at once, as was his wont, impetuously to his end; "and besides, you shall have the vast wilderness lying north and west. I wish to keep it out of the hands of England, whom only in this way I can baffle, and the fifteen million dollars which you shall give me for it I will use in preparations against her." So Louisiana fell to us; for who, in those years, could stand against Napoleon! In the transaction, the first consul gave, for the first time, free course to his autocratic will; for he rode cavalierly, as his brother Lucien has graphically narrated, over the opposition of his family and the muttered disapproval of the chambers and the nation. Shortly afterward he had grasped crown and scepter, having increased two-fold, by his first imperial nod, the

area of the United States. In the whole history of the Mississippi Valley, there is nothing more startling than the way in which this Olympian figure touched momentarily, but so momentarily, the course of its development.

The great new West beyond the river, thus acquired, and immediately after explored by the stout pathbreakers, Lewis and Clark, fell early into danger of being cut off from the nation to which it had come. What, precisely, Aaron Burr had planned has not been definitely ascertained; but Spain was to be robbed and the United States to be dismembered that Aaron Burr might sit exalted. That he was foiled was due, possibly, in the main, to the action of a person the most characteristic type of the frontiersman, perhaps, that the border has ever furnished; though the importance of the man, and of the stand he then took, did not appear until later. When Burr, pursuing his scheme, had reached Tennessee, he encountered there a spare, fiery, impetuous figure, of Scotch-Irish blood, major general of the Tennessee militia—Andrew Jackson. To win Jackson would have been for Burr a great, it may be a decisive thing; for already Jackson showed a most masterful spirit. He felt strongly the fascination of the conspirator; but when, in Burr's talk, there fell out a hint at disunion, the glamour vanished; the frontiersman could not be moved, blocking thus early in his career the course of separatism. Suppose that, in those uncertain days, Jackson had taken the other turn. What he could do at the head of a body of frontier riflemen he was before long to show.

But Jackson was to go far higher. Napoleon fell at last from his high estate, and languished in Elba. Was the Mississippi Valley really to escape the clutch of England? England put on shipboard nearly twenty thousand fighting men, soldiers and sailors, and, in the lull of European conflict, sent the expedition to the mouths of the Mississippi. The captains of Nelson marshaled the ships; the veterans of Wellington stood ready for the shore work. Civil officials were provided; for, when the easy victory had been gained, the land possessed and newly organized was to become a Canada of the South, balance-

ing the Canada of the North. It was a motley crowd that confronted the great army before New Orleans, January 8, 1815: pirates from Barataria, French and Spaniards from the ancient Creole city, now and then among them an old soldier from the Napoleonic wars, negroes and Indians, waifs and strays from everywhere; but among them stood a body of Tennessee and Kentucky riflemen. That day Andrew Jackson, as leader, showed a power of command quite extraordinary. Through personal force he welded these fragments, so ill assorted, into an effective army; so that after the English line had charged, three generals,—the commander among them,—seven colonels, and the rank and file by thousands lay prostrate, and there was nothing for it but retreat. Andrew Jackson became the leading man in the country, an extraordinary force both for evil and for good in the shaping of American destinies. Raised to the highest place, he was the main promoter of the spoils system; in finance he was a bull in a china shop; in dealing with foreign nations a bully, always with a chip on his shoulder. But, on the other hand, in spite of ignorant violence, he set an example of character always honest, chivalric, and nobly virile; and from him more than from any other American, with the possible exception of Daniel Webster, proceeded the influence which made it possible for Abraham Lincoln to hold us together as a nation. The landscape of our past would indeed be lacking, if, looking backward, we failed to encounter there the great Scotch-Irish frontiersman, in the high places by force of his grit and genius.

Lacking a thread on which may be strung, in convenient order, the details of the development of the Mississippi Valley during the nineteenth century, nothing better can be done than to trace the consequences flowing from the introduction of two machines—the steam engine as applied to traffic and communication, and the cotton gin. These potent devices have shaped our ends almost as if they were divinities instead of mere constructions of matter. The steamboat in the West dates from the moment when, through Jackson's arm, we became secure from foreign attack; the Enterprise and Anna—one of which

had carried down a cargo of ammunition for the army which had defeated Pakenham—being the first craft to make their way upstream from New Orleans to the Ohio. But deferring until later a consideration of the debt of our valley to the power of steam, the influence of the other invention, Eli Whitney's cotton gin, is even more noteworthy; for the cotton gin, besides affecting vastly material well-being, changed men's ways of looking at life, and caused to be set up new standards of right and wrong.

From that early time when the captive in war, instead of being put to death, was *preserved*, made a *servus*, down through all the ages, human slavery has existed; and even in the eighteenth century, up to near the end, there were few indeed disposed to question the right of it. Merchants of Boston and Newport used their ships in the slave trade without scruple; and if a doctor of divinity, wanting a servant, shipped a hog-head of rum to the West Coast, to be exchanged there for a kidnapped boy, such a transaction, far from being held discreditable, was not accounted even eccentric. The South favored slavery no more than the North: the anti-slavery clause of the Northwest Ordinance was introduced by Southern representatives; humane spirits like Washington and Jefferson, inclined to emancipate their slaves, were as numerous South as North. At the close of the eighteenth century slavery appeared to be dying everywhere in America: as it failed, the conscience of the land asserted itself as to its evil in a way quite new. It was the general expectation that negro slavery would soon disappear. It has long been held that the cotton gin, invented in 1793, by suddenly lending new effectiveness to the work of negroes in the South, wrought a change, spiritual as well as material—the economic advantage lulling to sleep the awakening moral sense. As years passed and cotton became king, slavery grew to be considered as never before, the very apple of the patriot's eye. Meantime, at the North, no economic advantage intervening to favor the preservation of slavery, it followed the course of decay upon which it had entered, and died out; and as the century advanced, it came to be regarded, under the influence of earnest teachers, as the chief of human evils.



Sundered thus as the North and South became in their interests and moral conceptions, a conflict was inevitable, and it was first joined in the Mississippi Valley. Before 1820, the streams of immigration, coming into the Northwest Territory up through Kentucky from the south, through Ohio and along the lakes from the northeast, were jarring sharply, as they met in Indiana and Illinois, over slavery; and now, under the especial leadership of Henry Clay, the Missouri compromise, the first effort to adjust the difficulty, was put through the federal congress. Slavery being admitted into Missouri, it was ordained by congress that all the territory north of Missouri should remain forever free; and with this settlement the country went on in a somewhat troubled peace for a full generation.

But the black shadow was far enough from being removed. Pro-slavery feeling in the South grew constantly more intense, the institution coming to stand as the very corner stone of the social structure; in the North abolitionism became constantly more earnest, and increasing numbers fell under the spell of its great advocates. When, in 1854, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, declared in the senate that the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional, that congress had no right to declare territory slave or free, that only the people on the territory had that right—in a word, the doctrine of “squatter sovereignty”—it was the forerunner of a cyclone.

At once Douglas embodied the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in the Nebraska bill—the whole valley north and west of Missouri being called Nebraska—and the great war of words began which was the prelude to the actual clash of arms. In congress, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Giddings, Wade, as leaders of the Free-soilers, ranged themselves against Douglas, who rallied to his side champions especially from the South. Kansas, which had been set off from Nebraska, became a seat of tumult, the Northern immigrants coming in such numbers as to arouse in the South the fear that squatter sovereignty would be disastrous to it: incursions of border ruffians were encouraged to prevent such a catastrophe. The moment when the crisis became tinged with the hue of blood was marked by the

starting forth of that most ominous of apparitions, John Brown of Ossawatimie. "Without shedding of blood there can be no remission of sins!" he cried, as he smote; and when, flitting to the valley of the Potomac, he appeared on the border of the South, his fateful voice summoning the slaves to rise against their masters, all chance for peace was over. The old man's body might lie mouldering in its far Northern grave, but his soul marched on in trooping armies. Douglas, meantime, had been confronted in his own state by a champion he could not vanquish. They wrestled in field after field—on the hillside, on the prairie, in the forest, by the shores of great rivers; the people gathering by many thousands to listen, till the blue canopy alone furnished an adequate auditorium. Abraham Lincoln came off victor; and now, while the South, state by state, ranged itself in rebellion, he stood opposed for the saving of the Union.

While in all this preliminary struggle between slavery and freedom it was the Mississippi Valley mainly which formed the arena, that gloomy distinction can hardly be claimed for it after the cannon began to thunder. The focus and centre of the civil war was on the soil of Virginia, where the largest armies, and as far as the South was concerned the ablest generals, fought for four years, back and forth: on the one hand to seize Washington, on the other hand to seize Richmond. The operations of the civil war in the Mississippi Valley are to be regarded as a vast subsidiary movement by which ultimately the flank of Lee was turned.

But if the war in the Mississippi Valley was in a sense subsidiary, it was by no means of small account. Military energy did its utmost. Rarely have armies been more vast, and only Borodino and Leipsic surpass in appalling grandeur the greater battles. The army of Virginia, at the end of four years, lay surrounded and helpless, an isolated nucleus of warlike energy from which every supporting connection and attachment had been knocked away. On one side was the sea, in the hands of its foes; on the other Thomas lowered, about to pour through the passes of the Alleghanies. Sherman, charged with light-

nings, rolled up from the south, a tempest gathering fury as it sped, while on the north Grant smote implacably. Not till then was Lee beaten. Appomattox came inevitably, and for the Confederacy all was over. Slavery was destroyed, and the Union was made secure.

Strange indeed was the development which sprang from the cotton gin; scarcely less momentous has been the influence of the steam engine as applied to traffic and communication. The locomotive has succeeded, and often superseded, the steamboat, with results that are modifying all the continents. The new West, which has come to pass in the old Louisiana of the Purchase, was before the war in a most incipient stage, and as it stands today may properly be called the child of the locomotive. While that extraordinary machine in the eastern half of the valley has been a powerful modifier, in the western half it has worked almost as a creator. It has made possible a reclaiming and populating more rapid than has ever before been seen when new lands were occupied. The unknown wilderness of Jefferson's day has become filled throughout with fully organized commonwealths, and is about, with the admission of Oklahoma, to become, so to speak, politically mature. Whether such a rapid exploitation of the national domain will be for the ultimate benefit of our country, or otherwise, may well be questioned. Our grandchildren may wish their forefathers had gone more slowly.

There are in the Mississippi Valley pleasant signs that, although heretofore railroads and the country tributary to them have often jarred, the expediency of harmony is beginning to be recognized, with most happy results. That the road may flourish, the country through which it passes must be prosperous. What better than for the road to help the country prosper? It has helped; and in this way: Some proper official—the general freight agent, it may be—studying his districts to find out for what they were best fitted, using the helps which in his high place he could easily command, has discovered, perhaps, that tomatoes can well be raised here, potatoes here; that here there is a fine opportunity for creameries, and here again a

good field for poultry and eggs. Straightway he enters upon a campaign of education. To each village, hamlet, crossroads, teachers are sent to convert the farmers from their bad methods or unprofitable crops. They are instructed as to the better ways and the more marketable products. Finally, the road engages to find a sale for what is raised, and to carry it to market at a rate which will make sure the farmers' profit. When all is done, the country, from being poverty-stricken, has become a scene of plenty; while the beneficent road—beneficent not from a philanthropic impulse, but simply because it pays to be so—reaps a vast advantage from having tributary a body of rich and contented communities, instead of a population depressed and struggling. In many places of the Mississippi Valley these methods have found trial, and the invariable happy result makes it not doubtful that it will influence the policy of the future.

That we suffer at present is largely due to the fact that, in the immense complexities which modern life develops, we do not at first grasp the right handle. We may hope it will be better some day as regards the problems the railroad gives rise to; as regards the problems, also, which the cotton gin has given rise to; for, though slavery has vanished, the black shadow has not ceased to hang heavily over the Mississippi Valley as well as elsewhere. So, too, as regards our problems in general,—but a few have been hinted at,—the manful heart will not consider any of them hopeless, and never before since the world began have so many good hands and brains as now been ready to work to remove the difficulties.

The Mississippi Valley organized—a basin of unexampled resources, occupied by thirty-five million English-speaking men possessed of the ancient, well-ordered Anglo-Saxon freedom! With the admission of Oklahoma to statehood, the Mississippi Valley may be said to be politically complete. The constitutional framework will be all in place in twenty-three commonwealths. As a vine expands over its supporting trellis, so the life of these millions will be upheld and guided in future years by these constructions, begun before Alfred's day, but confirmed



and perfected, during many centuries, by liberty-loving peoples. With their life so braced and directed, the states of the Mississippi Valley possess the most favorable conditions for a perfect evolution. While their history in the past is full of interest, they can face the future with high hope.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION TO WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>

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BY JOHN G. GREGORY.

In an essay contributed to one of the leading reviews, long before field meetings had become a feature of the activity of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, a scholarly citizen of Milwaukee challenged the perspective of what at that time were the standard histories of the United States. They devoted chapters and volumes, he complained, to the obscure arrivals and adventures of small groups of refugees on our eastern seaboard two centuries or more ago; but bestowed not a word, or, at most, only a few sentences, upon the vast migratory movement, unparalleled in the annals of mankind, which during the past eighty years has brought millions of Europeans to swell the population of the United States, and which has been one of the conspicuous factors in the rapid development of the West from a wilderness to the seat of a great civilization. Large and important additions to historical literature have been made since the utterance of that complaint, and such a criticism would not be put forth today without material modification. Yet the historical specialist will still find scope for useful original work in tracing the conditions and results of foreign immigration in the United States, particularly in the Northwest, and in no state will he find richer or more varied materials for studies of this character than in Wisconsin.

An impetus was imparted to work in this field by the publication in volume vii of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, in 1879, of John Luchsinger's paper on the Swiss colony at

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<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.

New Glarus, in Green county—the first monograph, Mr. Thwaites informs us, on the planting of an organized foreign colony in this state. At the request of Secretary Thwaites, Mr. Luchsinger rewrote his paper with extensive additions, and it appeared in volume xii of the *Collections*, published in 1892, the same volume which contains Miss Kate A. Everest's admirable account of "How Wisconsin Came by Its Large German Element." Mr. Thwaites, in his *Story of Wisconsin*, and Mr. Legler, in his *Leading Events of Wisconsin History*, show appreciation of the importance of the subject in the pages crowded with facts which they assign to a survey of immigrant settlements of various nationalities; and several writers of ability, notably Rasmus B. Anderson and W. Hense-Jensen, have written at large the history of particular groups.

The foreign-born residents of Wisconsin are here not as invaders or intruders, but upon invitation. Self-interest, as well as a spirit of good will to all humanity, moved the inhabitants of the United States to encourage immigration. It has been a tradition from colonial times that accessions to the population from abroad are a material agency for the development of the resources of our country. Silas Deane, one of the commissioners sent to Europe by the continental congress to solicit the good offices of France and Holland in the conduct of the Revolutionary War, expressed the expectation that if the colonies established their independence, the immigration from the old world would be prodigiously increased; and, as a consequence, the cultivated lands would rise in value and new lands would be brought into market. The men who controlled the destinies of Wisconsin wrought as if inspired by these words of Silas Deane. They framed the state constitution and the early statutes in such a way as to encourage foreign settlers to feel at home here, and in this respect Wisconsin's laws have never been changed. During a large part of the time since admission to the Union, an active propaganda to encourage immigration has been carried on by the state. In his report to Governor Farwell, dated December 23, 1852, G. Van Steenwyck, Wisconsin's first state commissioner of emigration, who had been stationed in New

York to meet immigrants on their arrival from abroad and influence them to direct their course to Wisconsin, gave interesting details concerning the methods of his work. He had opened his office in New York on the third of June, and had at once begun the distribution of pamphlets in the English language, setting forth the resources of Wisconsin. "I went to work immediately," he said, "to procure a translation of the pamphlet prepared under the direction of your excellency, into the German, Norwegian and Dutch languages, and got in possession of 20,000 copies in German June 16, 5,000 in Norwegian June 26, and 4,000 in Dutch July 2. In the beginning I had the assistance of a Norwegian; June 9, I engaged an intelligent and well-educated German, and as soon as matters were well arranged, I enlisted two others, one English and one German, the German emigration to the West and especially to Wisconsin being the most considerable." Mr. Van Steenwyck's report went on:

My great object in this city is of course to make as many people as possible well acquainted with our state. For this purpose I worked by distributing the pamphlets on vessels (sail and steam), in hotels and in taverns, mostly to the immigrants personally; by sending the same across the Atlantic for distribution among emigrants leaving port; by advertising in English, German, and Dutch papers here and in Europe; by editorials in such papers; and, finally, by talking personally, or by my assistants, to as many of the immigrants as possible, whenever an opportunity offered itself. \* \* \* It is hardly possible to make a true estimate of the influence exerted by the agency in New York. Information has emanated from there in every direction and is now spread over a large and for our object the most valuable part of Europe.

After four years this canvass for immigrant settlers by the state was temporarily discontinued; but a similar canvass was maintained by counties and land companies, and, at a later stage, by railway companies, some of them sending agents to travel in Europe and create by lectures and publications a desire among the people to emigrate to Wisconsin. An active propaganda by the state itself was recommenced soon after the War of Secession and continued, with some changes of detail, almost to the present time.



Nor was the state content to depend upon these exertions. In 1864 the legislature memorialized congress for the passage of national laws tending to encourage foreign immigration to the United States. The memorial set forth that the consequences of the withdrawal of labor from the agricultural regions caused by the war then in progress, were more serious than was generally supposed; that the wages of those whom the agriculturist must employ, or lose his crop, had increased more than 100 per cent, and that it was of vital importance that every effort which could with propriety be made should be put forth promptly to the desired end. It suggested "the appointment of competent and faithful agents to the different countries of Europe," and recommended that "a law be passed exempting all such immigrants, for a definite period, \* \* \* from liability to military service in the armies of the United States."

Chapter 176 of the laws of 1879 was entitled an act to establish a state board of immigration. It provided that—

It shall be the duty of this board to enhance and encourage immigration to this state from other states and from the Dominion of Canada and from Europe. This board shall have authority to provide for the collection of statistics and useful information concerning the climate, products, population, and agricultural, mineral and other resources and advantages of this state, and for the printing and dissemination of the same in such languages as it may deem necessary.

Under the operation of this law the state of Wisconsin called to foreigners in a loud voice. Beside advantages of climate and natural resources, and rich lands at a nominal price for all who would settle thereon, with a free school system and a free university opening the doors of learning to ambitious youth, the official summons held out other attractive inducements, which must have made it seem to struggling victims of political and social oppression in the overcrowded monarchies of Europe like a message from Utopia. The summons was printed in many languages:

Come! In Wisconsin all men are free and equal before the law. Every man is entitled to his opinion and the privilege of expressing it. If harm is done to his person, his property, or his character, he has a sure remedy in the law, which jealously watches over all the sub-

jects of the state. The law knows no distinction in persons, knows no difference between stranger and native-born citizen, knows neither wealth nor poverty; right and justice are the only things it considers. In Wisconsin there is no imprisonment for debt, and a large amount of property is exempt from sale or seizure on account of debt. In Wisconsin religious freedom is absolute, and there is not the slightest connection between church and state. This matter is left entirely to the individual desires of the people. In Wisconsin no religious qualification is necessary for office or to constitute a voter; all that is required is for the man to be 21 years old and to have lived in the state one year, being a citizen or having declared his intention so to become. In many of the states the law requires a residence of five years before one is entitled to vote, but Wisconsin puts the limit at one year. In Wisconsin not only has each man the right to vote, if he has resided in the state a year, and has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, but he has the right to hold any office in the state, save those of governor and lieutenant-governor, and to these positions he is eligible as soon as he becomes a full citizen. There is never an election in the state that does not put some (and often very many) foreign-born citizens into office. Indeed, there is no such thing as a foreigner in Wisconsin, save in the mere accident of birth-place; for men coming here and entering into the active duties of life identify themselves with the state and her interests, and are to all intents and purposes American.<sup>1</sup>

Is it wonderful that this urgent invitation was accepted? It fell upon the ears of men and women living where crowded populations were condemned to grinding toil for the barest necessities of existence; where compulsory military service robbed young manhood of its best years; where class privilege restricted political power and the possibilities of social advancement to a favored few; where cruel taxation contended with the starving peasant and his dear ones for their hard-earned crust; where religious and race persecution made a hell on earth.

When Wisconsin, because she needed these people, clapped her hand upon their shoulders and urged them to come where every man can be a king unless he chooses to be a slave, what wonder that, when they had energy enough to get away, they came?

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<sup>1</sup> See *Wisconsin—What It Offers to the Immigrant*, a pamphlet, thousands of which were circulated by the Wisconsin state board of immigration in this country and Europe. The language above used is, except in rhetoric, identical with that of a paragraph in the edition of 1884.

Some of them brought a little money. Some of them brought household equipments and tools of trade. Some brought little beyond the clothes in which they traveled, and those not of the best, because they had nothing else to bring. Most of them were in the prime of life, with strong constitutions and a capacity and inclination for work. There were those among them who possessed skill in trades, there were a few professional men, and a few who were adepts in the arts. There were many used only to the coarser forms of labor. There was work enough for all, and all quickly settled into vocations suited to their various capacities. With few exceptions they prospered, and as they became established, they sent for relatives who had lingered on the other side.

It was not until 1850 that the census of the United States began to include statistics showing places of nativity. In 1850, the native-born inhabitants of Wisconsin numbered 194,079 and the foreign-born 110,477; in 1860, there were of native-born residents 458,954 and of foreign-born 276,967; in 1870, native-born 690,171, foreign-born 364,499; in 1880, native-born 910,072, foreign-born 405,425; in 1890, native-born 1,167,681, foreign-born 519,199. Of course these figures indicate only partially the increase of the population due to immigration. The census of 1870 showed that of a total population of 1,054,670 then in Wisconsin, 717,832, that is, all but 386,838 of the inhabitants of the state, were children of foreign-born fathers or foreign-born mothers or foreign-born fathers and mothers. There are corresponding reports of parentage in subsequent censuses, but no statistics separating from the rest of the population the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of immigrants, so that figures showing fully and exactly the extent to which immigration has increased the population cannot be presented or obtained.

The census of 1890 showed that of the 519,199 foreign-born residents of Wisconsin at that time 282,900 were from the Germanic nations—259,819 from Germany, 4,856 from Austria, 6,252 from Holland, 4,567 from Belgium, 325 from Luxemburg, and 7,181 from Switzerland; 99,838 were from the Scandinavian nations—65,696 from Norway, 20,157 from Sweden,

and 13,885 from Denmark; 99,888 were from British dominions—33,163 from Canada, 23,628 from England, 33,306 from Ireland, 5,494 from Scotland, and 4,297 from Wales; 32,424 were from the Slav nations—17,660 from Poland, 11,999 from Bohemia, 2,279 from Russia, and 486 from Hungary; 3,189 were from the Latin nations—2,009 of these from France and 1,123 from Italy.

The results of the census of 1900 illustrating this subject are now in process of compilation, and a bulletin containing the figures relating to Wisconsin will be issued from the bureau at Washington within a few days.

It is largely due to foreign immigration that Wisconsin is today a commonwealth with a population of more than two million souls. She has borne a conspicuous part in the most stupendous political experiment in the history of mankind. She has wrought heterogeneous human elements gathered from all Europe into a harmonious industrial democracy. She has demonstrated the truth of the dictum that in the tendency of national life racial origin is a smaller determining factor than political and social institutions. The first settlers of Wisconsin were from the eastern part of the United States. They fixed the framework of the fabric which we see today. Consider the variety of the human elements which have been taken into fellowship, and then consider the fact that Milwaukee, the metropolis of the state, in which all these elements are represented, is one of the most prosperous and most orderly of the large cities of the world. Under any other constitution than ours could the vast experiment which has been here attempted have been at every stage from the inception to the consummation so signal a success? The stately edifice rests upon the twin pillars of individual liberty and local self-government. Two millions of happy people, various in origin, here live together in harmonious co-operation under a constitution which guarantees free thought, free speech, a free press, and universal suffrage.



INFLUENCE OF THE GERMANS IN WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>

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BY W. HENSE-JENSEN.

Two-thirds of Wisconsin's inhabitants are said to have German blood in their veins. The state is sometimes called the most Germanized commonwealth of the Union. Is this true? Has the German immigration influenced our commonwealth to such an extent as to give us the right to speak of a Germanized Wisconsin? In some respects it certainly has done so, but not in all.

It was perhaps a defect in the German's character that the value of his political influence was below par. The German, in spite of his numerical power, never was a political leader. He lacks that political training and subordination necessary to success, and he is clannish beyond measure. This is due to the political conditions of Germany, when it was divided into thirty-three or more diminutive states, and the word Germany was only a geographical idea. The genius of Bismarck put an end to that wretched condition; but we look in vain, even now, for a strong national feeling among the Germans. The sins of centuries cannot be remedied in a few decades. It is therefore not surprising that the German could not equal the men of other nations politically, that he was not a political leader, that he was considered by his fellow-citizens as mere "voting cattle." Still, as a politician he has his merits; at no time was he a strict party man, who would vote for any "yellow dog" his party nominated. Nevertheless, on various occasions the German element cast its vote almost unanimously; this was the case

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<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.

not only when its much-cherished beer-mug was endangered, but far more when great political and ethical ideas were at issue.

The bulk of the early German immigrants joined the Democratic party. The reasons why are known, and I am not at leisure to discuss them thoroughly. But that great time arrived when Carl Schurz addressed the people in behalf of the election of Abraham Lincoln, and advocated the eternal principle that all human beings are born equally free and independent; then the greater part of the Germans joined the ranks of that new party which had been born only a few years before, in a small town in Wisconsin. As ready as they were to join this party, just so quickly they left it, when they thought that they found better patriotism, greater morality, more lofty ideas, on the other side.

The national campaign of 1884 was won by the German, who believed that Grover Cleveland would be greater than his party. Again, in 1890, when the Bennett law was considered a menace to the liberty of church and conscience, the German voter turned his back to old party affiliations and voted for the Democratic candidates. But how sudden the change, when, six years later the danger was imminent of pushing our country to the verge of financial ruin! How overwhelming the Republican vote of the German, when he was called to endorse the patriotic and national policy of our martyred president, William McKinley! Why did he do so? Not because he had political ambitions and expected rewards and lucrative offices from the victor. His only reason for taking this political standpoint lay in the profoundness of his character, the intenseness of his soul. To him it is natural to touch not only the surface of things around him, but to go to the very bottom; whatever he does is done with heart and soul. All the achievements of the German immigrant are due to this trait of character. Because of it, his influence is felt in all phases of public life—in politics, in business, in church and family affairs, and, last but not least, in art and science. Who would deny it?

At first the Yankee ridiculed the alleged slowness of the German's comprehension, and his stubbornness. But gradually

the Yankee adopted the steadiness of the German's business methods. Times have passed, when our business was ruled by wild and unsound speculation. The German solidity prevails, advancing the general welfare of our commonwealth.

The greatest differences between the German and the Yankee characters were shown in the rural life of the early pioneers. Compare the two neighbors, the Yankee and the German farmer of that time. To the former, his farm was only a means of support and an object of speculation; without regret he left it after the soil became worthless through his irrational farming—his continually raising one kind of crop. On the other hand, the German, with his tender home feeling, whose farm had been won by hard toil from an unbroken wilderness, petted it as a mother would her child. His only object was to improve his homestead, and to leave it unincumbered to his posterity. Look over the flourishing farms of Wisconsin today, and deny if you can that this German spirit has become the characteristic of all nationalities in our state.

And what of German science and German art? In the year 1848, hundreds and thousands of highly-educated men were forced by the tide of revolution to leave the fatherland; they found generous hospitality on the shores of father Michigan. Educators and physicians, musicians and artists, actors, theologians, army officers, and engineers,—all of them independent characters, and longing for freedom and liberty,—settled on the borders of civilization, in a country then in the prime of development. The influence of this immigration, the most valuable Wisconsin ever received, was immediately felt. At first, our educational institutions were improved; the mechanical methods of the public schools changed to more rational teaching; the kindergarten, object lessons, and singing, were introduced by the Germans. To prove these assertions, let me mention the one name of Peter Engelmann, that eminent student of nature, to whose initiative we owe the very institute where we are assembled today.

We need not confine ourselves to the public schools alone. It must be admitted that, with the exception of our two Lutheran

colleges, the high schools, colleges, and the state university did not adopt the forms of government and the course of studies of the corresponding German institutions. But the spirit of profoundness, of devotion to the given task, of scientific research, are of German origin. Our science received a good deal of inspiration from German universities; and at all higher educational institutions we meet the German scholar. Of German origin is also the high esteem now accorded to the man of science by the man of deed. He knows that his greatest power is due to the silent and unremitting work of the scholar; that, as our friend Ernest Bruncken remarked in a speech a few days ago, "the man of deed rests upon the shoulders of the man of thought."

Let us hope that in this manner Wisconsin may be further Germanized; that the influence of such traits of the German character may continue for years to come. Then his various weaknesses and shortcomings, all of them resulting from centuries of oppression and misery, will do us no harm.



POLANDERS IN WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>

BY JOHN W. S. TOMKIEWICZ.

The principal reasons for Polish immigration to the United States have been the grossly inadequate wages paid in Europe; the inability to procure farming lands; the unjust restraint and oppression of Poland by the three powers, Russia, Austria, and Germany—those nations having so restricted and limited the rights and privileges of the Poles that, in some instances, it became impossible for them to remain longer in their native country; religious oppression at home; and the economic advantages possessed in America by the ordinary working classes. To these may be added the stringent military requirements of respective governments, under which every Pole was obliged to serve in the army from three to five years. During the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, there was among the northern Polish provinces in Europe a widespread desire for migration to America; and many of the Poles came to this country, the cost of transportation being advanced to them in not a few cases. At the present time there are two million Polish-Americans in the United States, of which number sixty per cent were born in Europe. The city of Chicago has 150,000 inhabitants of Polish parentage, and it has a larger population of Polish-Americans than has any other city in our country. There are three hundred Polish churches in the United States—forty-five in Wisconsin; fifty-two Polish newspapers in the United States—five in Wisconsin; a Polish seminary, in the city of Detroit; a Polish college, in Chicago; a Polish high school, in Milwaukee; a Polish Catholic Union, with 12,000 members; the Polish National Alliance,

<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.

with 30,000 members, and several other similar organizations with 500 to 5,000 members each; a Polish singing association; a Polish gymnastic alliance; and many other organizations.

The first Polish settlers in Wisconsin arrived about forty-five years ago; prominent among these pioneers were Anthony Kochanek, Joseph J. Borchardt, August Rudzinski, Martin Krueger, and Ludwig Heller. About the year 1872, the Polish colonies in Milwaukee became conspicuous, and during the last few years their population has grown very rapidly—to the present number of fifty-thousand. Scattered through the state of Wisconsin there are important Polish settlements, especially at Marinette, Stevens Point, Berlin, Menasha, Manitowoc, Beaver Dam, La Crosse, and Independence. Several other Polish colonies are now being formed, as the Poles are fond of farming, and prefer country to city life. About one-fifth of the population in Stevens Point, and at least half of that of Portage county, are Polanders. The Polish inhabitants of Wisconsin now number about 200,000.

It is a natural instinct with the Poles to live in an economical manner; but, at the same time, they fully enjoy the pleasures of life, as well as others. It has been assumed that virtually all the Polish people are ordinary poor laborers. This is a mistaken and untrue notion; if any one will take the time to investigate, he will be convinced that such statements are erroneous. The majority of the Poles have properties of their own; and among them are not less than a hundred persons in Wisconsin who are considered to be worth from \$25,000 to \$100,000. The homes of Poles are neat and well furnished, and they live very comfortably. There are several Polish building and loan associations in Wisconsin; the largest of these are the Skarb Polski Mutual, and the Polish National. The former is regarded as one of the strongest in the state; it conducts business on a large scale, and makes more building loans than any other association in the city of Milwaukee. As a general rule, the Poles are industrious, sober, intelligent, and patriotic people. Few foreigners in this country possess more national characteristics than do the Poles, for they cling closely to the precedents of society and custom long established in Poland. On Sundays

and holidays their neat and tasteful apparel is conspicuous, and their preference is for garments clean, simple, and neat, rather than expensive or showy.

The military spirit of the Poles was early displayed in our state, and rendered them prominent in military affairs. In the year 1877 a Polish company, the Kosciuszko Guard, was organized in Milwaukee; and in the same year it became a company in the Wisconsin National Guard. Its officers were: Captain, Francis J. Borchardt; first lieutenant, Jacob Nowak; second lieutenant, Martin Schubert. During the captaincy of Borchardt, the Guard was in its prime, and displayed fine technique in drill and military discipline. The adjutant-general of Wisconsin, in reporting to Governor Smith in 1879, said of this company: "It makes an exceedingly fine appearance; is well drilled and disciplined; and under their able commander can safely be classed as one of the best companies in the state." Capt. Borchardt took an active interest in the maintenance of military interest among the Poles. In 1886 he originated the scheme of building a large and substantial armory for the guard; it was successful a year later and the building erected,—on First avenue, between Lapham and Mitchell streets,—and named the Kosciuszko armory. It is the largest armory in the state. Its interior is artistically decorated with various well-selected emblems of Old Poland and of America. During the conflict between the United States and Spain, the Kosciuszko Guard, then commanded by Capt. Thaddeus Wild, was one of the companies that volunteered for the war. This company was stationed at Jacksonville, Florida, during the war, awaiting orders to march to the front. Several Polish youths have gone to the Philippine Islands, and have been actually engaged in bloody battles there.

In regard to the congregations and schools in Milwaukee, it may be said that there were several groups or colonies of Poles who early came to the Cream City. One colony settled on the East side in the first, eighteenth, and thirteenth wards. This group erected a Polish church on the corner of Franklin and Brady streets. The other colony settled down on the South side, in the eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth wards. They

erected a church on the corner of Grove and Mitchell streets, known as St. Stanislaus church. In the year 1865 some of the pioneers had organized the first Polish Catholic church in our state. There were then only thirty Polish families in Milwaukee; they purchased a small church from the St. Stephen's Lutheran congregation on the corner of Grove and Mineral streets. Among the beautiful and costly churches (now seven in number) since erected by the Poles of Milwaukee, the magnificent St. Josephat's, on the corner of Lincoln and First avenues, is pre-eminent. It cost \$250,000, and is the largest Polish Catholic church ever erected in any city of the United States. Unusual features of this edifice are the artistic interior decoration and beautiful statuary.

Connected with all the Polish churches are commodious school buildings, with good teachers and instructors. The St. Josephat's school has the largest number of children, averaging 1,000 pupils. The Polish high school—connected with St. Josephat's church, and known as St. Josephat's normal school—was built in the year 1890. Shorthand, type-writing, book-keeping, and general business courses are taught, and its work has been very successful. Of late, a large percentage of Polish children are sent to the public schools, immediately after confirmation; and many would attend the public schools only, if accommodations therein would allow. The majority of the Poles speak the German language with ease—indeed, they are often taken for Germans; and the younger members of Polish families are thoroughly familiar with the English language. The Polanders deserve credit for loving their native language—as a rule, more than other nationalities, for they speak it at all times, and in all places. The Polish language is one of the most refined, and the Polish literature the most interesting, in the world. True sympathy and feeling can not be expressed in English, as it is susceptible of being expressed in the Polish language. As a rule, when the attempt is made to translate Polish poetry and other literature into English, it is immediately stripped of its sympathetic quality, and seems almost meaningless.

The Kuryer Publishing Company is the leading Polish publishing firm in the United States. It is the proprietor of the



*Kuryer Polski*, the oldest Polish daily newspaper, which has a large circulation. Michael Kruszka, the president of the company, has individually published this paper for the last fifteen years, and he has been prominent in politics; in 1892, he was elected to the state senate.

The Poles have become known everywhere for their political ambition and their influence in local politics. The majority of the Poles are Democrats; but of late years they have changed, and now they include Republicans as well as Democrats. Many Poles have held or now hold positions of trust and confidence.

The Poles never forget their patriots, and always praise their deeds in fighting for the liberty of their beloved native land. In Milwaukee, there is on the South side a public park, which has been named in honor of the Polish hero Thaddeus Kosciuszko. In the spring of 1901, a corporation was organized by the Poles of Milwaukee, under the name of the "Kosciuszko Monument Association," for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor to Kosciuszko. Active measures have been taken for the purpose of raising the necessary funds; thus far over \$5,000 worth of stock has been actually subscribed for; and it is expected that in the near future there will be \$25,000 subscribed for, and paid into the treasury of the association for the monument. It is hoped that in less than two years the Kosciuszko monument will be erected and dedicated in Kosciuszko park, in the midst of one of the largest Polish settlements in the United States.

THE SCOTS IN WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>

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BY JAMES A. BRYDEN.

The question will naturally be asked, "What has the Scotch element accomplished in the way of agricultural development?" as that was one of the earliest and most important industries in the pioneer history of our territory and state. As early as 1832 and 1834, Scotchmen were here with axe and saw, clearing away the heavy forests and building log cabins for their families, and sheds to shelter their horses and cattle. Then they began tilling the virgin soil, patiently waiting for the harvest time to reap the fruits of their toil and industry, that they might barter their surplus produce for clothing, sugar, and other necessities of life. Undaunted by hardships and privations, and determined to succeed, they persevered in this arduous toil; after long years of waiting, success crowned these efforts, aided by their frugality and economical habits. They were classed among the most respected citizens of Wisconsin, and were recognized as being at the head of the farming industries in this state.

After agriculture had made such wonderful developments, it became necessary to build warehouses to handle and store the grain and other produce of the farmer. Here, too, were found the Scots, with others, engaged in erecting these buildings. Horses and oxen brought to market from a distance of 60 to 100 miles the surplus products of Wisconsin soil. Agricultural production increased so rapidly that horses and oxen became inadequate to perform the task of transpor-

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<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.

tation. At this juncture came the railroads, to perform their part in the further development of our state; and they soon opened a way through the primeval forests, to the great benefit of the producer. Among the promoters and at the head of this much-needed enterprise we find a Scotchman. When capital was called upon to do its part in constructing and equipping a road to handle the rapidly-increasing products, a Scot was placed at the helm, Alexander Mitchell, who became the greatest and most successful banker and financier in Wisconsin—and, some say, in the West.

Milwaukee at that time was in her infancy, but some of our early settlers and energetic citizens saw a bright future in the distance, and at once set out with the determination to rear a great city on the western shore of Lake Michigan. In building up this beautiful and substantial metropolis, Scotchmen are entitled to their share of the credit.

George Smith, a Scotchman prominently identified with the financial development of Milwaukee and the Northwest, was located in Chicago as early as 1834; and in 1839 he established Alexander Mitchell, as his representative in Milwaukee. They gave the Northwest a credit currency which was always redeemable on demand, and not one dollar of which ever lost its validity as a medium of exchange. When the people refused the notes of other banks, the notes of the Mitchell bank were accepted everywhere without question. Subsequently Mr. Mitchell built up the small, bankrupt railways of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa into a compact system, with its headquarters in Milwaukee, thus contributing more than did any other one man to raise Wisconsin's chief city to the metropolitan rank which it now enjoys. With him in the bank were conspicuously and honorably associated two other Scotchmen, David Ferguson and John Johnston—the latter of whom, the president of your Wisconsin State Historical Society, is still identified with the bank, and active in various enterprises contributing to the growth and prosperity of Milwaukee.

Mr. Mitchell's son, John L. Mitchell, has served with credit in the lower house of congress and in the senate of the United States. Another man of Scotch blood, though born in this

country, Angus Cameron, has ably and faithfully represented this state in the United States senate. Arthur MacArthur, a Scotchman, was judge of the circuit court, lieutenant-governor, and, during a brief period, acting governor. His son, Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, has won the plaudits of the American people by his successful campaign for the pacification of the Philippines.

The Scotchmen who have taken part in politics in this state have usually favored conservative policies, as did Alexander Mitchell when he made his effective speech in congress against the greenback inflation bill, in 1874. William E. Smith, as the Republican candidate for governor in 1877, took a more positive stand than did the platform of his party in favor of sound currency, and was supported in that position by the majority of the voters. There have, however, been Scotchmen in Wisconsin politics who championed experiments; as, for instance, W. K. Wilson, one of the leaders of the land-limitation movement of the early 50's, and Colin Campbell, who was the Socialist candidate for the governorship in 1877.

Scotchmen, as a rule, however, have kept out of politics as a profession, devoting themselves to business and other useful pursuits, in which some of them have achieved undoubted success. In the foundry, in the machine-shop, and in all manufacturing industries, you generally find Scotchmen in the front rank. James Sheriffs established the Vulcan iron works, and introduced a useful invention in the form of a propeller wheel. Gardiner Campbell, also a foundryman, became famous all over the country as a maker of bells, one of which was placed in the tower of our Milwaukee city hall. William D. Gray is one of the best known milling engineers in the United States, and invented and put in operation the first roller-mill in this country. He is also a modest Scot of Milwaukee. There is another industry in which we find Scotchmen successfully engaged—namely, the culture of shrubs, plants, flowers, and everything pertaining to horticultural development. A few of those distinguished in this line have been J. W. Dunlop, Archie Middlemas, the Currie Brothers, and J. A. Pettigrew. The latter is perhaps one of the best landscape gardeners in this country,



and at present is superintendent of the whole system of parks in Boston. The Currie Brothers are among the leading seedsmen of the West.

The Lindsay Brothers are perhaps the largest and best known dealers in agricultural implements in the Northwest. Robert Hill operates the largest cold-storage establishment in Milwaukee. Peter McGeoch was not only a packer and a large operator in the grain and provision market, but he built and for years conducted a well-managed and prosperous street railway. James Douglas rose from a carpenter contractor to the highest ranks, and became a prominent architect. James MacAlister won renown as an educator, and after gaining great credit as superintendent of the public schools of Milwaukee, was called to Philadelphia, where he is now at the head of the Drexel institute. William P. McLaren is a vice-president of one of the most flourishing American corporations in the life insurance field. Alfred James is the head of one of the most prosperous fire insurance corporations in the United States.

The people of Scottish origin in Wisconsin have in many ways exerted a beneficial influence in the community. Their example of industry, thrift, and steadfastness has been wholesome and helpful. Most of them brought from their native land the habit of Sabbath observance and regular attendance upon public worship, which they and their children have retained. In the roll of notable ministers of religion whose eloquence and ability have at different times given distinction to the Milwaukee pulpit, will be found the names of several men of Scottish birth. But while a serious people, much given to metaphysics, the Scotch have never neglected the material concerns of life. They are canty as well as thoughtful; they believe in nourishing the body as well as the soul. The banquet arranged by Milwaukee Scotchmen in 1859 in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Robert Burns was the most elaborate and enjoyable affair of the sort which up to that time had ever occurred in this city; and in the happy eloquence which characterized the responses to its toasts, as well as in the elegance of all its appointments, it set a mark which was long emulated by the projectors of other entertainments of the kind.

At their banquets, and on other occasions, the Scotch have not neglected poetry and music, the love for which is inborn in children of the land of Robert Burns. Among the sweet singers of Scottish song have been Robert Menzies, William Strathern, Robert Smeaton, William and James Currie, Archie Middlemas, Dr. Charles G. Willson, and many other members of the St. Andrews society. Robert Shiells and B. I. Durward have been ranked as poets of renown since the immense gathering at the Burns centenary celebration rapturously applauded the original poems which they delivered on that occasion.

The Scotch have done much to create an interest in hardy outdoor sports and athletic games. Their national game of curling, practiced on the ice near the junction of the Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers nearly fifty years ago, gave rise to the organization of a Milwaukee Curling Club composed of English, Irish, Germans, and Americans, as well as Scotchmen, who have become confirmed enthusiasts in this invigorating winter sport. The annual Scotch picnic, begun in 1866, with a programme of athletic competitions for prizes, is a recognized Milwaukee institution, and has won the tribute of extensive imitation.

There are others better fitted than I to write the history of the Scotch in Wisconsin. The president of your Society—a Scotchman of whom Scotchmen are proud, and an American by adoption, like myself—made a contribution to the subject some years ago, in which he observed that, according to the census of 1890, it appeared that of the 250,000 men, women, and children then living in Milwaukee, only 686 were of Scottish birth. Your secretary, Mr. Thwaites, says in his *Story of Wisconsin* that the Scotch are found in considerable numbers in Columbia, Buffalo, Green Lake, Kenosha, Marathon, and Trempealeau counties. To this list I would add the counties of Racine, Walworth, and Rock, while noting the fact that the Scot is represented in every county in the state. In Racine and Rock, however, the Scotch are especially numerous, and were a noteworthy element among the early settlers. In a recent visit to the towns of Dover and Yorkville, in Racine county, I found in one of the most beautiful small cemeteries in Wis-

consin familiar Scottish names upon a large number of the monuments. Rock county is one of the richest agricultural counties, and among its residents are several Scotchmen of considerable wealth. It was at Milton, in Rock county, that James Home, father of the Home brothers of Milwaukee, located in 1836, and became a prominent and prosperous farmer. Exact statistics on the subject from the latest census are not yet available; but I think I may safely say, without fear of contradiction, that the Scottish contingent of Wisconsin's population has, beyond its numerical proportion, contributed to the social and the industrial development of the state.

OUR BOHEMIAN POPULATION<sup>1</sup>

BY J. J. VLACH.

The chief causes for Bohemian emigration to this country are common to all other industrial countries of Europe. Political oppression, militarism, low wages, overcrowded labor markets, the prospect of improving their material condition, and the love of liberty—such are the causes which bring foreign settlers to this country. Bohemian emigration did not begin as early as in other countries, although a number of Bohemian and Moravian families migrated to the American colonies after the defeat of White Mountain in 1620; history mentions them as fighting for American independence. After that the Bohemian emigration was very limited, and hardly noticeable until it was revived in 1848; but today there are in the United States over half a million of Bohemians, over 50,000 of whom made their homes in this state.

The Bohemians do not come here with the intention of amassing riches and then returning to the old country; they come here to stay. When they come to America they are not different from the immigrants of other countries. They bring with them the customs and habits of their native land; they remember with sadness and pride their old homes; but none the less do they love and cherish their new homes, and are always ready and willing to offer their lives and goods whenever this country is in need of them. Many a Bohemian fell fighting under the stars and stripes during our late War of Secession; many a

<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, Oct. 11, 1901.



Bohemian mother watched in vain for the return of her son who went to help liberate an oppressed people.

In this state we find the Bohemians engaged in nearly all the useful avocations. They are good tillers of the soil, of which many beautiful farms all over the state bear witness. We find them in the factories, shops, and stores, and there are Bohemian physicians, lawyers, druggists, teachers, etc. Many large Bohemian settlements may be found, especially in the counties of Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Oconto, La Crosse, Adams, and Marathon.

In their social life the Bohemians of this state are in no way behind other nationalities. They have benevolent, religious, dramatic, musical, educational, turner, and other societies. They own their halls, churches, and schools. In Milwaukee alone there are at least fifteen Bohemian societies; they own a beautiful hall on the corner of Wine and Twelfth streets, and two churches.

The Bohemians are assiduous readers of newspapers and books; consequently, wherever there is a Bohemian settlement there is a Bohemian newspaper. There are published in the United States twelve Bohemian dailies and at least twenty weekly papers. In Wisconsin, Bohemian weekly papers are published at Racine, Kewaunee, La Crosse, and in Milwaukee two, the *Domacnost* and the *Bornost*—the former, a family paper, having a large circulation all over the United States. It may further be truthfully said that the Bohemians, as soon as they land on our shores, try their best to familiarize themselves with the language and institutions of this country; and it was to aid them in this praiseworthy effort that newspapers were published in their native tongue.

In political affairs, the Bohemians of this state have been taught that one of the essential qualifications of good citizenship is reverent submission to law. Consequently their political history will show that they are not inclined to abandon individual duty and responsibility, or to prostitute the privileges and opportunities afforded by a free and generous popular government to the behest of corrupt selfishness and disloyalty to public trust. They take great pride in their citizenship, and

fully appreciate our generous laws that vest them with the speedy right to vote.

Aside from an exceedingly personal interest which the Bohemians always take in every election, their duties to their homes and families have overshadowed any temptation to become political leaders or conspicuous public characters. Thus far in this state they have proven themselves content with gradual financial success as laborers, farmers, mechanics, and business men. They follow admirably the wise saying that "an unwise thirst for public employment is the worst of social maladies." Of course, if either of the two great political parties recognizes them with an appointive office, they take great pride in the fact; or, when one of them is elected to an office, he always, so far as I know, tries to perform its duties honestly. I am still looking for a Bohemian-American who, whether appointed or elected to an office, proved himself false or dishonest. It may be said of the Bohemians that, just as Hollanders are and always were unswerving Republicans, so the Bohemians were always loyal Democrats; but in recent years many of them are changing their political views and are joining the ranks of the Republicans. Let scorn or wit exhaust their sneers and jibes, one fact must be admitted and cannot be truthfully denied of Bohemians—that as "Mugwumps" they have always exerted themselves for something higher and nobler than mere official patronage, and they cannot be accused of office-begging. This alone gives them a right to respect, and in it can be discerned a principle of political action, which should be an inspiring and elevating force in a government like our own.

Among the few men who have held positions of political prominence, and have been more or less influential in shaping the political choice of the Bohemians in America, was the lamented Charles Jonas of Racine, who, serving this country as consul to Germany, came to an untimely death. With deep affection for and trust in his own people, he made it his life-work to try to better their condition. He was recognized as the Bohemian authority of this country. His close application to literature and journalism, and his own ambitious efforts, undermined his health. He was editor of the *Starie*, and author of various use-

ful books; among these were translations of American laws and the constitution, and English-Bohemian and Bohemian-English dictionaries—books which may be found in almost every Bohemian home.

In conclusion, I will only add that the Bohemians do not pretend to be better than any other of the many nationalities that establish their homes in this state; but I do claim that they try their best to be good American citizens, and they only ask from their American fellow-citizens charitable indulgence for their imperfections and deficiencies. In a decade or two there will no longer be Germans, Bohemians, Irish, Hollanders, Poles, or other foreign elements, but one great, invincible, and liberty-loving American nation. The many nationalities that now occupy the United States will only live in history. And the Bohemians, like others, try to bequeath to their children and descendants an honest and untarnished name, so that in after years they need not be ashamed of their Bohemian ancestors; but may with pride own that they are Americans of Bohemian descent.

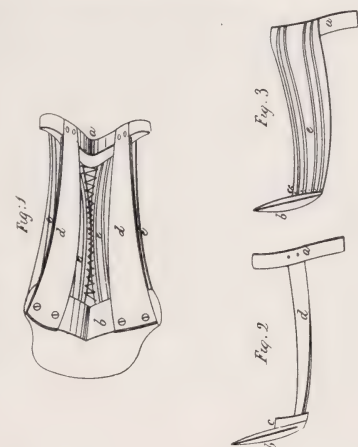
## WISCONSIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN INVENTIONS<sup>1</sup>

BY HAROLD G. UNDERWOOD.

The subject embraced in the title of this paper is a difficult one to treat fairly within the time limit permitted; as may be appreciated when it is realized that Wisconsin stands number thirteen in the roll of the forty-five states, for the number of patents granted to her citizens, and that the United States government has caused its seal to be affixed to some 700,000 letters patent for inventions, since the establishment of the patent office, but little more than a century ago. However, it may not take more than ten minutes to name a very few of the tens of thousands of inventions which owe their birth and inception to the minds of sons of the Badger state.

As a matter of historical record it may be of interest to know

that the first patent granted to a resident of Wisconsin was no. 2544 for "an improvement in saddles," to David Irvin, of Madison, dated April 11, 1842; the second was granted April 25, 1843, to Peter Yates of "Milwaukie" for pulleys and shafting; the third, dated October 22, 1844, to George Easterly, then of



Drawings of the first patent granted to a Wisconsin inventor: to David Irvin, of Madison, April 11, 1842, for "an improvement in saddles."

<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 12, 1901.

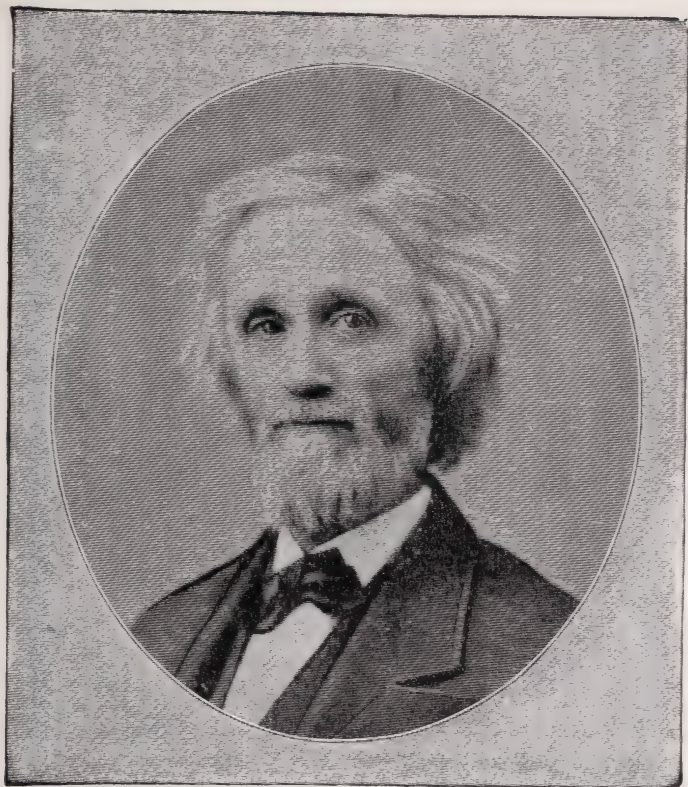


Heart Prairie, for a harvesting-machine; and the fourth to John Martin, jr., of Aztalan, on November 26, 1844, for a self-acting cheese-press. From 1836 to 1850 the United States patent office granted some 7,000 patents, of which Wisconsin was credited with just seven—one out of each thousand, standing at the foot of all the states and territories. Last year 23,000 patents were granted to citizens of the United States, of which Wisconsin received over 500—practically one out of every 46 patents issued, and only surpassed in actual number received, as already stated, by twelve states of the forty-five. It is interesting to note that even in her territorial days Wisconsin gave indications of progress along the lines of agriculture and cheese-making, leather products, and iron-working, which she has so consistently followed ever since.

Something over ten years ago, a remarkable congress was held in the city of Washington, the same being in celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system. This congress was largely attended by inventors, manufacturers, and others interested in patents and inventions, and was opened by President Harrison. Many interesting addresses were made, and able papers read; one of the most thoughtful being by Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana, on "The epoch-making inventions of America," from which I quote one paragraph, as having especial pertinence in this paper. After enumerating the other leading inventions of the century, Judge Taylor says:

One more invention, recent, bright and beautiful, shall close this category. It is the typewriter,—the sewing machine of thought,—which takes up with nimble fingers the drudgery of writing as that of sewing, and clothes our ideas as that clothes our bodies. It introduces the epoch of legible manuscript, with all the saving of time, labor, and profanity which that implies.

It is perhaps not generally known that the modern typewriter of the "swinging type-bar" or "type-basket" pattern is essentially a Milwaukee invention. This machine was devised in 1867 by C. Latham Sholes, Carlos Glidden, and Samuel W. Soulé, of Milwaukee. Sholes was a printer by trade, an editor by profession, and at that time collector of the port of



C. LATHAM SHOLES

Inventor of the type-writer, and formerly collector of the port of Milwaukee.  
Died February 17, 1890.



Milwaukee. Soulé was also a printer, and he and Sholes were very intimate. During the winter of 1866-67 they were at work developing a new machine for printing page numbers on bound blank books. At the shop where they were having the mechanical work done, they came in contact with Glidden, who was having made an agricultural device of his own. Glidden was also an ingenious inventor, and a retired manufacturer, and in their almost daily meetings at the shop, he became interested in the paging machine that Sholes and Soulé were at work upon. One day he suggested that a like machine could be made that would write letters and words, instead of figures and numbers. Shortly afterwards the three men decided to try; and finally produced their first crude machine in September, 1867, for which they obtained a patent in the summer of 1868.

From this time on, they were busy in perfecting and improving the device, and took out numerous patents covering each successive step, the bulk of these being the work of Sholes. About 1870 the first type-writer factory in this country was established by Sholes in this city, on the banks of the old Milwaukee canal, which supplied the water power for running the machinery. Here twelve machines were made, and all sold at a price of \$125 each; one being purchased by Major Dawes, a paymaster in the United States army, whose home was at Fox Lake. This machine was used for many years, and finally presented by one of the Dawes family to the Buffalo (N. Y.) Historical Society, at whose rooms it is still on exhibition. In 1873 the machine was deemed practically perfected, and taken to Ilion, N. Y., where it was first manufactured on an extensive scale, and marketed as the original Remington machine.

Sholes continued to invent and perfect type-writers until his death, February 17, 1890. The records of the patent office for nearly thirty years note a long series of patents granted to him (or his executor) for improvements in this art.

Of Soulé, I have no further record. Glidden died prior to 1880; but his last type-writer patent (adapted to be used by the blind) was granted to his widow in 1892. I have devoted considerable space to these inventors, because—despite the fact that there had been several prior unsuccessful attempts along



this line—to them, and to Wisconsin, belongs the credit of the production of the first successful and practical type-writing machine, now of world-wide use. The present leading machines are chiefly modifications and improvements on this pioneer device.

In a kindred branch of this “art preservative” may be numbered two Milwaukee inventions, which have completely revolutionized the manufacture of movable type. Prior to 1883, printing-type were made without any standard relative scale of width of the different letters in a font; so that difficulty was always experienced in “justifying,” or properly spacing, the type for a line of printed matter. In that year, Linn B. Benton of this city solved the problem, in such a simple manner that it seems now almost incredible that the world should have waited over four hundred years for the solution. In December, 1883, a patent was granted to Benton, the claim of which tells the whole story in these words: “A font of types, the bodies of the characters of which are runningwise all multiples of a unit, and the spaces of which are similarly equal to said unit and multiples thereof.” Not only was this principle immediately and universally adopted with movable type, but this discovery rendered possible the successful operation of type-setting machines, and the more recent “linotype” devices, with which the composition of all the leading newspapers is now effected.

Benton next turned his attention to an allied matter of great value. In the manufacture of a font of type, the initial step is the production of the necessary “type-punches,” which are steel dies having each a letter or other character cut on its face, these dies being employed for making the intaglio impression in the matrix from which the type is cast. Heretofore, type-punches had been successfully produced only by slow, laborious hand-processes by persons possessing a rare degree of skill; but Benton devised a punch-cutting machine which, by an ingenious combination of levers, lathe-heads, and cutters has rendered hand work in type-cutting a thing of the past, and resulted in an enormous cheapening of the price of type. Thereby every village and hamlet can afford a printing outfit and publish its own local paper. Benton is still living, but his talents

and ingenuity have served to call him to a wider field of enterprise than he found in his home city.

In Benton's last-named device, he employed the principle of the pantograph, in copying, on a reduced scale, from an enlarged pattern to the small face of the type; and this pantograph idea, considerably modified, lies at the root of another industry, which has been more largely developed in Milwaukee than anywhere else. I refer to the famous wood-carving machines, now in universal use. Several local inventors, working on somewhat different lines, have served to "make Milwaukee famous," although sawdust is a drier substance than that more commonly ascribed as a cause of celebrity for this city. Throughout the land there is now hardly a furniture factory or plant for the interior decoration of buildings, that is not supplied with one form or other of Milwaukee carving machines, whose branching, jointed arms, each carrying a cutting tool at the end, spread out from its body, in the similitude of an octopus, and duplicate automatically the pattern over which its central finger incessantly moves.

Of this type were the machines of Smith and Post—two ingenious machinists who came here from Reedsburg—and of William S. Seaman of this city. Somewhat similar was the machine of the late Stephen F. Moore, whose life history illustrates the ups and downs of an inventor's career. He came to this city a penniless but energetic young mechanic, and for small wages secured employment at a manufacturing plant. Shortly after, he surprised his employers by suggesting that he be made the manager, at a salary of several thousand dollars, stating that he could annually save the company more than his salary. He finally took charge, on an agreement to continue at the old pay for a year, and to receive what he asked if the books bore out his assertions—which they did. While here he invented his carving machine, and sold the patents for a round quarter of a million dollars. All of these machines date from 1887 or 1888, and were the earliest commercially-successful wood-carving machines on the market.

It would not be a difficult task to multiply illustrations of Wisconsin's successful and prominent inventors, if time per-

mitted; but I fear I am already trenching on the allotted limit. However, reference certainly should be made to the eminent and venerable engineer Edwin Reynolds, on the embodiment of whose conceptions—notably the Reynolds-Corliss type of engines—the sun literally never sets, for they are thickly studded in the earth's belt.

George M. Hinkley's saw-mill machinery is known to every lumberman, as are to every miller the inventions of William D. Gray, the American pioneer of roller-mills. The temperature-regulating devices of Warren S. Johnson are widely known and used; and Alton J. Shaw's electric crane was an invention which has lifted many burdens from and for the makers of heavy machinery. Another notable invention was the Lee-Metford rifle, adopted by the British army, and largely used by other foreign governments. Mr. Lee was a watchmaker of Stevens Point, and invented this rifle just at the close of the War of Secession, so that it first became famous abroad; but the rifle was originally made in Milwaukee.

In processes and products "for the stomach's sake," Wisconsin has long been in the front rank. A whole army of inventors have contributed to this result. The art of carbonating beverages owes much to that pioneer inventor, Otto Zwietusch of this city, whose inventions in soda-water apparatus have served to lubricate many human throats; just as have the oil-cups of another Milwaukeean, Edwin D. Bangs, in a wholly different art, lubricated the shafts of steamships, and the rods and cranks of engines. Wisconsin's waving fields of barley have been converted to food and drink by the inventive genius of her own sons, to be carried to the uttermost portions of the earth's surface; and the "malted milk" of William Horlick of Racine has kept pace with Milwaukee's fluid malt extracts in this conquest of the world of trade.

In the preceding paragraphs, reference has been made solely to those inventors who have sought the protection afforded by the patent and trade-mark laws of the United States; but this paper would be incomplete without a brief reference to one of the greatest inventions of the age, and one which was generously given to the whole world. I refer to the "Babcock milk-tester"

devised by Dr. Stephen M. Babcock, professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. This simple device comprises a series of flasks or bottles having graduation marks on the necks thereof, mounted on a support capable of rapid revolution; by the use of sulphuric acid and centrifugal motion, at a gentle heat, the fatty particles of the milk in the flasks are separated and rise into the graduated necks, thus determining rapidly and accurately, and without chemical analysis, the exact proportions of the fat in the milk. This almost unprecedented dedication to the public has been universally recognized. The medal lately voted by the legislature of Wisconsin is fresh in public remembrance; in addition to which Dr. Babcock has received many testimonials from different places, including distant New Zealand, and the *grand prix d'honneur* at the Paris exposition of 1900.



NEW ENGLAND INFLUENCE IN MILWAUKEE<sup>1</sup>

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BY ELLIS B. USHER.

During a recent visit to New England, with my little daughter, who is a Badger by birthright, she was much diverted by the jest of a stranger who told her, when she gave her residence as Milwaukee, that he supposed that "all Milwaukeeans spoke only German," and an English lady, who sat in the next seat turned around and said, "You must be a little English girl," and referred to her use of certain words as evidence. This incident suggests the remark of the Harvard professor who says that the best English spoken in America will be found within a hundred miles of Chicago; and that other significant statement, in Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, that "The West is the most American part of America." Professor Turner of our own state university has said, "The Western problem is no longer a sectional problem; it is a social problem on a national scale."

John Fiske, in his *American Political Ideas*, written in 1880, in a now very striking chapter on Anglo-Saxon "Manifest Destiny," quoted the toasts offered at an American dinner, in Paris, where the climax came from a gentleman who said that if our manifest destiny was to be taken into account, he would propose this toast: "The United States—bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by the Procession of the Equinoxes, on the east by Primeval Chaos, and on the west by the Day of Judgment."

Milwaukee has long been known and noted as a German city, and the Germans have, since a very early day in its history, been

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<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 12, 1901.

quite able to speak for themselves. I have a very good and quite satisfactory knowledge of the German, as we know him.

But I have a disposition to differ with him most, in respect of some things of which he often feels most assured. For example, a certain class of Germans are prone to speak of the Puritan Yankee as the embodiment of illiberality, and to utter the title with an inflection not altogether melifluous. In turn, some of the descendants of the New England Puritans are equally free with their sarcasms as to "Sabbath-breaking" and "beer-drinking Germans." I do not marvel at these small passages at arms, but I would assign a very different reason for them, from that likely to be generally accepted by either party to the controversy. In my humble opinion these demonstrations are largely the result of likeness rather than of difference. The man who said that the Puritan came here "to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and to make everybody else do the same," was not so strangely different from the German who came to Wisconsin with a purpose, at the outset, of establishing a German colony and founding a German state. The broad truth is, that there is great ethnological likeness between the German and his Puritan prototype. There was even closer resemblance between the pilgrimage of the Mayflower and the later German immigration to Wisconsin. The Pilgrims had religious liberty in Holland, but they did not wish to become Dutch. They came here from motives of patriotism rather than for religion's sake alone. The Puritan's were intolerant, while the Pilgrim's were more liberal.

The monument to Faith erected at Plymouth, Mass., is surrounded at the base by the figures of Morality, Law, Education, and Liberty. The compact made in the Mayflower is called the germ of our constitution, and Parson Hooker's constitution of the Connecticut colony was the mould in which our liberal institutions of government were run. Representative government finds its best models in many of New England's historic experiences. But all these ideas were born in Germany. The history of the movement that culminated in the Reformation, was the history of our own earliest struggle for liberty of opinion, and its hand-maiden, civil rights. This idea has its most

striking exemplification in the Mississippi Valley, which is at once the most American and the most Teutonic section of the United States.

I believe that any suitable discussion of the history of Milwaukee should have this sort of a background. We should fully understand and appreciate that the past is common property, if the New England men and women, and the German men and women of Milwaukee, are to look forward in right spirit and with proper assurance, to the future that is to make them all kindred in blood, as well as in their historic inheritance of principle and purpose.

In 1850, two years after Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, the state had a population of 305,391, of which 110,471 was of foreign birth. Milwaukee at this time had 20,061 inhabitants, and probably about its relative proportion of foreign born citizens. But, by 1860, Milwaukee had 62,518 inhabitants, 33,144—more than half of them—of foreign birth; and today, the foreign born citizens who have settled here during the past fifty years, and their progeny are probably 90 per cent of the present population. Teutonic blood flows in the veins of at least 75 per cent of our citizens. Studies of the census of 1880 led me to the conclusion that there were then, in Wisconsin, not more than 12,000 to 15,000 persons who could claim an unmixed American ancestry reaching back to Revolutionary days.

The beginning of Milwaukee was marked by the conjunction of the picturesque and the practical elements of the history of civilization on this continent. Solomon Juneau, who was the first white settler and a one-third proprietor of the town-site, represented the French pioneer, who was the first white man to tread the pathless forests of this territory. George H. Walker, who came from Virginia, and Byron Kilbourn, who was of Connecticut stock, represented the practical conflict for the Northwest Territory that long waged between the New England and Virginia pioneers. These men owned the Milwaukee site: Juneau, the East side; Walker, the South side; and Kilbourn, the West side. Kilbourn came here in 1835. He was the author of the first code of rules for self-government ever used

on this ground. It was drawn for the regulation of squatters upon government lands, and the best testimony to its wisdom is that it worked successfully, and prevented disputes and contests. Byron Kilbourn was the third mayor of the city, in 1848; and from 1846, when Solomon Juneau was the first mayor under the charter, to 1863, when Edward O'Neill was chosen, the names of the mayors indicate English ancestry, and such names as Upham, Crocker, Prentiss, Lynde, and Chase, are all from New England or of New England ancestry. The first representative of the Teutonic element to be chosen mayor was the late John Black, but he was really a Frenchman who spoke German, and in the 55 years of its existence, Milwaukee has had but three mayors of German birth or name, while fourteen or fifteen were of undoubted New England stock.

The prominence of New England thus suggested, is to be found in almost every part of the political field. Milwaukee has furnished four governors of Wisconsin. One of these, Edward Salomon, is the only German who ever administered the office. He was elected lieutenant governor and succeeded to the governorship on the death of Harvey. Arthur MacArthur, who was governor four days, and William E. Smith were Scotchmen. The fourth, Gov. George W. Peck, is descended from a Connecticut ancestry. Milwaukee's cosmopolitanism is well illustrated in this list.

Milwaukee's three United States senators, Carpenter, Mitchell, and Quarles, all represent New England stock. Peter V. Deuster, who was elected in 1878, is the only German who has been chosen by Milwaukee to the house of representatives; but New England blood had early prominence there, William Pitt Lynde, and the living Nestor of our pioneers, Daniel Wells, jr., having led the way. Theobald Otjen, the present incumbent, was born in Michigan, his father having been a Low German from Oldenburg. Milwaukee has, however, been quite cosmopolitan in her choice of representatives.

In education, in religious societies, in railway projects, in the formation of the charter, in the pioneer business enterprises of all sorts, the Yankee was prominent, if not dominant; though since the earlier days he has been numerically at a disadvantage.



Such names as Kilbourn, Holton, Colby, and Merrill, suggest the early days of our railway enterprises. In the local fields of business, Allis, Wells, Chapman, Kellogg, Blair, Bean, Sander-son, Wheelock, Kneeland, Flint, Palmer, Stowell, Bradley, Merrill, Camp, and Bigelow, suggest great things in commercial and financial growth. Her early editors were such men as Booth, King, Paul, Benton, and Sholes. Her bar has been adorned with the names of Arnold, Downer, Carpenter, Tweedy, Upham, Brigham, Carey, Quarles, and Vilas. The name of Increase A. Lapham, the man who promoted the present meteorological signal service of the United States government, is one that is conspicuous upon the pages of Wisconsin history, in connection with much modest but highly important service to the state. Such names as Chase, Wolcott, Weeks, Noyes, Bartlett, Farnam, Copeland, and Brown, suggest the early and present medical history of the city.

The first church service (Methodist) is believed to have been held in Deacon Enoch Chase's log house in 1835. The pioneer Protestant apostle of the state, the Rev. Cutting Marsh of Massachusetts, and the Rev. Moses Ordway, organized the Presbyterian church of which Immanuel church is the successor. Plymouth was organized in 1841, by the Rev. Otis F. Curtis; and in 1842, the Unitarian church was organized, the first pastor being the Rev. William Cushing of Cambridge, Mass. It will be found that from those days to the present, New England blood has been well represented in church work.

Old settlers tell me that much of the most refined and delightful society of early Milwaukee centred about the group of New England families that formed a part of the pioneer settlement of this city.

It is not practicable to comprehend an exhaustive array of facts, in a brief paper. What I have done may, and I hope will, furnish inspiration to some more competent historian, for the record of the New England blood in Milwaukee, is an important record of initiative and of devotion to all good and enterprising works. It is a record that deserves preservation.

OUR NORTHWARD NESHOTAH<sup>1</sup>

BY JOHN NELSON DAVIDSON.

There is abundant evidence that the Indians enjoyed and valued the strip of shore of Lake Michigan, near Two Rivers. On and about it have been found more copper implements, weapons, and ornaments, fashioned by Indian hands than anywhere else in the United States.<sup>2</sup> Although some pieces of glacier-brought copper have been found in this region,—one of twenty pounds' weight was found in clearing the farm of the late George Taylor, of the town of Rowley or Two Creeks,—yet it is probable that most of this metal was brought here over crooked Indian trails. Some also may have been conveyed hither by those who preferred the path afforded by the lake to that through the forest.

Five miles in a southwesterly direction from the lighthouse appears the mouth of the stream known as Twin River; entering it, the explorer need row but a few boat-lengths to reach a place where an Algonkin would be likely to say "Ne-sho-tah,"—that is, "he or she" (meaning the river) "has twins,"—for there are two streams that follow courses of almost equal length as nearly parallel as is ever found in Nature's engineering. As the Indian regards them, these are the "twins" of the river which we

<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 12, 1901.

<sup>2</sup> For this statement, Henry Pierpont Hamilton, of Two Rivers, is my authority. His interest in the subject is shown by the fact that his collection of American archæological curios is one of the finest in Wisconsin, and in coppers is perhaps not surpassed by any in the country.

say is formed by their union.<sup>1</sup> One of these is the Mishicott, or the East Twin; the other inappositely keeps the name that properly belongs to the parent alone—that is, the parent according to the fancy of the Indians, who applied to the short stream below the confluence the name Ne-sho-tah. From the river, we may safely transfer the name also to the place.<sup>2</sup>

This among the Indians was what it is today—a manufacturing village. Perhaps, thrifty as it is now, it was then of even relatively greater importance. Pottery was made here. The making of arrow-heads was carried on, and stones were brought hither for that purpose. Of these facts the sand affords a thousand evidences. Who knows but that the most skillful copper-smiths of their day made their home at this old-time Ne-sho-tah? That long necklace of heavy copper beads now treasured in a nearby cabinet; did he dwell here who made it? We may not know.

What white man's eye first saw this place? That we cannot say. I think it not improbable that during the winter's stay of Radisson and Groseilliers (1654-55) among the Pottawattomies, they may have advanced as far up the lake-shore as our northward Ne-sho-tah; but we have no evidence that they did so. Possibly the Reverend Father Claude Jean Allouez saw the old-time Ne-sho-tah during his stay at the mission of St. Francis Xavier (at the modern De Pere), whither he came in 1669; but we have no record of such a visit. Perhaps there was no village here at that time; we often forgot how few there really were of those old-time Indians. Famine, pestilence, and witchcraft; frantic dances, followed by pneumonia; lawless feuds, and inter-tribal wars have reduced the number of the aborigines far more than did the white man's bullet. It may be that Joliet stopped at Ne-sho-tah in August or September, 1674, when he was returning from the expedition on which he is commonly said to have discovered the Upper Mississippi—a thing which I be-

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<sup>1</sup> For giving me the Indian point of view in this matter, I am indebted to Rev. Edward Payson Wheeler of Ashland and Chicago. His also is the translation of the term "Ne-sho-tah."

<sup>2</sup> For evidence of the fact that Two Rivers was known to whites in early times as Ne-sho-tah, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 117.

lieve had been done fourteen years before by Radisson and Groseilliers. Probably Marquette who had been, by invitation, Joliet's companion, and started back that same autumn to found a mission at Kaskaskia—saw on his way thither our Indian Ne-sho-tah; for he went up the lake, and spent a comfortless winter on the site where now stands Chicago.

A few years ago, an interesting relic was found here—a sixteenth-century sword with elaborately-wrought handle, buried several feet below the surface of the ground; but no living man knows who was its owner. Yet memory and imagination can resuscitate, as it were, the five remaining members of a little company of Frenchmen who, under the command of Henri de Tonty, had barely escaped (in 1680) from a murderous raid of the Iroquois against the Illinois villages. All that a brave and sagacious man could do to avert threatened evil had been done by Tonty, but all in vain. From the fort to which La Salle had given the name *Crève-cœur* (Broken Heart) Tonty and his men fled for their lives, first up the Illinois River to the head of Lake Michigan; thence for fifteen days they toiled in the utmost distress down its western shore toward Mackinac. On the eleventh of November they came to a Pottawattomie village, but found no one there; probably all its inhabitants were away on the autumn hunt. The almost starving fugitives sought for food, and found some corn and several frozen pumpkins. Although we cannot identify this Pottawattomie village with our Ne-sho-tah, it is certainly not beyond the bounds of possibility that one of these Frenchmen—it might be Tonty himself—may have lost his sword while searching for food in the Indian cabins.

But we have no actual record of the presence of white men at this locality until 1779, when a British gunboat, the "*Felicity*," anchors at what its pilot, Captain Samuel Robertson, calls "*Millwakey Bay*." With rum and tobacco, gifts so much prized by the Indians, he is bribing the "*indeans*" to continue their adherence to his king. "They told us that they had sent for *Monsieur Fay* which is at a place called the *Deaux Rivers* [*Two Rivers*] 18 Leagues from *Millwakey* to the north; he has 2 canos of goods from the *commetee*, but he said it was against



his orders to go amongst them, or they suposed so, as no trader had ever wintered at that place before." From the "hard squals of wind from the S W and hazey weather" that Robertson found in "Millwakey Bay" on "Thursday 4 Nov. 1779" he sailed to "Mitchilimalkina" by way of the Manitou islands and so missed seeing "Deaux Rivers," of which place his is the first mention, so far as I know, in any written document whatever.<sup>1</sup>

Who was the first to come to lake-shore Ne-sho-tah with English words upon his tongue? To this question we have a possible answer in the narrative of Abram Edwards,<sup>2</sup> who in May, 1818, "left Detroit in a small schooner for Mackinac, and thence on the same mode of conveyance to Green Bay. After our business was finished at the Bay, and we were looking for a conveyance to Chicago, Inspector Gen. Wool arrived, and requested that we would not leave until he had inspected the troops, and he would accompany us to that place. In the interim, we purchased a bark canoe and had it fitted up for our voyage. Major Z. Taylor, afterward President, commanding the post, furnished us with seven expert canoe-men to manage our frail bark. We left Green Bay garrison after dinner, and went to the head of Sturgeon Bay, 40 miles, and encamped for the night. The next morning we carried our canoe two and a half miles over the portage to the shore of Lake Michigan and, after getting the baggage over, we were willing to encamp for the night. The next morning found us in our canoe afloat on the waters of the Lake, paddling our way to Chicago, where we arrived the third day from our lake shore encampment. On our passage, although we frequently landed, we did not meet with a white man. We were, however, informed that one was trading with the Indians at Milwaukee. At Twin Rivers, Manitowoc, Sheboygan and Milwaukee the shore of the lake was lined with Indians. Near Manitowoc many were out in canoes spearing white fish." We are thus introduced to what has always been one of the important industries of the Ne-sho-tah of the great bend in the lake shore—the place where one looks southward as well as

<sup>1</sup> For Robertson's report see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 203-212.

<sup>2</sup> His narrative is dated "Janesville, Aug. 30, 1855." See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, pp. 158-160.

eastward upon the great waters. To be sure, whitefish are no longer caught, but the Friday and the Lenten dish of many a distant table is supplied from Two Rivers. This canoe voyage of General Wool and Mr. Edwards was made in June, 1818, and they were probably the first English-speaking visitors of our northward Ne-sho-tah.

In 1822 all that portion of unnamed Wisconsin lying between the Milwaukee River and the lake, and extending northward as far as the Fox River and Sturgeon Bay became subject to civilized though not to white occupancy. This remark may seem to require explanation. In that year, by treaty made September 23, the Menomonees made certain civilized and semi-civilized tribes from New York joint occupants with themselves of their immense possessions. For our purpose it is enough to say that the new-comers needed no such extent of land; that those who came were amply provided for on the merest fractions of it here and there; that the treaty was disannulled, so far as that could be done, by the greater portion of the tribe that made it; and that, from one point of view, the Menomonee's action, both in making and unmaking said treaty, was but part of the legal process by which all this region was finally opened to white settlement.<sup>1</sup>

An interesting event in the lake shore history of the year 1822 is the northward pilgrimage of John Metoxen and the little band of Muh-he-ka-ne-ok, or Stockbridges, whom he was endeavoring to hold in ways of Puritanic righteousness. It is not likely that they saw Ne-sho-tah; probably the Manitowoc River gave them pathway through the forest to Statesburgh, now Kaukauna.

This Indian emigration from New York but led the way for that of whites. As part of the great "opening up" of this region,—a movement that preceded the financial crash of 1837,—the site of Two Rivers was platted. The resident partner in this enterprise was Robert M. Eberts. When he built the first sawmill there I do not know; but a letter written on the 22nd of August, 1839, states that he had sent "the other day" eighteen thousand feet of lumber to Mackinac. The schooner "Liberty,"

<sup>1</sup> By the Stambaugh treaty, 1831, February 8. See the writer's "Coming of the New York Indians to Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1899.

by which he shipped it, took also a "half barrel of white fish" which he had promised his correspondent, Miss Rachel Lawe. He bids her "present our best respects to Revd. Mr. Bonduiel and tell him that if he is tired of Green Bay to come out and spend a few days with us in this delightful place."

Mr. Eberts was the giver of the site of St. Luke's Catholic church, whose building is the most commodious, and congregation the largest, of any religious organization in the city of Two Rivers.

It may be said that the modern era for Two Rivers began with the coming thither of Hezekiah Huntington Smith in 1845. Although he came from Youngstown, Niagara county, New York, he was a native of Connecticut. As much as any other, he may be called the founder of the city, for he built the factory by the side of the sawmill, and thus, when the forest failed, began the making of the Two Rivers of today. What he was, and what he was not, has become part not merely of the history of Two Rivers, but of the place itself. Some institutions are there because he helped establish them. He was stately, forceful, shrewd, able, and religious. Justice and injustice have been done him by both himself and others. He was such a product of race and training as could have come from no part of the world save New England or New York.

Now that we have come to mention the manufacturing interests of Two Rivers, it is pleasant to be able to say that a large proportion of her workmen own their homes. There has been, for the most part, kindly feeling between the men and their employers.

The schools of Two Rivers have given to our state university a professor and an instructor. With one exception the school buildings are poor enough. The young people of Two Rivers are not afraid of marriage and parentage, and the city has not yet kept pace with the needs of its juvenile population. The Polish people have their own church school, as has also the congregation of St. Luke's. The Lutheran people have a fine church, and what was an Episcopal church is now their school. The English-speaking Protestants have as a place of worship a

shed of wooden walls put up in 1857, chiefly by Deacon Smith and the Congregational church-building society. To this an addition is now building. For ten years in the seventies and early eighties, there was no regularly maintained religious service in the English language, so overwhelming was the preponderance of those who spoke other tongues. "Ganz Europa ist unser Vaterland!" So said Father Bastian, of Mishicott, while delivering the German Memorial Day oration at Two Rivers in 1898.

When Robertson was at Milwaukee in 1779, the white population of Wisconsin's future metropolis and that of "Deaux Rivers" was equal; one in each. There is a greater difference now. But our northward Ne-sho-tah is growing. May she flourish so long as the clouds shall feed her rivers, and the waves of our inland sea beat upon her shores!



## THE POPULATION OF ST. CROIX COUNTY, WISCONSIN, 1850-70

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BY JAMES BLAINE GRAHAM.<sup>1</sup>

St. Croix county occupies one of the most western portions of the state and lies about eight miles above the junction of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. In its present form, it is about thirty miles long and twenty-four wide; but its original area was much larger. The county was organized by an act of the Territorial legislature in 1840.<sup>2</sup> It was set off from Crawford county, and at that time included all of the northwestern corner of the present state of Wisconsin, besides all of that portion of the present state of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi River and south of the Canadian boundary line. In 1845, St. Croix county was reduced in size by the organization of La Pointe county on the north;<sup>3</sup> the Mississippi, however, was left as the western boundary, and at that time the county comprised some 11,000 square miles.<sup>4</sup> In 1846 the legislature established the towns of Stillwater and St. Paul, now in the state of Minnesota, as election precincts for St. Croix county, and made Stillwater the county seat.<sup>5</sup> When Wisconsin was admitted into the Union (1848), the St. Croix River was made a part of its western boundary; the county was thus divided and its organization destroyed, the county seat being in that portion which was given to Minnesota. In 1849, the

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<sup>1</sup> Condensed from thesis presented to University of Wisconsin, in 1901, for bachelor's degree. Address presented at the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, Oct. 12, 1901.

<sup>2</sup> *Laws of Wisconsin*, 1839-40, p. 25.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*, 1845, p. 52.

<sup>4</sup> *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1881), p. 947.

<sup>5</sup> *Laws of Wisconsin*, 1846.

legislature re-organized the county, and established its boundaries according to range and township lines.<sup>1</sup> These boundaries remained until 1853, when they were changed by the organization of the new counties, Pierce and Polk, on the north and south respectively; St. Croix county retained the central portion, and assumed its present limits.

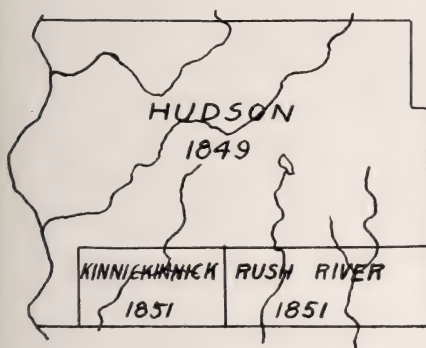
## PLATE I

### EXPLANATION

— CO BOUNDARY-1849-'53

--- TOWNS - 1849-'53

--- COUNTY AFTER 1853



### TOWNS OF 1853

Before studying the settlement of the county and the nativity of its inhabitants, it is well to consider briefly the geology of that region, with especial reference to its original vegetation and the nature of its soils. The surface of St. Croix county varies from gentle undulations to hills, the bluffs along the river being even and continuous, with gently rounded slopes, while east from the river the country is hilly and broken. The western tier of towns is more hilly than the others; the central towns are rolling prairies, with fine farms; and the eastern towns are generally level, and originally were heavily

<sup>1</sup> *Laws of Wisconsin*, 1849, chap. 77, pp. 47, 48.

timbered. The country is of glacial formation, and the sub-soil is made up principally of glacial drift, which is very rich. The immense beds of sand and gravel deposited in different parts of the county are another evidence of glacial action. The county is drained by the Mississippi system through the St. Croix and Chippewa river basins. In the St. Croix basin, which drains by far the larger portion of the county, are the Apple, Willow, Kinnickinnick, and Rush rivers; the valleys of the first three trend southwesterly, while that of the Rush River extends more directly south. The only river in the Chippewa basin which drains St. Croix county is the Eau Galle, which is in the southeastern part, and drains most of the heavily-timbered portion of the county. The drainage of the county is good, there being few marshes or swampy places.

The hard-wood and conifer section coincides with the heavy, clayey loam, while the oak and poplar subsist on a much lighter and more sandy soil, and the prairie vegetation on a light loam. The county is for the most part a farming country, none of the more important metals having been found there, and most of the clay being too impure for brick-making. The rivers, it is true, are uniformly rapid, and offer good water-power of which advantage has often been taken. From the very first, several sawmills have been in operation; but most of the lumber which they have manufactured has been from pine cut outside of the county. The amount of wealth from this source, however, is small when compared with that in the soil. The best farming lands are those found in the central and western portions of the county, although the eastern tier of towns is very fertile, and has proved to be capable of yielding rich returns to the farmer when once cleared.<sup>1</sup>

St. Croix county, as before mentioned, was the first county organized in the northwestern part of the state. The St. Croix River, in connection with the Bois Brulé, being one of the earliest routes connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi,<sup>2</sup> the first occupants of this part of the state were princi-

<sup>1</sup> *Geology of Wisconsin*, 1873-79, iii, part 2.

<sup>2</sup> Turner's "Fur Trade in Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1889, pp. 52-98.

pally fur traders and explorers. Trade with the Indians continued to be the chief commercial interest in the state until 1834, when, in connection with the opening of the lead mines, new interests had arisen and the agricultural settlers began to come in after the close of the Black Hawk War.<sup>1</sup> At that time, what is now Hudson was a trading post of the American fur company. But the fur trade was "the pathfinder for the agricultural and manufacturing civilization,"<sup>2</sup> and in 1839 a company was formed at St. Louis to conduct a lumbering business on the St. Croix. From that time settlement progressed steadily, rather slowly at first, but quite rapidly after 1850. The following table shows the growth of the country between the years 1850 and 1870:<sup>3</sup>

	1850 <sup>4</sup>	1860	1870
Total population .....	248.0	5,394.0	11,033.0
Percentage of native born inhabitants.....	80.2	69.6	67.1
Percentage of foreign born inhabitants....	19.7	30.2	32.6
Population per square mile, including Hudson City .....		7.3	15.0
Population per square mile, excluding Hudson City .....		5.3	12.7
Per capita wealth, including Hudson City...		332.0	601.0
Per capita wealth, excluding Hudson City..		253.0	525.0

It will be noticed that the population increased very rapidly during this period—twenty-one times between 1850 and 1860, and nearly double between 1860 and 1870; while the per capita wealth and the density of population are more than doubled (except that Hudson City's wealth shows a somewhat slower increase). Investigations regarding the nativity of the inhabitants give the following results, expressed in percentages of the whole population:

<sup>1</sup> Thwaites's *Story of Wisconsin*, p. 160.

<sup>2</sup> Turner's "Fur Trade in Wisconsin," p. 97.

<sup>3</sup> All material for tables in this paper has been taken from the original manuscript records of the United States census for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870, in the office of the secretary of state of Wisconsin.

<sup>4</sup> Population of Buena Vista, which in 1850 included practically all of the present St. Croix county.



	1850 <sup>1</sup>	1860	1870
Wisconsin . . . . .	21.4	21.1	37.2
New England states . . . . .	11.7	14.0	8.1
New York . . . . .	12.0	15.8	10.0
Other Middle states . . . . .	6.4	5.3	3.1
Southern states . . . . .	6.8	1.3	0.9
Northwestern and Western states . . . . .	21.7	10.0	7.6
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	8.4	15.5	12.8
Ireland . . . . .	5.6	12.5	10.9
Norway and Sweden . . . . .	1.6	3.4	9.2
British America . . . . .	7.3	8.1	7.3
Other European states . . . . .	1.6	3.1	3.1
Total of native born . . . . .	80.2	69.6	67.1
Total of foreign born . . . . .	19.7	30.2	32.6

These figures show that the greater part of the native-born population (besides those born in Wisconsin) comes from New York and New England—excepting in 1850, when the Northwest and Western states furnished more than one-third. Of the other Middle states, Pennsylvania supplied by far the largest portion. The representation from the Southern states is small, coming for the most part from Virginia. It will be noticed that the largest portion of the foreign population, in all three periods, comes from Great Britain and Ireland—Ireland alone furnishing the greater part. The next largest foreign representation in 1850 and 1860 comes from British America, while in 1870 the Scandinavian element is greater.

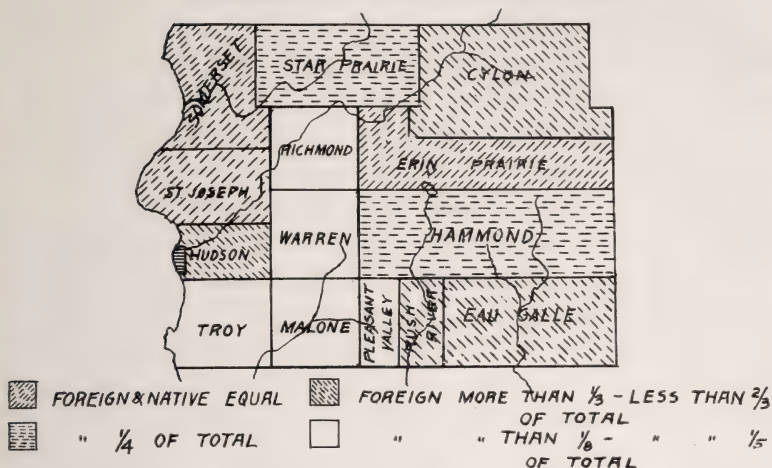
The New York and New England elements are well scattered throughout the county; the former is especially strong in all of the prairie towns, excepting Erin Prairie, and weaker in all the towns of the poplar, hard-wood, and conifer sections. The New England element is almost as widely scattered, although mainly settled in the prairie area of the county.

Of the foreign population, the Irish are the most widely distributed, although Erin Prairie seems to be their strong centre, as in 1860 they comprised 48 per cent, and in 1870, 38 per cent of the population of that town; they are also numerous in Cylon, Emerald, St. Joseph, and Hudson City. In 1870 their numbers increase in the prairie towns; for instance, in

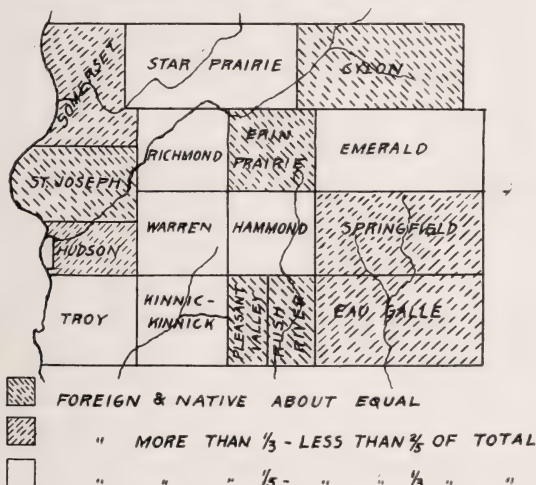
<sup>1</sup> See preceding note.

PLATE II

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN POPULATION 1860.



DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN POPULATION 1870



Kinnickinnick from 3 to 8 per cent, in Warren from 1 to 13 per cent, and in Richmond from 6 to 10 per cent.

The Scandinavian element in 1860 is not strong in any of the towns, excepting Rush River, Eau Galle, and Cylon, which are in or border on the hard-wood and conifer area. By 1870, however, it is more widely extended, and in every town except Somerset and St. Joseph shows a gain, indicating the increased

Scandinavian immigration which the later censuses show. The Scandinavians also are beginning to gain a firmer hold on the prairie lands—excepting in Erin Prairie, which has no Scandinavian element in any decade. In 1870 all the prairie towns show a considerable increase in Scandinavian population: e. g., in Pleasant Valley they increased from 9 to 38 per cent, in Hammond from 0.68 to 7.5 per cent, in Troy from 0.2 to 7.3 per cent, and in Kinnickinnick from 1.9 to 6 per cent.

The British-American element—in many cases, as the names would indicate, of French-Canadian birth—secured its strongest foothold in the rough and sparsely-wooded towns along the St. Croix River, and in those adjoining. Germans form a considerable part of the population in Somerset, St. Joseph, and Cylon; in the other towns their numbers are smaller, but generally show an increase.

The prairie towns, in general, have the denser population, although in 1860 Warren and Hammond are exceptions, Hammond at that time being mainly woodland. The towns of least foreign population (which generally coincide with the prairie section) have the greatest per capita wealth,<sup>1</sup> excepting Hudson and Star Prairie (1860)—Hudson having a foreign population slightly above the general average, while the per capita wealth of Star Prairie falls short; Emerald (1870), where a large part of the population is of Wisconsin birth but Irish parentage; and St. Joseph (1870), where the per capita wealth is slightly above the average, on account of the capital invested in the flouring mills along the Willow River. The prairie towns, with a prevailing native population (and a greater density) are richer than the towns of the hard-wood and poplar sections, whose people are largely of foreign birth. The former group included, in 1860, the towns of Troy, Malone, Pleasant Valley, Warren, Hammond, Richmond, and Star Prairie; in 1870, Hudson, Troy, Warren, Hammond, Richmond, and Star Prairie. The foreign population prevailed in 1860, in

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<sup>1</sup> By this is meant all towns where the number of foreigners is less than the percentage of foreign population in the county; and those where the per capita wealth is greater than the average of that in the county (excluding Hudson City).

the towns of Somerset, St. Joseph, Hudson, Rush River, Eau Galle, Erin Prairie, and Cylon; in 1870, in Somerset, St. Joseph, Pleasant Valley, Rush River, Eau Galle, Springfield, Erin Prairie, Cylon, and Emerald (disregarding the Wisconsin-born therein).

The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, over 73 per cent of the total male population in 1870 being farmers or farm laborers. Although the proportion of the foreign and native-born farmers is about equal, the per capita of wealth for the latter is about twice that of the foreign-born; this would also indicate that the immigrating foreigners were of the poorer class of people. The prairie towns have the largest ratio of native-born farmers, and, moreover, the wealthiest men of this class.



## THE POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF WISCONSIN GERMANS, 1854-60

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BY ERNEST BRUNCKEN.<sup>1</sup>

While the principal parties opposing each other were the Democrats and the Whigs, the German voters of Wisconsin were on the side of the former almost with unanimity. But as the question of slavery assumed greater proportions in the public mind, more and more of the Germans became dissatisfied with the treatment of that question by the Democratic party. In 1848 German votes helped the new Free-soil party to gain its partial victory in the state. The great majority of the Germans, however, notwithstanding their entire lack of sympathy with the slave-holders, remained Democrats until the outbreak of the War of Secession and even longer. To understand this apparent contradiction it will be necessary to dwell for a moment on the characteristics of the different political parties during the decade preceding the war, and see how they would present themselves to immigrants from Germany.

Before the slavery question became a disturbing factor, the Whigs may be described as the party of those who felt that there was such a thing as an American nation, with an individuality and characteristics of its own, distinct from those of every other nation. These people were of the opinion, more or less clearly realized, that the genesis of this nation was already accomplished, that its nature and essential character were fixed, and that the only thing left for further development was the expansion of these fixed characteristics and their adaptation to the growth of the country, without, however, changing them in any

<sup>1</sup> Address presented at the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, Oct. 12, 1901.

important respect. As most of the Whigs had come to Wisconsin from New England, or those portions of the Middle states in which the New England element was prevalent, they practically identified this American national character with the only kind of Americanism they knew, that of New England. They intended to reproduce in Wisconsin, as nearly as possible, the institutions, together with the customs, popular views, and prejudices of their native section. To this party, also, were attracted all who were economically interested in resisting tendencies towards equality—the wealthy, the protectors of vested interests, and finally, the believers in a strong government. Whigs were the promoters of measures tending to uphold the New England social customs, the Puritan Sabbath, temperance legislation, Protestant religious instruction in the public schools. By their opponents they were called aristocrats, and there was just enough truth in this appellation to make it politically dangerous. It was natural that a party, the members of which were so conscious of their national individuality, should assume a position of antipathy, if not hostility, to the foreign immigrants, whose national characteristics were so different from their own. They feared that their own peculiar customs and institutions would be modified by the influence of these newcomers, and that in the end the American people would come to be something quite different from what they wished.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, embraced first of all those whose minds were less influenced by national peculiarities and predilections, and more by that body of ideas concerning liberty and equality which one may roughly call the Jeffersonian doctrines—a set of opinions essentially cosmopolitan rather than national. In the second place, to the Democratic standard flocked all those elements which everywhere consisted of the admirers of Jackson—the masses who conceived Democracy to represent the common people as against the wealthy. The Jeffersonians were friendly toward the immigrants by reason of their principles; the masses sympathized with the foreigners because the latter were, like themselves, poor, and had the same economic interests.

Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that not only the Germans, but also the Irish and other foreigners allied themselves with the Democratic party. There they found less disposition to interfere with their customs regarding the keeping of Sunday, the use of beer and wine, and similar things which may appear of small account to the highly educated, but are of great importance to the masses who have few sources of enjoyment. Among the Democrats also they found a willingness to allow them to participate in all the political rights and privileges of the native citizen.

Moreover, the educated portion of the foreigners, and particularly the German "Forty-eighters," found that the doctrines of Jefferson, the Democratic sage, were identical with those for which they had fought in their native land and for which they had been driven into exile.

When the slavery question became uppermost, it was especially this latter class, the political exiles and their sympathizers, who felt themselves in an uncomfortable predicament. They were Democrats because in that party they found the bulwark of liberty and equality; and now they saw that same party become the main support of a system than which nothing could be imagined more abhorrent to Jeffersonian doctrines. When the Republican party was organized, the majority of the "Forty-eighters" rallied around its banner, and together with the old Free-soilers formed what may be called the Jeffersonian wing of the new party. The greater part, however, of the Republican voters came out of the camp of the old Whigs. In coming together to form the new organization, the two wings did not propose to give up their respective principles as they had held them before the slavery question came to the fore. The only thing which united them, was their common opposition to the spread of slavery into free territory.

That this view of the nature of German Republicanism is correct, becomes evident from the perusal of a speech by Carl Schurz, given at Albany Hall in Milwaukee, during the campaign for the election of Byron Paine as justice of the supreme court in 1859. Schurz was then the acknowledged leader of the German Republicans of the state, and his views may be

taken as typical of those of most of this element. The particular phase of the anti-slavery struggle which was then before the public, was the fugitive slave law, which had twice been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of Wisconsin. The United States supreme court, however, had reversed the decisions of the state tribunal, much to the disgust of the more violent anti-slavery men.<sup>1</sup> Schurz, in discussing these questions, took occasion to analyze the relation of the state to the federal government, which he did in the most approved style of the states' rights school. He praised the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and his highest constitutional authority was Calhoun. The federal government seemed to him a dangerous animal, which if not chained tight by strict construction of the constitution, would devour the last trace of self-government and liberty.<sup>2</sup>

The consequences which this speech, strange as coming from the lips of a professed Republican, had upon Mr. Schurz's political career, will be treated of later. It is mentioned in this place only to show the antagonism which must have existed between the German wing of the Republicans and its Whig associates.

While the "Forty-eighters," who were new-comers and had no previous alliances with the Democratic party, threw themselves into the struggle against slavery with all the ardor with which in their old home they had fought against the absolute and pseudo-constitutional governments, the older leaders of the Wisconsin Germans remained true to the Democratic party that had stood by the foreigners in their fight for political equality with the natives. Their arguments against the Republicans were based on the ground that the new party, as the successor of Whigs and Knownothings, had inherited their principles; that it was hostile to foreign-born citizens, favoring Puritan Sabbath observance and prohibition of the liquor traffic, and was generally the enemy of all human liberty and progress. These arguments, like the charge of aristocratic tendencies

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<sup>1</sup> See *In re Booth*, 3 Wis., 1; *In re Booth and Rycroft*, 3 Wis., 145; *U. S. vs. Booth*, 18 How., 476; 21 How., 506.

<sup>2</sup> *Milwaukee Sentinel*, March 28, 1859.



against the old Whigs, did not entirely lack truth, and by their means the Democrats succeeded in keeping the greater part of the German voters true to their banner, notwithstanding their almost universal opposition to the slavery system.

Having in this necessarily brief and unsatisfactory manner described the general character of the political life among the German voters of the period, I will now relate in some detail the part which Germans took in the political affairs of Wisconsin from the organization of the Republican party to the outbreak of the War of Secession. I make no pretensions to exhaustiveness. The material I have had at hand has been almost exclusively of a printed nature, principally the newspapers of the time. But very few of the files of the German newspapers of those years are at present accessible. Many have probably perished forever.

On the thirteenth day of July, 1854, a mass convention was held at Madison for the purpose of organizing the new Republican party. As far as I have been able to discover, the only Germans attending were Karl Roeser,<sup>1</sup> of Manitowoc, A. H. Bielfeld,<sup>2</sup> Dr. Charles E. Wunderly,<sup>3</sup> and Christian Essellen<sup>4</sup> of

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<sup>1</sup> Karl Roeser was born in Germany in 1809, became a lawyer, took part in the abortive revolutionary movements of 1830, was imprisoned for high treason, but soon pardoned, and continued to practice his profession. Taking part in the renewed revolution of 1848, he was again sentenced to imprisonment, but succeeded in escaping and made his way to America. In 1853 he founded the Manitowoc *Demokrat*, which from the first was strongly anti-slavery. In 1861 he was appointed to a position in the treasury department, which he held until near his death, continuing at the same time to write for many German newspapers, especially the Washington *Volkstribun*. He died in Washington on November 14th, 1897.

<sup>2</sup> A. H. Bielfeld was born at Bremen, Germany, on June 20, 1818. He came to the United States in 1836, spent a year or two in Mexico, came back to this country and settled in Wisconsin in 1843. He was the first city clerk of Milwaukee.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. C. E. Wunderly was born on December 6, 1818, received an education as physician and surgeon in German schools and universities, emigrated to Texas, and in 1845 came to Wisconsin. He died February 22, 1859.

<sup>4</sup> Christian Essellen took part in the revolutionary movements of 1848, and had to go into exile in consequence. He published the first German

Milwaukee. The Germans of the latter city would not have been represented at all, had not the *Verein Freier Männer*, a sort of debating society to which most of the Milwaukee "Forty-eighters" and their sympathizers belonged, taken the matter in hand, and at two of its meetings hotly debated the question of sending delegates. The Democrats in the society, under the leadership of Schoeffler and Fratny, resorted to every possible means of obstruction and prevented the taking a vote on the measure. Then the Republicans tried to call a mass meeting of German citizens for the evening of July 12, the day before the convention. But the German daily papers, all of which were Democratic, refused to publish the notice, and as a consequence only four persons attended the meeting.<sup>1</sup> Thereupon the above-mentioned Republican leaders went to Madison on their own responsibility, and were duly recognized as delegates from Milwaukee. The convention did not fail to realize the importance of agitation among the Germans. Wunderly was made a member of the first Republican state central committee, and a committee was appointed to raise funds for the establishment of a German Republican paper at Milwaukee.<sup>2</sup>

About the time of this convention, Bernhard Domschke made his appearance in Milwaukee, and soon became one of the most important leaders of the German Republicans. He came from Louisville, Ky., where he had been associated with Karl Heinzen in the publication of a newspaper. He made his début in an address on August 6, 1854, on the "Democratic Church." This created so much excitement that Fratny, the leader of the non-Catholic wing of the German Democrats, challenged him to a public debate, which took place three days later in Market Hall, crowded to its utmost capacity.<sup>3</sup> As usual in such cases, the friends of both speakers claimed the victory for their cham-

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literary and scientific journal in this country, first as a weekly and later as a monthly. Its name was *Atlantis*; first published at Detroit, it then was printed at Milwaukee, and finally at Buffalo. It was issued for about five years.

<sup>1</sup> *Atlantis*, i, p. 263.

<sup>2</sup> The committee consisted of Charles E. Wunderly, A. H. Bielfeld, J. R. Brigham, Edwin Palmer, and Asahel Finch, jr.

<sup>3</sup> Koss, *Milwaukee*, p. 449.

pion; but the undoubted result was, that attention was attracted to the man from Kentucky. On October 7, 1854, appeared the *Korsar*, the first German Republican paper in Milwaukee. Its editor was Domschke, while the financial backer was Rufus King, of the *Sentinel*. So the new party had almost from the start three German weekly papers at its command; for besides the *Korsar* and Roeser's *Wisconsin Demokrat* at Manitowoc, the *Pionier* at Sauk City espoused the Republican cause.

This was the time when the Knownothing movement and its off-shoot, the American party, had obtained considerable power in several states, and the foreign-born citizens everywhere had become frightened at their success in a much greater degree than the real strength of the agitation warranted. It does not appear that the American party ever had an appreciable influence in Wisconsin.<sup>1</sup> How strong the Knownothing order ever became, it is impossible to learn from the material at hand. But however that may be, the Germans all over the United States felt grave apprehensions. On many sides it was proposed that the foreign-born citizens should unite into a distinct party for the purpose of protecting themselves against attacks upon their rights. At Milwaukee, the German debating club at one time had for its subject the question: "Is it conducive to progress, if the liberal Germans in the United States form a political party of their own?"<sup>2</sup> Against this idea, Domschke set himself from the beginning. In this connection an article from his pen, which appeared in the *Wisconsin Demokrat* on August 17, 1854, is interesting as showing his position, which was undoubtedly typical of that of other "Forty-eighters." He says, among other things: "The idea of forming a union of foreigners against nativism is wholly wrong, and destroys the possibility of any influence on our part; it would drive us into a union with Irishmen, those American Croats. In our struggle we are not concerned with nationality, but with principles;

<sup>1</sup> In 1856, the number of votes cast for the "American" presidential candidate, Fillmore, was 579, against 52,843 Democratic and 66,090 Republican votes.—Wisconsin *Blue Book*.

<sup>2</sup> Koss, *Milwaukee*, p. 440.



we are for liberty, and against union with Irishmen who stand nearer barbarism and brutality than civilization and humanity. The Irish are our natural enemies, not because they are Irishmen, but because they are the truest guards of Popery."

It is not a part of the subject matter of this paper to relate in detail the political history of the state during the following six years. Suffice it to recall, that the Republican party from the first showed great strength, and within two years had its representative in the gubernatorial chair. In 1856, the state cast her electoral votes for Fremont, and four years later went for Lincoln. During all this time Republicanism steadily gained ground among the Germans, but at no time was there anything like a general falling away from the Democratic standards. Temperance and Knownothingism were the great bugbears that kept them largely from joining the party to which their anti-slavery sentiments would have drawn them. To this was added the fact that in the eyes of the Catholic Germans the Republicans were identical with their old and bitter enemies, the "Forty-eighters."<sup>1</sup> As time progressed, and the Democrats began to feel the stings of defeat, the tone of discussion in the newspapers and on the stump became exceedingly bitter. The anti-slavery party was never mentioned except as the "Black Republican" party, and "nigger worshippers" became one of the mildest epithets. Here are some selections from an article in the *Seebote* published November 6, 1858:

You know yourselves of what elements the so-called Republican party is composed. Temperance men, abolitionists, haters of foreigners, sacrilegious despoilers of churches (*Kirchenschaender*), Catholic-killers, these are the infernal ingredients of which this loathsome Republican monstrosity is composed. \* \* \* This miserable Republican party is a blood-thirsty tiger ever panting for your gore, that would like to kill you with the most exquisite tortures. \* \* \* Even Germans are miserable and nefarious enough to fight in the ranks of the enemy for the destruction of their countrymen.

An ever-recurring charge against the German Republican leaders was, that they were actuated by selfish motives because the

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<sup>1</sup> See Parkman Club *Papers*, 1896, p. 236.



Republicans stood ready to give them lucrative offices or assist them in journalistic enterprises.<sup>1</sup>

The antagonism between the "grays" and the "greens," that is between the older German residents and those who had come since 1848, did not fill so conspicuous a place in the contemporaneous life of Wisconsin as it did in the older states, simply because there were comparatively few "grays" here. But occasionally it cropped out, as for instance in the newspaper feuds of Domschke with Fraternity and Schoeffler. The political quarrels were unhesitatingly carried into social and business life. In 1857, Henry Cordier, a young German lawyer at Oshkosh, had said, in a letter to the Wisconsin *Demokrat*: "As a German Republican in Oshkosh, this stronghold of Hunkers, I stand very much isolated." Thereupon the Democratic paper in his town, which was published by another German lawyer, Charles A. Weisbrod, threatened him with boycott.<sup>2</sup> Oshkosh, the Hunker stronghold, by the way, gave 628 majority for Randall, the Republican candidate for governor.

One of the aims of which the German Republican leaders never lost sight, was to prevent their party from doing anything to justify the charge that it was in favor of Know-nothingism and prohibition. In his account of the Madison convention of 1854, Roeser, in his paper, exclaimed exultantly: "Not a word about temperance in the platform!" In 1855 he declared that in case the Republicans should nominate a temperance man for governor, the Germans would remain true to the party but stay away from the polls. On September 25, 1855, he wrote that Domschke, Wunderly, and himself had been assured by the party authorities that for the next two years the temperance question would not be taken up, as slavery was the all-important

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<sup>1</sup> One of the charges against the Republicans, used in successive campaigns was, that they spent state money for campaign purposes by having state documents unnecessarily printed in German and giving the contracts to German Republican printing offices. The charge was well-founded, only the Democrats were equally guilty. In 1853 they had spent \$12,000 for such German printing "jobs."

<sup>2</sup> Oshkosh *Deutsche Zeitung*, Oct. 3, 1857. Cordier later became state prison commissioner, 1864-70.

issue. In their platforms of 1857, both parties declared with great emphasis against nativism. The Democrats said in their platform:

*Resolved*, That we hold in detestation the intolerant and un-American spirit which aims to curtail the privileges of those who, coming from other lands, seek to be citizens of the United States, and that the Democratic party of this state will, as it has ever done, frown indignantly on every attempt to interfere with the existing laws relative to nationalization.

The Republican platform contained the following plank:

*Resolved*, That the true advocates of free labor must necessarily be true friends to free and unobstructed immigration; that the rights of citizenship and the full enjoyment and exercise thereof make true American patriots out of foreigners; that an abridgement of those rights would necessarily tend to divide the citizens of the Republic into different classes, a ruling and a governed class; that inequality of rights among the inhabitants of a republic will always be inconsistent with and dangerous to true Democratic institutions; and that therefore the naturalization question is, with the Republicans of Wisconsin not a question of mere policy but principle.

*Resolved*, That we are utterly hostile to the proscription of any man on account of birthplace, religion, or color, and that we are opposed to all secret or public organizations which favor such proscription.

Under these circumstances, it was not possible for the Democrats to say that the Republicans as a party were in favor of prohibition or the restriction of the rights of foreigners. But they never failed to point out such tendencies, whenever they showed themselves in individual Republicans either at home or in other states. For instance, much was made of the fact that in 1858 John Sherman, of Ohio, had in the house of representatives opposed the admission of Minnesota to the Union, because her constitution provided that foreigners might exercise the suffrage before they had become fully naturalized.<sup>1</sup> Sometimes the Republicans got a chance to retaliate with this kind of argument, as when Stephen A. Douglas, that idol of the German Democrats, in 1855 opposed in the senate the provision of the land

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<sup>1</sup> Oshkosh *Deutsche Zeitung*, May 19, 1858.

preëmption bill which gave the same rights to foreigners having declared their intention to become naturalized, as to citizens; or when in 1859, a man was appointed deputy collector of customs at Port Washington, who was generally supposed to have belonged to a Knownothing lodge and never denied the story. This mistake of the Buchanan administration excited the violent disgust of the Democratic state senator of the district, Silverman, and caused no slight chuckle among the Republicans.<sup>1</sup> In 1859, the strongly Republican state of Massachusetts passed a law taking away the suffrage from foreign-born citizens until the expiration of two years after the date of their naturalization. This law created the most intense indignation among foreigners throughout the United States, and undoubtedly cost the Republicans everywhere thousands of votes. The Republican state convention of the same year, in Wisconsin, took pains to condemn this law of another state; but for a long time it continued to furnish ammunition to the Democrats, who said that this law proved how the Republicans "placed the German below the nigger."<sup>2</sup>

Differing as they did with the majority of their party on nearly every point except that of slavery, the German Republicans naturally never became very strong party men; but were easily induced to vote with the Democrats whenever the slavery question was not directly at issue. An article written by Christian Essellen, in his magazine *Atlantis*, illustrates this attitude. After discussing what the Germans ought to do when compelled to choose between anti-slavery and temperance, he says:

We agree perfectly with the *New York Abendzeitung* and the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* in this, that where no other way can be found we ought to lay principal stress on the slavery question in state and congressional, but on the temperance question in municipal elections. To those who would fain draw us into the ranks of the pro-slavery party by showing us a beer mug, we will reply that we would rather submit to annoying measures than betray the grand principles of liberty.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Madison *Democrat*, February 25, 1859.

<sup>2</sup> For an impartial discussion of the Knownothing movement from the standpoint of the Germans, see Julius Froebel, *Aus Amerika*, i, p. 513.

<sup>3</sup> *Atlantis*, i, p. 194.



The arguments of those non-Catholic Germans who remained Democrats, are well characterized in another article by Essellen:

If the curse of slavery is mentioned for which that party conducts its propaganda, if one points to Kansas and Missouri, it is replied that all that has nothing to do with the Democratic party of Wisconsin; that Wisconsin has no slavery. If one calls attention to the bad and fraudulent management of the present Democratic state administration, complains about the frittering away of the school lands or the frauds connected with the building of the Insane Hospital, if one shows up the corruption of the Democratic party of the state, either these things are denied or refuge is taken in answers like this: It is better, after all, to have at the head of the state government negligent spendthrifts who leave us our personal liberty, than virtuous Puritans that will load us down with temperance legislation. If we remind them of the connection of the Democracy with the Jesuits, we get for an answer the general horror of Knownothings, fearing whom seems to be the principal occupation of Germans even in Wisconsin.<sup>1</sup>

At the time when the Republican party was organized, in 1854, the German vote in Wisconsin had already become so strong that both parties found it advisable to have a place on their state tickets given to a representative of that nationality. Accordingly in 1855, the Republicans nominated for state treasurer Carl Roeser, who was credited with having been chiefly instrumental in carrying Manitowoc county in 1854, theretofore strongly Democratic, for the new party. Roeser, however, was defeated by Charles Kuehn, also a German, who was nominated by the Democrats and became the successor of Edward Janssen, his countryman, as state treasurer. In 1857, Francis Huebschmann, of Milwaukee, one of the principal leaders of the "free-thinking" wing among the German Democrats, was a candidate for the nomination of governor by the Democratic convention. He was defeated by James B. Cross, and Carl Habich of Dane county became the German representative on the ticket, being nominated for state treasurer. He was at the time the deputy of Treasurer Charles Kuehn. Dr. Huebschmann and his friends did not take their defeat in good part. In his paper, the *Gradaus*, he charged the delegates to the convention with cor-

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<sup>1</sup> *Atlantis*, iii, p. 225.



ruption.<sup>1</sup> This naturally brought a violent storm of indignation about his ears, but before long he had his revenge. At the Milwaukee charter election in the following spring, a large section of the Democrats joined the Republicans for the purpose of overturning the Democratic city administration, which was charged with incapacity and corruption. The fight was especially hot in Huebschmann's home ward, the second, which was almost wholly German. In this ward lived the two candidates for city treasurer: H. Schwarting, the regular Democrat, and A. von Cotzhausen, the reform candidate, who had the endorsement of the Republicans. Huebschmann was one of the most active of the reformers. Of course he was charged with being actuated merely by a desire for revenge upon the Democrats who had preferred Cross to himself as governor. The fight attracted the attention of the entire state. The outcome was, that the reformers elected a Republican, William A. Prentiss, for mayor, who became thereby the first Republican city officer in Milwaukee. Cotzhausen, however, the reform candidate for city treasurer, was defeated.

By this time the German Republicans had found for themselves a leader beside whose eminent ability even such gifted men as Roeser, Wunderly, and Domschke appeared insignificant. This leader was Carl Schurz. When Schurz came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1853, and settled in Watertown, he was not more than twenty-four years old; but already known to every German in the United States as the youth who three years before had helped Gottfried Kinkel, the poet and revolutionist, to escape from the prison at Spandau, where he had been incarcerated for high treason.<sup>2</sup> Schurz took an active interest in the political affairs of his new home from the very start, but not until the Fremont presidential campaign did he attract general attention. It is stated, on the authority of C. C. Kunz, of Sauk City,<sup>3</sup> that the first to bring Schurz forward as a stump orator was L. P. Harvey, who later became governor. At a meeting of the state central committee in the summer of 1856, he spoke

<sup>1</sup> Oshkosh *Deutsche Zeitung*, Oct. 17, 1857.

<sup>2</sup> Parkman Club *Papers*, 1896, p. 235.

<sup>3</sup> *Seebote*, March 27, 1897.

of him as a bright young German he had met at Watertown, who was building a house for himself, but was ready to go on the stump for Fremont as soon as the house was finished. Harvey, it seems, was ignorant of the Kinkel affair. But a few days later the *Madison State Journal* published an article, presumably from the pen of Horace Rublee, in which the story of Schurz's bravery was told. This of course threw a sort of romantic glamor around the young orator, and made people curious to hear him.

In 1857, the Republicans nominated Carl Schurz for the office of lieutenant-governor. The Republican candidate for governor, Alexander W. Randall, was elected by 454 majority out of a total vote of 88,932; but Schurz was defeated by the Democratic candidate, E. D. Campbell, by 107 votes. As it was probable that many German Democrats had scratched their tickets in favor of Schurz, it seemed evident that a considerable number of native Republicans had refused to vote for the German candidate. The Democrats did not fail to take advantage of this circumstance. "There you see the character of the Black Republicans," they would argue. "They are willing enough to put a German on their ticket so as to catch German votes. But when it comes to the election, they take good care that the d——d Dutchman is not elected."

From this time on, the German portion of the Republican party became decidedly unfriendly to the state administration, and especially to its head, Governor Randall. This internal quarrel contributed not a little towards keeping the Germans away from the new party. In the summer of 1858 the German leaders published a long manifesto, which amounted to an open declaration of war against the administration. It was signed by Bernhard Domschke, Henry Cordier, H. Lindemann, Winter and Ritsche, publishers of the *Volksblatt*, Carl Roeser, and Carl Schurz. Among other things the manifesto contains the following passages:

The Republican party of this state has been unfortunate in that the former head of the administration has not succeeded in disproving the charge of corrupt acts, although he was elected principally on the issue of political honesty. It is true that the present administration

stands clear of such accusations; but we have cause to complain of many acts which must injure the harmony and prosperity of the Republican party. Corrupt opponents of Republicanism, and even unworthy individuals, have been favored and encouraged while men of merit have been disregarded and shoved aside. Such actions, with the surrounding circumstances, must destroy the confidence of the Republican masses in their leaders and representatives, discourage honest endeavors, and weaken the effectiveness of the party organization. The Democrats may do such things without astonishing the world or doing injury to themselves; but an administration which has solemnly bound itself to lend no ear to the influence of cliques and to proceed honestly, openly, and with decision, cannot break such promises without injuring the credit and organization of the party to which it owes its installation in office. An attempt to manage a new party, like the Republican, on the plan of that organization whose only aim is the distribution of public plunder, must have a tendency to gain temporary advantages at the cost of principle, to make concessions in order to win outward power, to unite for the purpose of expediency the most incompatible opposites, and to make principle the humble slave of circumstances. When a party gives way to such influences, it may suddenly find itself sinking from the solid ground of principle to the changeable platform of time-serving inconstancy.

In closing, the document reiterates the adherence of the signers to Republican principles, and expresses a hope for the future total abolition of slavery.

Schurz, in the meantime, was rapidly becoming a man of more than local reputation. In 1858, he took a somewhat conspicuous part in the great Lincoln-Douglas campaign in Illinois; and in April, 1859, he was called to Boston, to help the Republican cause in the very birthplace of anti-slavery sentiment. While he was thus busy in spreading Republican doctrines, he was violently attacked at home. The most outrageous of the assaults of his enemies was a statement made in the *Beaver Dam Democrat* to the effect that Schurz was in the pay of the Prussian government, which kept him here as a spy on his fellow exiles from Germany. The only evidence offered in support of this charge, was that his property had not been confiscated as had that of many other refugees. The affair naturally created a great deal of discussion. Huntington, the editor of the paper which had published the libel, refused to tell who had given him



the information, and the friends of Schurz guessed in vain who the author was. At one time suspicion fastened itself on Leonard Mertz, who, however, in an indignant communication to the *Watertown Transcript*, cleared himself of the accusation. Finally the *Volksfreund* claimed to have discovered the slanderer in Emil Roethe, publisher of the *Watertown Weltbuerger*, who had formerly been a protégé of Schurz's and had even lived for a while in his house. Roethe denied the charge in general terms, but many continued to believe it true.<sup>1</sup>

When the time approached for the state convention of 1859, the anti-administration wing of the Republicans decided that Schurz must be nominated for governor. Carl Roeser became the manager of his campaign. "We are," he said in his paper, "from principle in favor of the nomination of Carl Schurz as candidate for governor, not because he is a German, but because we demand of the Republican party that by an open, living deed, namely the nomination of a foreign-born citizen who has secured esteem throughout the United States, it disprove the charges of Knownothingism made against it." The fight between the Schurz forces and the followers of Governor Randall, who sought a renomination, became quite bitter; and Randall, in his hatred of Schurz, finally declared that he was willing to withdraw from the contest if thereby he could defeat the nomination of his opponent. When the convention met, however, it was found that out of 174 votes cast only 48 were for Schurz. It is stated that 20 of these came from delegates of German birth. Schurz was tendered the nomination for lieutenant-governor, but he declined. The defeated candidate, whose home by this time had been transferred from Watertown to Milwaukee, was on his return given a public reception by the Young Men's Republican club; and in a speech on Market square reaffirmed his loyalty to Republican principles and promised to work for the election of Randall. Some of his German followers, however, did not accept his defeat so philosophically. The German Republican club of Manitowoc adopted violent resolutions in which Governor Randall was denounced as a Knownothing, a friend of corruptionists, and an advocate of the fugitive slave law. Through-

<sup>1</sup> *Atlas*, Dec. 28, 1858; Feb. 28, 1859.



out the state, large numbers of German Republicans stayed away from the polls on account of this disaffection.

The charge against Randall of upholding the fugitive slave law, brings us back to the consideration of the difference in principles, within the Republican party, of those with Democratic antecedents, like Schurz and his Germans, and those who came from the old Whig party. Undoubtedly there was no real truth in the charge. But very likely the governor had expressed himself to the effect that after the supreme court of the United States had overruled the decisions of the state supreme court and declared the fugitive slave law constitutional, no further resistance to that law could be permitted until it had been properly repealed. Schurz, however, and his Germans entertained, in this instance at least, the most extreme states' rights doctrine, as appears from his speech for Byron Paine. Although he nowhere expressly mentioned the right of nullification, his theories undoubtedly lead directly to that teaching. These views were shared by many of the old Free-soilers, who either were Democrats in everything but the slavery question, or who, like the old Liberty party men, forgot everything else in their zeal for the abolition of slavery.

Naturally, the form of Republicanism which appears in the Byron Paine speech of Carl Schurz did not remain unchallenged. It was especially Timothy O. Howe, later United States senator, who took up the sword to defend the centralistic nature of Republican principles. After considerable discussion in the newspapers, and in correspondence with prominent Republicans, he made the matter one of the principal grounds of objection to Schurz's nomination for governor. He recurred to the matter in the state convention of 1860, when Schurz was anxious to be a delegate to the Chicago national convention. Howe asked him point blank whether he considered the peculiar views expressed by him in the Milwaukee speech with regard to the jurisdiction of the state and federal courts, essential to the principles of the Republican party. Schurz, after some discussion, finally admitted that his views on that question were not essential to Republicanism, and with this answer Howe was satisfied. Schurz was duly elected a delegate, as the party

leaders were anxious to heal the breach between the two factions. Undoubtedly the same desire towards conciliation had contributed toward the election of Schurz as regent of the state university by the legislature, at the session of 1859. This election had become necessary by the resignation of Professor Carr. The office of regent at that time seems to have been considered a political plum, for it appears that the successful candidate was elected by a strict party vote over Leonard Mertz, for whom the Democrats cast their ballots.<sup>1</sup>

The action of Schurz in retreating from his extreme position on the states' rights question, did not at all please his abolitionist friends. Associate-Justice A. D. Smith also, whose term was then about to expire, made a violent attack on him. The German Republicans and the various shades of abolitionists had from the first been closely connected, because both were more radical in their anti-slavery views than was congenial to the more conservative majority of their party.<sup>2</sup> A number of prominent Germans, including some who afterwards remained stout adherents of Democracy, had been members of the vigilance committee during the excitement connected with the rescue of the fugitive slave Glover.<sup>3</sup> Later, Wunderly was one of Sherman Booth's sureties during the criminal prosecution against him. When Schurz became the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1857, it was Booth who nominated him in the convention. When John Brown was executed on December 2, 1859, the Milwaukee Germans, in addition to the general meeting of citizens at the chamber of commerce, held an indignation meeting of their own, and the resolutions passed

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<sup>1</sup> *Legislative Journal*, Feb. 2, 1859.

<sup>2</sup> At one of the anti-fugitive slave law meetings in 1854, resolutions were passed that advocated nullification in its crudest form. At this meeting a state league was formed, with the following officers: E. B. Wolcott, president; A. H. Bielfeld, secretary; C. E. Wunderly, treasurer; Ira C. Paine, vice-president. See Vroman Mason, "Fugitive Slave Law in Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1895, p. 128.

<sup>3</sup> These members were Wunderly, Christian Essellen, F. Neukirch, F. Fratny, and Moritz Schoeffler. A. H. Bielfeld, the Free-soiler, acted as secretary of the mass meeting on March 11, 1854.

upon that occasion contained the following paragraph which ought to have satisfied the most impetuous abolitionist:

*Resolved*, That if the last means to solve the slavery question in a peaceful manner fails, it would in our opinion be perfectly justifiable to gain that end in revolutionary ways; and that all responsibility for such a necessary step will rest on the heads of those who persistently refuse to abolish, by means of reform, an institution that disgraces our century and this republic.

It must not be imagined, of course, that the slavery question was during all these years the only political matter which interested the people of the state or the German element among them. The antagonism between the Catholics and the free-thinkers, which was so noticeable during the preceding period, continued with unabated vigor. In 1854, the anti-Catholic paper *Flugblätter*<sup>1</sup> was the subject of some heated debates in both houses of the legislature, where Assemblyman Worthington of Waukesha and Senator McGarry of Milwaukee offered resolutions prohibiting the legislative postmasters from distributing this publication to the members. These resolutions, however, were not adopted. The religious radicalism of the "Forty-eighters"<sup>2</sup> found vent in their support of a movement for the abolition of the exemption of church property from taxation. In 1855, Assemblyman James Bennett, of Manitowoc, put himself at the head of this movement, and presented numerous petitions in its behalf, very largely signed by Germans. The same gentleman also offered a motion to strike out the customary ap-

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<sup>1</sup>Parkman Club *Papers* 1896, p. 236.

<sup>2</sup>Besides the Catholics and the freethinkers or "Forty-eighters," the Lutheran element of the German population hardly appears as a distinct factor, as far as the political affairs of this period are concerned. Many Lutherans, probably, were retained in the Democratic party through the influence of Dr. Walther, of St. Louis, the German-Lutheran patriarch of this country. He approved of slavery on the ground that it had biblical authority. Walther's influence was particularly strong in the congregations belonging to the Missouri synod, so-called. But in the younger organization, known as the Wisconsin synod, there was from the first a pronounced anti-slavery spirit which led most Lutherans belonging to it into the Republican ranks.

propriation for the services of a chaplain of the assembly, which was promptly voted down, but earned for its author the warm praise of his townsman, Carl Roeser. Mr. Bennett's political career, by the way, seems to have come to an abrupt close, for his name does not reappear in the lists of members of the legislature.

The school question was widely debated during that period and here is what one leading "Forty-eighter," Christian Essellen, has to say on the subject: "It seems to me it is a wrong conception of religious tolerance, and an extension of it beyond its natural limits, if religious associations are permitted to snatch from the state a part of public instruction and use it for their selfish, one-sided ecclesiastical purposes." He went on to advocate the prohibition of all private and parochial schools, and as a first step in that direction the subjection of all such institutions to the supervision of the state authorities.<sup>1</sup> It is doubtful, however, whether Essellen here expressed the views of most of the "Forty-eighters," for just about this time they were very active in founding private schools wherever there were considerable numbers of German residents.

During this period no inconsiderable number of Germans held various state offices, including membership in the legislature. Most of the German members of the latter were on the Democratic side. Among the more prominent of them was Fred Horn of Cedarburg, who in 1854 was speaker, as he had been in 1851, and was to be again in 1875. Another Democrat of considerable prominence in the legislature was Charles G. Rodolph, who represented Iowa county in 1851, Richland in 1858, and was in the senate during the sessions of 1859 and 1860. He gained some notoriety by a speech on the Kansas troubles, February 28, 1858. During that session a considerable portion of the legislative time was spent in discussions of the national political situation. On March 1, Paul Weil, of West Bend, another German Democratic member, offered a resolution "that all buncombe speeches on Kansas be limited to five minutes." But the resolution was promptly tabled, and the flow of oratory went on as before. On the whole the influence of the Germans

<sup>1</sup> *Atlantis*, i, p. 24.



in the legislature does not seem to have been very great. In 1859, Bernhard Domschke passed a pretty severe judgment on them. But his opinion may have been influenced by the fact that in the legislature of that year the German members were all Democrats. He referred to the fact that several German papers had mentioned with satisfaction that no less than fourteen members of the legislature were Germans. To this he replied, that mere numbers would never gain the admiration of others for the Germans, if they lacked ability. Of all the Germans there was but one of respectable capacity—Horn. The rest were mere ciphers. Then he went on: "The others are mostly dumb as codfish, play second or third fiddles, stay at home half of the week rather than attend, and on occasion disgrace the German name by foolish speeches as did Senator Rodolph the other day."<sup>1</sup>

On the whole, the picture which the Germans in Wisconsin present during the period from 1854 to 1860, is a satisfactory one from the standpoint of a member of that element who desires to see his nationality exert an influence proportionate to their numbers and capacity, and from the point of view of an American who wishes that so important an element in our commonwealth shall become an organic part, instead of remaining a foreign body within the community.

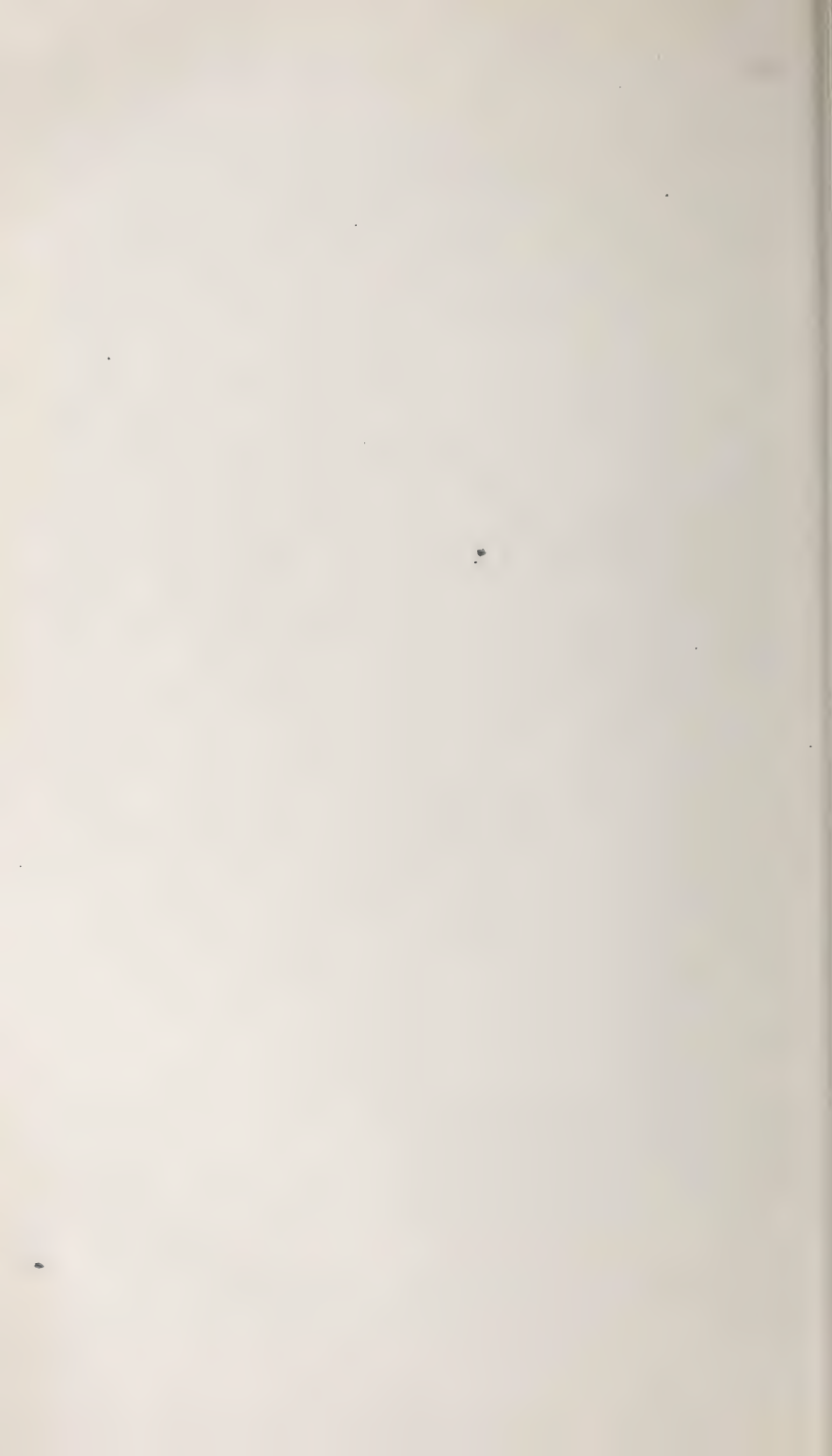
The German immigration into Wisconsin, before the war, reached its high water mark in 1854, when according to the estimate given by Fred Horn who was then commissioner of immigration, 16,000 Germans settled in the state. Among the immigrants during this and the preceding three or four years, there was an extraordinary number of educated and able men who had been compelled to leave their country for political reasons. At first most of these imagined that their exile would be of short duration; and consequently, during the first few years, took far more interest in the affairs of Europe than in those of the United States.<sup>2</sup> Others wasted their strength for a while dreaming

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<sup>1</sup> *Atlas* March 1, 1859.

<sup>2</sup> They were described by Christian Essellen as "men who begin every sentence with 'When the outbreak comes again' (*Wenn's wieder losgeht*)."

about the foundation of a German state in the Northwest. But by 1854, the hopes for a renewal of the revolutionary movements in Germany were pretty well dissipated; and more and more the leading minds among the Germans began to feel that their home was here, and to devote their energies to promoting the welfare of their adopted country. By the year 1860 they had become excellent American citizens; and when in the following year the War of Secession broke out, no element of our population was more prompt or more enthusiastic than the Germans in rallying round the union banner. True, as the war progressed and its hardships became more severely felt, a few Germans, misled by demagogical copperheads, took part in the disgraceful draft riots. But it was a German governor who put down these disturbances with an energy that put to shame the native governors of New York and some other states in similar emergencies. The administration of Governor Salomon, however, lies beyond the scope of this paper.

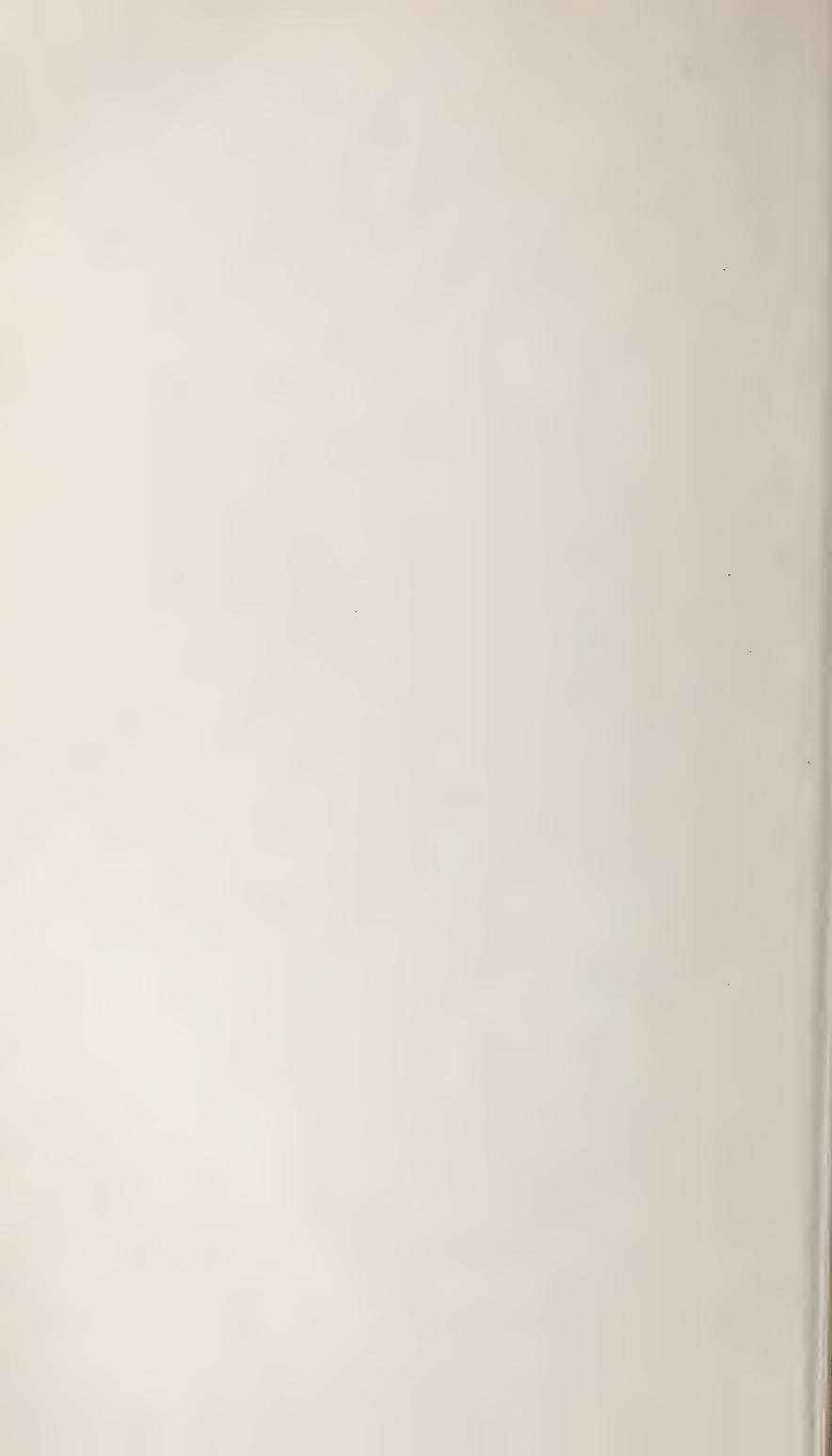












PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN  
AT ITS  
FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

Held December 11, 1902



MADISON  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY  
1903



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## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1849-1902

### PRESIDENT

	<i>Elected</i>
NELSON DEWEY . . . . .	January 30, 1849
LEONARD J. FARWELL . . . . .	January 21, 1852
WILLIAM R. SMITH . . . . .	January 18, 1854
INCREASE A. LAPHAM . . . . .	January 2, 1862
ALEXANDER MITCHELL . . . . .	January 2, 1872
CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN . . . . .	January 2, 1878
JOHN A. RICE . . . . .	January 2, 1883
JOHN JOHNSTON . . . . .	January 2, 1890
ROBERT L. McCORMICK . . . . .	December 12, 1901

### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

INCREASE A. LAPHAM . . . . .	January 30, 1849
LYMAN C. DRAPER . . . . .	January 18, 1854
REUBEN G. THWAITES . . . . .	January 6, 1887

Title changed to secretary by chap. 89, laws of Wisconsin for 1897. By resolution of the executive committee, adopted February 10, 1893, the secretary was also given the title of "superintendent of the library, art gallery, and museum."

### RECORDING SECRETARY

CHARLES LORD . . . . .	January 30, 1849
JOHN W. HUNT . . . . .	March 14, 1854
STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN . . . . .	January 3, 1860
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG . . . . .	January 2, 1861
FRANK H. FIRMIN . . . . .	January 2, 1862
STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN . . . . .	January 2, 1866
FRANK H. FIRMIN . . . . .	January 2, 1872
ROBERT M. BASHFORD . . . . .	January 3, 1881
ELISHA BURDICK . . . . .	January 7, 1886

Mr. Burdick died July 18, 1896. The office was then discontinued; by resolution of the society, adopted December 10, 1896, its duties were merged with those of the corresponding secretary (see above).



*TREASURER*

EZEKIEL M. WILLIAMSON	. . . . .	January	30, 1849
CHARLES LORD	. . . . .	January	21, 1852
A. C. INGHAM	. . . . .	January	19, 1853
OBADIAH M. CONOVER	. . . . .	January	18, 1854
ALEXANDER H. MAIN	. . . . .	January	1, 1869
FRANK F. PROUDFIT	. . . . .	January	6, 1887
M. RANSOM DOYON	. . . . .	October	6, 1900
LUCIEN S. HANKS	. . . . .	October	30, 1900

*LIBRARIAN*

JOHN W. HUNT	. . . . .	January	18, 1854
CHARLES LORD	. . . . .	March	14, 1854
JULIUS P. ATWOOD	. . . . .	June	6, 1854
STEPHEN H. CARPENTER	. . . . .	January	5, 1855
DANIEL S. DURRIE	. . . . .	January	1, 1856
ISAAC S. BRADLEY	. . . . .	September	6, 1892

By resolution of the executive committee, February 10, 1898, the librarian was also given the title of "assistant superintendent of the library, art gallery, and museum."

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1903

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## PRESIDENT

HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	.	.	HAYWARD
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## VICE-PRESIDENTS

HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	.	.	MADISON
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN	.	.	LA CROSSE
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	.	.	MANITOWOC
HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND	.	.	JANESVILLE
HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS	.	.	MADISON
WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.	.	.	MILWAUKEE

## SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN G. THWAITES	.	.	MADISON
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## TREASURER

LUCIEN S. HANKS	.	.	MADISON
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## LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC S. BRADLEY	.	.	MADISON
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## CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO

HON. ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE	.	.	GOVERNOR
HON. WALTER L. HOUSER	.	.	SECRETARY OF STATE
HON. JOHN T. KEMPF	.	.	STATE TREASURER

## CURATORS, ELECTIVE

*Term expires at annual meeting in 1903*

CHARLES N. GREGORY, LL. D.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	HON. E. RAY STEVENS
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. GEORGE RAYMER	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.

*Term expires at annual meeting in 1904*

HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD	DANA C. MUNRO, A. M.
GEN. EDWIN E. BRYANT	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. BREESE J. STEVENS
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN	HERBERT B. TANNER, M. D.
HON. HENRY E. LEGLER	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.

*Term expires at annual meeting in 1905*

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	HON. BURR W. JONES
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER
CHARLES N. BROWN, LL. B.	RT. REV. S. G. MESSMER
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS	J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.	JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.
HON. ALFRED A. JACKSON	HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES (OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

*Library* — Turner (chairman), Raymer, Munro, Legler, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Art Gallery and Museum* — Brown (chairman), Knox, Hanks, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Printing and Publication* — Conover (chairman), Turner, Wight, Munro, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

*Finance* — Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Burrows, Palmer, and Steensland.

*Advisory Committee* (ex-officio) — Turner, Brown, Conover, and Van Slyke.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY)

*Auditing Committee* — C. N. Brown (chairman), A. B. Morris, and E. B. Steensland.

*Biennial Address, 1903* — Thwaites (chairman), Stevens, Turner, Munro, and Parkinson.

*Field Meetings* — Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, Legler, and Thwaites.

*Relations with the State University* — Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.

# LIBRARY SERVICE

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## SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

## LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

## ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

(Chief Cataloguer)

## LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

[In order of seniority of service]

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY	— <i>Public Documents Division</i>
*ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS	— <i>Superintendent's Secretary</i>
FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
†EMMA HELEN BLAIR	— <i>Maps and MSS. Division</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER	— <i>Periodical Division</i>
IVA ALICE WELSH	— <i>Accession Division</i>
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN	— <i>Newspaper Division</i>
ELIZABETH CHURCH SMITH	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
EVE PARKINSON	— <i>Shelf Division</i>
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG	— <i>Maps and MSS. Division</i>
ANNA JACOBSEN	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
LEORA MABBETT	— <i>Periodical Division</i>
EDNA ADAMS	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
DAISY GIRDHAM BEECROFT	— <i>Superintendent's Clerk</i>
‡MARY ELLEN COLLINS	— <i>Legislative Reference Library</i>

## STUDENT ASSISTANTS

[In alphabetical order]

KATHARINE CRAMER	— <i>Maps and MSS. Division</i>
WILLIAM E. GROVE	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
FRED M. HOLCOMB	— <i>Superintendent's Clerk</i>
FRANCES S. C. JAMES	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
MARJORIE D. JOHNSON	— <i>Public Documents Division</i>

\* In Europe, on leave of absence.

† On leave of absence.

‡ During session of 1903.



## CARE-TAKERS

THOMAS DEAN	— <i>Engineer and Head Janitor</i>
EVERETT WESTBURY	— <i>Janitor and Assistant Engineer</i>
CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN	— <i>Museum Attendant and Janitor</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Messenger and Office Janitor</i>
EMMA LEDWITH	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
TILLIE GUNKEL, MARY HINTZEN,	
GRACE KOCH, CLARA SPRINGMAN	— <i>Housemaids</i>
CHARLES KEHOE	— <i>Night Engineer (Winter)</i>
DONLEY DAVENPORT	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>

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LIBRARY OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and University vacations: 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M. (building closed early, for weekly cleaning).

Holidays and vacations: as per announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays:  
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saturdays: close at 4 P. M., for weekly cleaning.

Holidays: as per announcement.

# THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

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## FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING<sup>1</sup>

The fiftieth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room of the State Historical Library Building, at Madison, upon Thursday evening, December 11, 1902.

### President's Address

President McCormick, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

*Members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:* Upon taking the chair for the first time, to preside over the deliberations of the society, I feel particularly gratified that this meeting is of itself of such historical importance—for the present is the fiftieth annual meeting under the reorganization of the society.

I have taken great interest in studying the records of the institution during the half century of its growth. There was, to be sure, an earlier organization. It will be remembered that nearly five years ago we fittingly celebrated the semi-centennial of the organization of the Wisconsin State Historical Society by members of the first state legislature, and other distinguished citizens; this event took place in Madison, the twenty-ninth of January, 1849. But, as is well known, the society, under this organization, accomplished nothing of importance. A few addresses had been delivered, and there was a library of but fifty volumes, mostly Wisconsin public documents.

It was discovered—to use the words of our present secretary and superintendent, in his history of the society—that “what was everybody’s business was nobody’s; some one must devote his entire time to the work, becoming personally responsible for the conduct of the

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<sup>1</sup> The report of proceedings here published, is condensed from the official MS. records of the society.—SEC.

society's affairs, and imparting to it life and individual character." Lyman C. Draper was imported from Philadelphia, for this purpose. March 4, 1853, the society was granted a charter by the legislature—the same instrument under which it is operating today. But owing to some differences of opinion among the members, relative to the scope of the society's work and the qualifications of membership, there was another delay of nearly a year; it was the eighteenth of January, 1854, before Draper was actually chosen as secretary. This event took place at the fifth annual meeting of the society, according to the old record book; but the change in the character of the society was so great, that the officers thenceforth dropped the old numbering, and called the meeting at which Draper was elected and the reorganization took effect, the first. This new numbering has ever since been maintained, which accounts for the fact that this is called the fiftieth annual meeting.

While the change in the numberings of the meetings was perhaps unfortunate from an historical point of view—for this should properly be deemed the fifty-fifth annual meeting instead of the fiftieth—yet viewed from the standpoint of progress it was a just change. For with the advent of Dr. Draper's secretaryship the society, as we know it, really began. I never knew him, but from Mr. Thwaites's memoir of the good man, I think I can see him in my mind's eye—a short, wiry man, a bundle of nervous energy, self-sacrificing to a degree seldom seen among us, a rare scholar, of a retiring personality yet bold as a lion when fighting for his beloved society. We are indeed fortunate in having had such a founder. When he finally resigned at the close of the year 1886, after thirty-three years of unceasing activity in our behalf, the society's library contained 118,666 titles, the average yearly increase being about 2,500 titles; he had edited ten volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*; had accumulated a binding fund of \$20,000; had brought together a creditable museum; and had made the society and its work favorably known in Europe as well as in America. His resignation marked the close of what we may call the first epoch of the society's growth.

The second epoch opened with the election of his successor, the present secretary. Fortunately this epoch, which has completed its first sixteen years, has not yet closed; let us hope that it will not for many years to come. In the presence of the secretary, I can give but a few figures, illustrating our growth during these sixteen years. The library has actually doubled in size—a solid growth, representing books of the highest character; the number of readers is nearly ten times as great as it was in the old days; the museum has quadrupled in extent, and in character bears small resemblance to old-time conditions; our private funds have, through the wise husbandry of our finance committee, been more than doubled, the \$20,000 which Draper

left us having been increased to about \$45,000; the state appropriation is now four times as great as then; the old staff of four workers has grown until we now have thirty-two persons in our employ. Our beautiful new building is one of the handsomest library structures in America, and far overshadows in beauty and excellence of construction any other building owned by this state; scholars are coming to us from all parts of the country; our publications appear to grow in excellence with each new year; and our reputation as a learned society has become world-wide. We have taken on modern methods in every branch of our work; and librarians and historical societies the country over, write to us for help in organizing their own institutions. With this new building, with our now large and experienced staff of workers, and with the creditable endowment granted to us by the state, we have a great future before us. The snow-ball set to rolling by Lyman C. Draper has grown to be of prodigious size—far larger, in fact, than probably Draper, in the height of his enthusiasm, ever dreamed.

But although it is encouraging to reflect upon our progress, we must not spend all of our time in self congratulation. Other institutions of like character are also at work. We have far more of this friendly competition than we had a dozen years ago. To be eminent in any line of undertaking, means hard work to maintain the position; to stop, would be to go backward.

We already need the deferred north wing to our building. Our administrative rooms are fairly sufficient for some time to come; but our book-storage capacity is not as great as it should be. The legislature should be asked, at the next session, to extend the appropriation for a year, so as to enable this wing to be built.

It is a cause for regret that we do not more frequently receive gifts of money for our various funds. The antiquarian fund, for the service of the museum, needs gifts aggregating \$20,000. When it is reflected that 60,000 persons from all over Wisconsin and neighboring states, visit the museum each year, and look to us for entertainment as well as graphic instruction in historical and ethnographical relics and specimens, we really ought to be better able to help them than we now are. The library and the necessarily costly administration of the building, absorb practically all of our funds. This is a chance for our public-spirited philanthropists to do the public a most excellent service, which would redound greatly to the credit of the givers. A gift of \$200 to this fund, by Vice President Sutherland, within the year, was most acceptable. Let us hope that during the coming year others may be inclined to follow his admirable example.

In conclusion, I beg again to thank the society for the honor accorded me in my election to this high office. It is indeed, a great distinction to be chosen to preside over the meetings of so famous a body as the Wisconsin Historical Society; and I promise that during



the three years of my term of office I will do whatever lies in my power to forward its interests. It will be a great pleasure to meet with you at these annual gatherings, when the routine work of the institution is passed upon, and a fresh start taken for the succeeding year.

Again I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the fiftieth annual gathering, with the splendid record behind, and the still more glowing prospects before you. I await the pleasure of the meeting.

### **Executive Committee's Report**

The secretary, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix A.]

### **Financial Reports**

Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of that committee, approving the report of Treasurer Hanks for the seven months ending June 30, 1902. Mr. Van Slyke also presented the final report of the Draper house committee which, having sold the Draper homestead, now asked to be discharged; and read the report of the auditing committee (Chairman C. N. Brown) upon the treasurer's accounts. These reports were severally adopted, and the Draper house committee was discharged. [See Appendixes B, C, and D.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the seven months ending June 30, 1902, the same having been audited by the secretary of state and warrants paid by the state treasurer. [See Appendix E.]

### **Auxiliary Societies**

The secretary presented the report of the Green Bay Historical Society, an auxiliary to the state society. The report was ordered printed with the proceedings of this meeting. [See Appendix F.]

### **Curators Elected**

A letter was presented from Prof. Charles H. Haskins, who had removed from the state, tendering his resignation as curator for the term ending at the annual meeting in 1904. The resignation was accepted.

Messrs. John Johnston, B. J. Stevens, E. G. Updike, A. E. Proudfit, and George Raymer were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators,—one to fill a vacancy, and twelve to serve for the ensuing term of three years,—and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

**For term expiring at annual meeting in 1904**

Prof. Dana C. Munro, of Madison, to succeed Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Madison, removed from the state.

**For term expiring at annual meeting in 1905**

Dr. Rasmus B. Anderson, Mr. Charles N. Brown, Hon. George B. Burrows, Mr. Frederic K. Conover, Hon. Burr W. Jones, Mr. J. Howard Palmer, Prof. John B. Parkinson, and Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, of Madison; Hon. Emil Baensch, of Manitowoc; Hon. Alfred A. Jackson, of Janesville; Hon. John Luchsinger, of Monroe; and Rt. Rev. S. G. Messmer, of Green Bay.

**Amendment to Constitution**

The following amendment to the constitution—notice of which had been presented by Mr. Van Slyke at the forty-ninth annual meeting, and published in the call for the present meeting—was adopted unanimously:<sup>1</sup>

Amend sec. 1, art. iii of the constitution by substituting for the word "December," in the third printed line of said section, the word "October."

Amend sec. 4, art. iii, by substituting for the word "December" in the second printed line of said section, the word "July;" and by substituting for the word "November" in said line, the word "June."

Amend sec. 7, art. iv, by substituting for the word "December," in the fourth printed line of the third paragraph of said section, the word "October."

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<sup>1</sup> This amendment makes the society's fiscal year accord with that of the state and of the state university—closing June 30th; and provides for the annual meeting of the society in October. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the executive committee, in its annual report for 1901.—SEC.

### Historical Papers

The following historical papers were presented to the society, and ordered published in the proceedings:

E. A. Calkins, Chicago—Sketch of the late Gen. Harrison Carroll Hobart.

George W. Carter, Ripon—The Booth War in Ripon.

Mrs. Mary Mitchell, Green Bay—Reminiscences of the Early Northwest.

S. M. Pedrick, Ripon—The Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco.

### Death of Mrs. Adams

The president announced to the meeting the death today, at Redlands, California, of Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, who had given to the society the Mary M. Adams art fund and many other valuable gifts.

Mr. B. J. Stevens offered the following appreciative minute, which was, by unanimous vote, ordered spread upon the record:

In the death of Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, the sad news of which has just been conveyed to us, the society recognizes the loss to the world of a woman of charming personality, of broad sympathies, and rare ability and attainments; and to this society, of one of its most noble benefactors. The Mary M. Adams art fund, which she generously endowed, will always remain with us as a memorial to the great interest which she felt in the intellectual uplift of the people of this, her adopted state; and the large store of rich and beautiful objects which she—in company with her husband, Dr. Adams—presented to our museum, will long continue to delight and interest the many thousands who annually visit our rooms.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

## MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the society meeting, December 11, 1902.

President McCormick took the chair.

**Election of New Members**

The following new members were unanimously elected:

**Life**

*Eau Claire*—W. K. Coffin.

*McMillan*—B. F. McMillan.

*Madison*—Miss Ethel Frances Raymer, and Frederick J. Turner.

*Manitowoc*—L. J. Nash.

*Milwaukee*—F. C. Winkler.

*Wausau*—H. P. Bird.

**Annual**

*Ashland*—W. R. Durfee, and George F. Merrill.

*Appleton*—N. Dwight Harris, and Rev. P. Otto Jéron de Wahlstatt.

*Beloit*—Robert K. Richardson, C. B. Salmon, E. P. Salmon, and William H. Wheeler.

*Madison*—Clarke Gapen, and Dana C. Munro.

*Manitowoc*—H. George Schuette.

*Milwaukee*—M. D. Kimball, and Rev. H. S. Spalding, S. J.

*Ripon*—O. J. Marston.

**Corresponding**

Clarence Winthrop Bowen, New York.

Andrew McFarland Davis, Cambridge, Mass.

Albert Matthews, Boston.

**Amendment to By-Laws**

The following amendment to the by-laws<sup>1</sup> was adopted:

Amend sec. 1 by substituting for the words "second Thursday in December," in the second printed line of said section, the words "third Thursday of October;" further amend said sec. 1 by substituting for the word "December," in the seventh printed line, the word "October," and by substituting for the word "second" in said line the word "third."

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<sup>1</sup> This amendment fixes the time of the annual meeting of the society on the third Thursday in October.—SEC.



**Financial**

Resolutions were adopted, authorizing the secretary and superintendent, by and with the consent of the finance committee, to fix certain salaries of employes; also, from time to time, as occasion warranted, to draw upon the income of the Mary M. Adams art fund for the purchase of objects of art for the museum, or books on art for the library.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

## APPENDIX

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- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
- B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE
- C. REPORT OF TREASURER
- D. REPORT OF DRAPER HOUSE COMMITTEE
- E. FISCAL REPORT OF SECRETARY
- F. REPORT FROM GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (AUXILIARY)
- G. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS
- H. MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS
- I. LIST OF SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS, 1850-1902
- J. PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED
- K. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1901
- L. HISTORICAL PAPERS—

Gen. Harrison Carroll Hobart, by E. A. Calkins

The Booth War in Ripon, by George W. Carter

Reminiscences of the Early Northwest, by Mrs. Mary Mitchell

The Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco, by S. M. Pedrick

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Submitted to the society at the fiftieth annual meeting, December 11, 1902.)

**Summary**

Although the society was organized in 1849 and celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary nearly four years ago, this is the fiftieth annual meeting since the reorganization of 1853, when it took on its present form and methods. The first annual meeting under the reorganization was held upon January 18, 1854, at which time Dr. Lyman C. Draper was engaged as secretary, and began the foundation upon which all that we possess today has been built. The event is therefore one of much interest in the history of our institution.

The fiscal reports to be presented at this meeting are for the seven months ending June 30, 1902, and exhibit a very careful husbanding of the society's special funds by the finance committee. These aggregated upon June 30, the sum of \$43,376.89 in cash and securities, almost wholly the growth of the last twenty years, and coming to us, for the most part, in small sums. Such of the income of these funds as it is deemed wise now to expend, materially assists in the work of the society. But the accretions are not as great as desirable, and an effort should be made to enlarge them. The bounty of the state should also be somewhat increased, in order to meet our necessarily-growing expenses. If the proposed amendment to the constitution is passed, the fiscal year of the society will hereafter close with June 30, and the annual meetings be held upon the third Thursday in October.

The library accessions for the twelve months ending November 30 aggregated 10,510, which is somewhat below that of the previous year, but greater than for any other like term in the past decade. The recent advance in the price of books materially reduced our purchases. The library now contains 237,456 titles, which is somewhat over double the number re-

ported sixteen years ago (close of 1886), and about four times the aggregate reported twenty-eight years ago (close of 1875). The normal annual increase is now double that of sixteen years ago. The manuscript division has been enriched during the year by the purchase of the Phillipps manuscripts, bearing on economic, local, and family history of the western part of England in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. In this division, there has also been commenced the important task of calendaring the Draper manuscripts, which will render these documents of far greater value to historical investigators than they have heretofore been—although the use of the manuscripts has always been extensive.

Special card catalogues have been made of the society's cuts and original materials for book illustrations, also of maps and portraits; and other special catalogues are in preparation. The pamphlet collection is now being reclassified and recatalogued. The selection of our library as a depository for the printed card catalogue of the Library of Congress, is of importance to investigators.

The sixteenth volume of *Wisconsin Historical Collections* has been published within the year; and an analytical index of the *Proceedings*, from 1874 to 1900 inclusive, is in course of preparation.

The cost of maintenance of the new building—exclusive of the administration of the society's affairs—during the second twelve months of its occupancy (ending September 30 last), was \$9,065.35, as against \$9,095.02 during the first year; this is divided between the university and the society. The regents of the university will hereafter furnish electric light and power to the building, as they heretofore have steam.

The society's relations with the library of the state university continue to be of the most cordial character, amply justifying the expectation of those who had foreseen that placing the two libraries under the same roof would result in broadening and strengthening the work of each, to the betterment of the interests of higher education within our state.

In all of the society's activities—library, museum, investigations, and publications—the committee are enabled to report a most prosperous year.



The need of the north book-stack wing is emphasized. The legislature is asked to extend for one year the annual construction appropriation of \$100,000,—which under the present statute will cease in 1903,—to enable the wing to be built; the hope is also expressed, that the sum of \$35,000, returned to the state for interest because of advance payments, may be added to the appropriation, because of the great rise in building materials.

### **Death of Charles Kendall Adams**

During the year, the executive committee suffered a great loss in the death of one of its members, Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, who passed away at Redlands, California, upon Saturday, the twenty-sixth of July.

Dr. Adams was born upon his father's farm at Derby, Vermont, January 24, 1835, and there spent the first ten years of his life. After teaching school in Vermont from 1852 to 1855, he removed in the autumn of 1856 to Iowa, nearly a year in advance of his parents. At the opening of the college year in 1857 he entered as a student in the University of Michigan, being then in his twenty-third year, and "worked his way" through that institution by a combination of manual labor, assisting in the library, and tutoring. Graduating in 1861, he obtained his master's degree after a year of graduate study.

At first serving in the university as instructor in Latin and history, he was advanced in 1863 to the position of assistant professor. Four years later he was given the full professorship of history, and immediately thereafter spent a year and a half in study at the leading universities in Germany, France, and Italy. Soon after returning to his post at Michigan, he established there a seminary in history, upon the German plan, one of the first in this country. In due course he became dean of Michigan University's school of political science, and established a wide reputation as a student and teacher of history.

Dr. Adams had for some time been the non-resident lecturer on history at Cornell University, when in 1885 he was called to the presidency of that institution; and the following year received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard. Under his administration, the numerical attendance at Ithaca grew from

560 to over 1,500, and the university's endowment was increased by nearly two millions of dollars. In many ways he broadened and deepened the work of Cornell, but resigned in 1892 with the intention of thereafter living at the national capital and devoting himself to historical writing. He at once, however, received several invitations to resume educational work; and finally, though with much hesitancy, accepted the call to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, to succeed Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlin, who had resigned his position at the close of the college year of 1891-92, after a highly successful administration of six years.

Dr. Adams entered upon his new duties at the opening of the university in September, 1892, but was not formally inaugurated until the seventeenth of January following. During the nine years of his presidency, the university advanced from an enrollment of 1,032 students to a total of 2,715; and the list of professors, lecturers, fellows, and instructors from 77 to 179. Suffering from continued ill health, which a year's residence in Europe had failed to more than temporarily relieve, Dr. Adams resigned his post in the autumn of 1901, and removed to California, taking up his home in Redlands, where he died. Previous to his removal, he presented the greater part of his large and well-selected private library of historical works to the library of the university. To the society, Dr. and Mrs. Adams at the same time generously gave the greater part of the most valuable of their household possessions—pictures, laces, marbles, bronzes, brasses, terra-cottas, bisques and casts, articles of alabaster, glass, ivory, and wood; pottery, rugs, shawls, draperies, furniture, clocks, lamps, etc. This collection now occupies two rooms in the museum, of which it is one of the chief attractions.

President Adams was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Abigail Disbrow; she was at the time of her marriage with Dr. Adams, in 1863, the widow of Samuel T. Mudge, a farmer; she died at Ithaca, July 5, 1889. His second wife, whose maiden name was Mary J. Mathews, was the widow of A. S. Barnes, the well-known publisher, who had died in 1888, while Dr. Adams was president of Cornell; she mar-

ried Dr. Adams in London, July 9, 1890. Mrs. Mary M. Adams, who survives her husband, is a woman of broad culture, with a rare taste for the fine arts, music, and literature, and a poet whose sonnets have won the warm commendation of distinguished English and American critics. Mrs. Adams not only gave to this society on the occasion of their removal to California, her own extensive private library, but with her personal jewels endowed the Mary M. Adams Art Fund (\$4,000), which is to be used in the purchase either of art books for our library or objects of art for the museum, as your committee may direct.<sup>1</sup>

Not only was Dr. Adams a curator of this society,—having served as such from December, 1892, until his death,—but he was in other ways an active and valued worker in behalf of the institution. The project of erecting a building in the neighborhood of the state university, which should house the libraries both of the society and of the university, had first been suggested to this committee by President Chamberlin late in 1891. President Adams entered into the project with enthusiasm, and at the meeting of January 10, 1893, the committee adopted a resolution favoring the plan. Two years later, the legislature passed the initial appropriation for the state historical library building, and the following year work was commenced upon the structure.

Dr. Adams was one of the three building commissioners selected to represent the university upon the building board—three representing the state at large, and three this society. From the outset he took a deep interest in the architectural details, especially of the exterior; in that important field, his excellent taste and considerable experience in the construction of library buildings at Ann Arbor and Ithaca were of much practical utility to his colleagues. Dr. Adams was a member of the committee on the selection of architects; and (save when absent in Europe) served continuously until leaving

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<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Adams died at Redlands, California, a few hours before this report was read, and the sad news was announced at the meeting of the society, which thereupon unanimously adopted a minute of its appreciation of her generosity towards this institution. See *ante*, p. 14.—SEC.

for California, on the executive and finance committees. His fellow commissioners found in him a man richly endowed with the qualities of patience, courtesy, and tact, and one possessing a keen knowledge of men as well as an unusually intimate acquaintance with art and the applied sciences. Service for five years upon such a board, with the various perplexities which almost daily arose in the conduct of its affairs,—for the path of the commissioners was not strewn with roses,—was a severe test of a man whose walk in life was that of the scholar; but Dr. Adams was equal to every emergency, and won the admiration of all his colleagues, some of whom were eminent in the financial and business world.

An anonymous writer in the *Madison State Journal* for July 28, 1902, in reviewing the life of our many-sided friend, thus truthfully spoke of other phases of his character:

Those who knew Dr. Adams best, most loved him. Echoes of those who knew him under his own roof are unanimous that his nature was as amiable, his character as transparently sound, as his intellect remarkable. Those who enjoyed his intimacy will mourn the loss of a personal friend, for they were very fond of him, and he kept in active correspondence with them to the end. The great body of alumni regret the loss of one who did much for their alma mater. In academic circles at home and abroad Dr. Adams's achievements in scholarship will be recounted. He was the embodiment of dignity, he thought on high things; he towered above much of the pettiness that engrosses other men to the exclusion of things worth while; he ran a notable career from very humble beginnings. The more the life and work of this man who has gone from us is understood, the more there is to admire.

President Adams had not only won the reputation of being one of the most distinguished of American educators, but he had found time in his busy life to be an author and editor of repute. He wrote: *Democracy and Monarchy in France* (N. Y., 1872 and 1875); *Manual of Historical Literature* (N. Y., 1882 and 1889); and *Christopher Columbus: His Life and Work* (N. Y., 1892). He was also a contributor to the leading magazines, and edited *Representative British Orations* (3 v., N. Y., 1885), and the ninth edition of *Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia*. During the last two years of his life he was



engaged with Dr. William P. Trent, of Columbia University, in the preparation of a school text-book of American history, which has recently been published in Boston.

### **Financial Condition**

#### **Change in Fiscal Year**

At the last annual meeting of the society (December 12, 1901), notice was given of the following proposed amendment to the constitution, action upon which will be taken at the present annual meeting:

Amend sec. 1, art. iii of the constitution by substituting for the word "December," in the third printed line of said section, the word "October."

Amend sec. 4, art. iii, by substituting for the word "December" in the second printed line of said section, the word "July;" and by substituting for the word "November" in said line, the word "June."

Amend sec. 7, art. iv, by substituting for the word "December," in the fourth printed line of the third paragraph of said section, the word "October."

The object of this proposed amendment is to make the society's fiscal year accord with that of the state and of the state university—closing June 30th; and to provide for the annual meeting of the society upon the third Thursday in October. This is in accordance with the recommendation of this committee in its annual report for 1901.

In order to prepare for this change, and thereby "to harmonize the fiscal reports of the society with those of the state," the society at the last annual meeting directed that the finance and auditing committees, the secretary, and the treasurer, "present their financial reports to the annual meeting of the society for 1902 as for the seven months ending June 30, 1902; and thereafter for the twelve months ending June 30 in each year." In accordance with this order, the fiscal reports to be presented at this meeting are for the period mentioned—except when otherwise indicated.

#### **State Appropriations**

Under the operation of chapter 433, laws of 1901, our accounts based upon state appropriations are now regularly audited by the secretary of state and claims thereon paid by

the state treasurer, in the same manner as other state departments.

The state now appropriates to the society, directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under chapter 296, laws of 1899, for the miscellaneous expenses of the society, and \$5,000 under chapter 155, laws of 1901, exclusively for books, maps, manuscripts, etc., for the library. The condition of these two funds upon the thirtieth of June, 1902, was as follows:

## CHAPTER 296, LAWS OF 1899

*Receipts*

Unexpended balance in state treasury, Dec. 1, 1901 . . .	\$2,992 52
State appropriation for calendar year, 1902 . . .	15,000 00
Total . . . . .	<u>\$17,992 52</u>

*Disbursements, 7 months ending June 30, 1902*

## Administration of the Society

Services . . . . .	\$4,050 94
Supplies and equipment . . . . .	24 73
Printing and binding . . . . .	7 00
Freight and drayage . . . . .	170 85
Travel . . . . .	51 89
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2 00
	<u>\$4,317 41</u>

## Administration of the Building

Services . . . . .	\$2,153 51
Supplies . . . . .	215 29
Light and power . . . . .	852 00
Telephones . . . . .	49 50
Equipment . . . . .	5 00
Repairs . . . . .	116 38
	<u>3,372 28</u>
	<u>\$7,709 09</u>
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1902 . . .	10,283 43
	<u>\$17,992 52</u>

## CHAPTER 155, LAWS OF 1901

*Receipts*

Unexpended balance, Dec. 1, 1901 . . .	\$2,491 96	
State appropriation for calendar year, 1902 . . .	5,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$7,491 96

*Disbursements.*

Books and periodicals . . . . .	\$2,900 19	
Maps and MSS. . . . .	10 25	
Pictures . . . . .	89 25	
		<hr/>
		\$2,999 69
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1902 . . .	4,492 27	
		<hr/>
		\$7,491 96

The fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, which have been audited and allowed by the secretary of state.

**Maintenance of Building**

Following is a statement of the cost of maintaining the library building during the twelve months ending September 30, 1902—the second year of our occupancy:

*Disbursed by the Society:*

Services . . . . .	\$3,495 35	
Supplies . . . . .	242 02	
Light and power . . . . .	1,181 50	
Telephones . . . . .	85 50	
Equipment . . . . .	21 80	
Repairs . . . . .	116 38	
		<hr/>
		\$5,142 55
Bills from state university regents, for the building's share of power house expenses . . . . .	3,922 80	
		<hr/>
Total expense of maintenance . . . . .	\$9,065 35	
One-half thereof chargeable to each institution . . .	\$4,532 68	
University bills . . . . .	3,922 80	
		<hr/>
Reimbursed to society, by university . . . . .	\$609 88	

In order to avoid undue complications of accounts, this reimbursement was, as received, transferred to the general-fund balance in the hands of the society's treasurer. The report of the treasurer gives the condition of this balance upon July 1 last; disbursements therefrom have been approved by the society's auditing committee.

The total cost of maintaining the building during the first year of occupancy was \$9,095.02, which was \$29.67 less than that incurred during the second year—notwithstanding the fact that during the first twelve months there were no charges for either equipment or repairs. The cost of lighting will probably increase during years to come, and repairs and equipment will necessarily be growing items of expense; nevertheless, it is fair to assume that during the next few years the building may be maintained upon the present high standard of efficiency and cleanliness for about \$10,000 per year. Of course this is exclusive of the administration of the society proper—for by “expenses of maintenance” we refer only to the cost of conducting the building itself: wages of and supplies for care-takers, light, power, telephones, equipment, and repairs. One-half of this is reimbursed to us by the university, after deducting the cost of furnishing the building with steam. Commencing with the first of the present month (December, 1902), the university will also supply the building with electricity, under its new contract with the Madison Gas and Electric Co., which will probably effect a saving in this item.

#### The Binding Fund

This fund, consisting upon the first of last July of \$27,802.60 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. There was a decrease during the seven months covered by the treasurer's report, of \$2,275.78. This was occasioned by the fact that the Draper homestead had heretofore been carried as a part of the assets of this fund; but that property having been sold within the year, the net proceeds were transferred to the Draper fund, which had not been created when the binding fund first took charge of the home-



stead. The binding fund continues to do admirable work in eking out the bounty of the state.

#### **The Antiquarian Fund**

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report for July first shows that it then consisted of \$4,873.56, a net gain during the seven months of \$223.13. The income of this fund, when it assumes larger proportions, is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest" for the museum.

Gifts to this fund are greatly needed. It is to be hoped that public-spirited philanthropists may recognize its worthiness, and by this or like means properly endow the museum, which appeals to so large a constituency of our fellow citizens. Later in the year than the date of the treasurer's report, a very acceptable cash gift of \$200 was made to the fund by Vice President Sutherland, who has always taken a keen interest in the work of the society, especially upon the side of the museum.

#### **The Draper Fund**

From the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there was in this fund upon July first, the sum of \$6,048.73, chiefly the result of the sale of the Draper homestead. Since the date of the report, about \$1,800 worth of duplicates have been sold from Dr. Draper's library, which was also bequeathed to the Society; it is probable that this source will soon yield \$2,000 more. None of the income of the fund has been expended within the year, as it was not until recently that the work of calendaring the Draper manuscripts—for which this fund is chiefly designed—was begun in our library; we have elsewhere alluded to this work.

#### **The Mary M. Adams Art Fund**

At the annual meeting for 1901 there was established by your committee the "Mary M. Adams Art Fund," the result of the gift to the society by Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, of her personal jewels. The sale of these netted us \$3,850, to which Mrs.

Adams added a cash gift which swelled the fund to slightly over \$4,000. Upon the first of last July the fund contained \$4,114.80. Mrs. Adams has kindly promised to add to this amount as opportunity offers. The interest accruing from the fund is to be expended by the society for the purchase of art books for the library or objects of art for the museum, as may from time to time be thought desirable. Owing to the late date (April 1, 1902) at which the bulk of the money was received, no portion of the income has been expended within the year.

### Library Accessions

#### Statistical

Following is a summary of library accessions during the twelve months ending November 30, 1902:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	2,420
Books by gift	3,507
<b>Total books</b>	<b>5,927</b>
Pamphlets by gift	4,133
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	399
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	51
<b>Total pamphlets</b>	<b>4,583</b>
<b>Total accessions of titles</b>	<b>10,510</b>

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books	120,499
Pamphlets	116,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>237,456</b>

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	27
Newspapers and periodicals	733
Philosophy and religion	466
Biography and genealogy	342
History—general	41
History—foreign	255
History—American	229

History—local (U. S.) . . . . .	363
Geography and travel . . . . .	336
Political and social science . . . . .	350
Legislation . . . . .	1,720
Natural science . . . . .	118
Useful arts . . . . .	132
British Patent Office Reports . . . . .	154
Fine arts . . . . .	35
Language and literature . . . . .	460
Bibliography . . . . .	166
Total . . . . .	5,927

The following comparative statistics of gifts and purchases are suggestive:

	1901	1902
Total accessions of titles . . . . .	11,340	10,510
Percentage of gifts, in accessions . . . . .	66	73
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions . . . . .	34	27
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned) . . . . .	11,562	10,764
Books given . . . . .	3,836	4,449
Pamphlets given . . . . .	7,726	6,315
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates . . . . .	36	28
Percentage of gifts that were accessions . . . . .	64	72

With the exception of 1901, our accessions for 1902 have been the most numerous in the history of the library. Following are the accessions for the past ten years: 1892, 6,278 titles; 1893, 7,570; 1894, 7,273; 1895, 6,975; 1896, 9,002; 1897, 8,663; 1898, 6,960; 1899, 7,727; 1900, 8,983; 1901, 11,340. The Adams gift, of 694 books, largely accounted for the increase of last year over the present. An examination of the above table of comparative statistics will show, however, that there was a considerable diminution in the number of purchases; this was chiefly occasioned by the increase in the prices of new books (from 25 to 35 per cent) under the agreement of the American Publishers' Association, which went into effect May 1, 1901. Strong efforts are being made by the American Library Association to obtain for public libraries a larger discount than the ten per cent stipulated in that agreement; but

owing to the active opposition of the American Booksellers' Association, which the publishers do not care to offend, the prospects of better terms for libraries are not encouraging.

#### Important Accessions

Following are a few of the most important books received during the year:

- Boulton, W. B. Amusements of old London. London, 1901, 2 vols.
- Bristol and Gloucestershire archaeological society transactions, 1883-99, 15 vols.
- British Museum Library, catalogue of printed books, 1881-1901, 82 vols.
- Cambridge University, college histories. London, 1899-1902, 9 vols.
- Codex Nuttall—facsimile of an ancient Mexican codex. Cambridge, 1902.
- Doughty, A., and Parmelee, G. W. Siege of Quebec and Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Quebec, 1901, 6 vols.
- Field, E., (ed.) State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation at the end of the century: a history. Boston, 1902, 3 vols.
- Great Britain—Deputy keeper of public records, reports, London, 1840-78; house of commons reports, accounts, and miscellaneous papers, 1898-1900, 120 vols; house of lords sessional papers and miscellaneous publications, 1898-1900, 34 vols; parliamentary debates, 1901, 6 vols; patent office specifications, 1901, 103 vols.
- Lanteires, J. Bibliothèque de père de famille. Lausanne, 1795-6, 10 vols. in 5.
- Oxford University, college histories, London, 1898-1902, 18 vols.
- Pennsylvania archives, series 2 and 3, 1894-99, 37 vols.
- Victoria history of counties of England, ed. by H. A. Doubleday. Westminster, 1900, 7 vols. (includes first installment of Hertford, Surrey, Cumberland, Worcester, Norfolk, Hampshire, and Northampton).
- William Salt archæological society (Birmingham), collections for a history of Staffordshire. 1880-1901, 22 vols.
- Wilson, W. History of the American people. N. Y., 1902, 5 vols.

Following are a few of the most important periodicals and newspaper files added during the year:

- Boston Gazette and Country Journal, 1772-1773.
- Christian Remembrancer (London), 1819-1844, 26 vols.
- Illustrated American (N. Y.), 1890-1894, 8 vols.
- Journal de Quebec, 1851-1889, 36 vols.
- Journal of Sacred Literature and Biblical Record (London), 1848-1867, 38 vols.



*La Revue Canadienne* (Montreal), 1864-1892, 28 vols.

*La Patrie* (Montreal), 1882-1885, 7 vols.

*L'Electeur* (Quebec), 1880-1895, 24 vols.

*London Evening Post*, 1745-1747, 3 vols.

*Progrès du Saguenay* (Chicoutimi, P. Q.) 1889-1897, 4 vols.

*Saturday Review* (London), 1884-1900, 19 vols.

### **The Library**

#### **A Union of Interests**

We take great pleasure, at the close of twenty-six months within the new building, in being able to state that the experiment of placing two distinct libraries under the same roof has, from every point of view, proved a marked success. Through this fraternal arrangement, the old-time friendship between the state university and the society has been deepened and strengthened, and, under the carefully-guarded agreement between us, the respective staffs of the two libraries maintain relations of the most cordial character; the saving in cost of administration is considerable; by strict differentiation in the purchase of books, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication, the money of the state is more effectually expended; and in many ways the public is much better served than ever before.

It is worthy of record, that since this arrangement between our two libraries was inaugurated, great interest has been manifested therein by other universities and historical societies that are in close neighborhood. Our example has been imitated in several Western states, and others are inquiring closely into the results achieved in Wisconsin, with a view to themselves introducing the plan. There is now a strong tendency in most of the Western commonwealths to bring state universities and state historical societies into more fraternal relations, not only in regard to their respective libraries, but also in respect to the general interest of historical study and publication. If wisely ordered, the results must be of great practical benefit to both classes of institutions.

#### **Legislative Reference Library**

By chapter 168, laws of 1901, the legislature added several sections to the statutes of 1898, bearing upon the work of the

Wisconsin free library commission. One of these (sec. 373 f) has reference to this society, as follows:

The said commission is also hereby authorized and directed to co-operate, during sessions of the legislature, with the secretary and superintendent of the state historical society of Wisconsin, as trustee of the state, with a view to a joint arrangement by which the needs of the legislature in the matter of general books of reference may be met to the fullest possible extent; and said commission shall give space within its rooms to books brought to the capitol by said society for such purpose, as may be jointly agreed upon between them.

This contemplates the establishment by us of a small branch reference library at the library commission's rooms in the capitol, during sessions of the legislature, with telephonic connection with the central library. No doubt this arrangement will prove, during the present winter, mutually advantageous to the legislature and to the society; and may lead to the establishment by us, in the capitol, of a permanent reference branch for state officers and legislators.

#### Transfer of the Ely Collection

In 1895, Dr. Richard T. Ely, of the state university, deposited in the society's library a large collection, bound and unbound, of journals devoted to socialism and the labor movement in America; at the same time he either caused to be sent, or himself brought to the library, the continuations of these and other journals of like character. The understanding with Dr. Ely was, that in case he desired at any time to withdraw this deposit, he was at liberty to do so, provided he reimbursed the society for such expenses as had been incurred by the latter in the matter of binding, filling gaps in files, and general custody of the Ely collection.

In October of the present year, Dr. Ely served notice upon the secretary that he wished to withdraw the collection, for sale to the John Crerar Library, in Chicago. Dr. Ely had been led to this decision by consideration of the fact that Chicago is a great industrial center whither it is natural that students of social and labor problems should resort; and that the John Crerar Library had recently, in the scheme of differentiation which now exists between Chicago libraries, concluded to ex-

pend considerable sums of money in the accumulation of books and journals devoted to the labor movement, thereby making a collection of course unapproachable by our own library. It having been decided by the secretary that the society would be amply reimbursed upon payment of \$1,900, which would include the cost of cases for shipment, Dr. Ely generously offered to increase this sum to \$2,500, a virtual gift to the society of \$600 in cash. At the same time he presented to the society outright an important collection of newspapers and public documents of Australasia, some of them reaching back for a period of ten years; he has also agreed to send to our library the continuations of these, as they arrive.

The Ely newspaper collection was shipped to Chicago in November, and Dr. Ely's check for \$2,500 has been deposited with the treasurer of the society. It is our intention to expend this sum in general newspaper files of the Western states, which will interest a far larger number of those who use our library than has the highly-specialized labor collection now transferred to the industrial centre of Chicago. The committee desire, in this connection, to express their cordial appreciation of the generous treatment accorded to the library by Dr. Ely, who has on this, and many other occasions, shown himself to be a true friend of the institution.

#### Duplicates and Exchanges

Our duplicate department has always been an important feature of our library. In an institution receiving large gifts of books and pamphlets, a considerable percentage of these must inevitably duplicate what are already upon the shelves. For several years past we have conducted an active exchange of duplicates with other large libraries. Nearly all duplicates are now listed upon cards, which are sent to corresponding libraries, they favoring us with like cards of their duplicate stock. In this way, selections are mutually made, and books and pamphlets which are not needed in one library find somewhere in the country a welcome haven. The work has been somewhat hampered during the past six months, owing to the resignation of our exchange clerk, whose place we have not yet been able satisfactorily to fill.

A large portion of the private library of Dr. Draper, to which the society fell heir, proved to be duplicates of what our library already possessed. The work of listing this valuable collection of duplicates was one which we were not in position to undertake until after removal to the new building. It was finally accomplished, however, and in October the secretary sent out to a few large libraries and jobbers a typewritten catalogue of such of the duplicates as it was deemed best to sell. A large portion of these have already been disposed of at satisfactory prices, aggregating the sum of about \$1,800; bills for much of this are still awaiting payment through official channels, so that it will probably be after New Year's before the entire receipts can be turned over to the treasurer, to the credit of the Draper fund.

#### Binding

There have been bound within the year 1,996 volumes of books and periodicals, and 318 volumes of newspapers—a total of 2,314. Besides these, 497 maps have been mounted upon linen. The preparation of all these articles for the bindery has in itself been a work of considerable proportions.

#### Catalogue Division

In moving to the new building, we installed in our catalogue room the card catalogue of the library, which was in two divisions—authors, and subjects and titles. It was our intention to duplicate these cards for the public catalogue in the delivery room, and place them therein as rapidly as possible. We had made good progress in copying the author section; but by last spring it was found that the task as a whole was necessarily great and would consume much time, and meanwhile the public were not obtaining that aid from the catalogue to which they were entitled. We therefore decided to remove the official catalogue to the public-catalogue cases, throwing it into a one-alphabet dictionary arrangement; and, while continuing the work of copying, to keep the duplicates in the catalogue room. By this reversal of policy, the public has been greatly accommodated—although at some inconvenience to the cataloguing staff, whose members have now to resort to the delivery room



when consulting the cards. This inconvenience is, however, felt by but a few persons, while the great body of readers have been correspondingly benefited; indeed, the use of the catalogue is now nearly ten times as great as it had previously been.

The library has been fortunate in securing the deposit of a full set of the printed catalogue cards as issued, of the Library of Congress at Washington. These cards are now placed in libraries at twenty different centres of study throughout the United States. By means of this catalogue, students and investigators can ascertain whether certain works are in the Library of Congress without making a trip to Washington or submitting lists of books; and certain classes of books can be borrowed from the great national library for the benefit of our readers. The catalogue has been given ample space within our catalogue room, is alphabetically arranged, and is accessible to the public. We consider it an important addition to our bibliographical sources, amply justifying the considerable labor required in its maintenance.

Another important accession to our catalogue during the year, has been the acquisition by purchase of full sets of the printed catalogue cards issued by the publishing section of the American Library Association. These consist chiefly of analyses of important transactions and other publications of learned societies, bureaus, and universities, such as the publications of the United States Geological Survey, American Bureau of Ethnology, Bureau of Education, National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Johns Hopkins University, Columbia University, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Historical Association, American Economic Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Massachusetts Historical Society; the Old South Leaflets; special consular reports; and several special works of historical importance.

Special card catalogues of the maps and portraits in the society's possession are now in course of preparation, and a duplicate catalogue of public documents for the special use of that division is contemplated. Reference is made elsewhere, to our card catalogues of engravings and original materials for book-illustration.

The work of re-classifying, recataloguing, and placing within new pamphlet cases, our large pamphlet collection, has engaged the attention of one or more of the catalogue force since early summer, but is now practically finished.

### Manuscripts

#### Calendar of William Clark Papers<sup>1</sup>

The importance of having some form of index to the valuable Draper manuscript collection in the society's possession, has long been recognized by historical scholars, and the constant demands made upon the library for such information as may be found therein has seemed to render this imperative. Despite the fact that the Draper fund, established for this purpose, is not large enough to sustain the burden, we have concluded to make a beginning in the long-contemplated project of an annotated calendar of the manuscripts. The great expense of publishing the collection entire, and the miscellaneous character of much of the material, makes this the most practicable means of rendering the collection available for the use of students.

It has been decided to begin the work with the papers of William Clark, partly because of his prominence in the thought of America today, as the centennial draws near of his great exploring expedition in connection with Meriwether Lewis across the continent, so soon to be celebrated in connection with the St. Louis and Portland expositions; partly because the papers, chiefly originals, bound together in a single series, presented fewer problems as to the form and manner of indexing, and thus furnished a step toward the greater complexity of the larger series.

The "William Clark Papers," so called, are bound in six volumes designated by the letter M. It was soon discovered, in the progress of the work, that there were two William Clarks of prominence in the early history of Kentucky and Indiana, and that the papers of both had been indiscriminately mingled together. This was all the more natural, be-

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<sup>1</sup> This report upon the calendar was prepared for the report by Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D., of our library staff, who is engaged upon the work here described.—SEC.

cause the signatures of the two are so similar that it would require an expert to discover the difference between them. The elder and less known of the two was Lieut. William Clark, cousin of Gen. George Rogers Clark,—son of his only paternal uncle Benjamin Clark of Lunenburg, Caroline county, Virginia,—who joined the expedition against the Illinois country, and was one of the most trusted officers of the Illinois regiment. He must have been quite young at the time of the campaign; but in the later period of the war was entrusted with various important commissions, and was on terms of intimacy and good fellowship with nearly all the officers of the regiment. When Fort Jefferson was built in 1780, near the mouth of the Ohio, Lieut. William Clark was sent with a convoy from Kaskaskia to provision it, and late in the next year he removed to the Falls of Ohio, where Louisville now stands. He was here employed in garrison duty and in protecting the new settlement against its Indian foes. So valuable were his services, that on the reduction of the regiment in February, 1783, he was one of three officers retained in the service; and was only finally mustered out by the order of the governor in 1784.

About this time a large tract of land (150,000 acres) was assigned to the Illinois regiment in return for its services, and laid off on the Indiana side of the Ohio river, opposite Louisville. Lieut. William Clark was appointed one of the commissioners for allotting the land, also principal surveyor of the grant. From that time until his death in 1791, he was chiefly occupied in the business of this office. Clark was a man of good habits, kind heart, courage, and resource, and was popular and successful among the early inhabitants of that country. He was on especially intimate terms with his more illustrious cousins, and it is to be conjectured that he was particularly admired by his young cousin William Clark just then growing into manhood. He never married, and at his untimely death left a considerable landed property to his brothers and sister, most of whom had not yet removed from Virginia. The series of his papers ends with his will.

The letters and papers of Lieut. William Clark are valuable in showing the conditions of Western settlements during the



important period between the close of the Revolution and the admission of Kentucky to statehood. They abound in allusions to the Mississippi traffic, the intrigues of the Spaniards, the sentiments and prejudices of the Western people, and the progress of the settlement.

The more famous William Clark, general, explorer, Indian agent, and governor of Missouri territory, was but a boy when his elder brother began his illustrious career in the back settlements, having been born in 1770. He removed with his father's family to Kentucky in 1784, and lived upon the family estate, Mulberry Hill, on Beargrass creek, near Louisville. But little has hitherto been known of his history before he emerges as one of the leaders of the great exploring expedition across the continent. But the papers in the Draper manuscripts throw much light on his early surroundings and training, and show the adequate preparation he received for his future work. His father's and brother's home was the centre of hospitality and sociability for all the region round about. It was not only frequented by the sturdy pioneers of the Kentucky movement, with their tales of Indian warfare, and other perils and hardships of the early settlements; but the second generation of Kentucky emigrants also found here a welcome, the gentlemen and lawyers of the new settlement, the Revolutionary soldiers seeking new homes in the growing West, men of enterprise, culture, and promise, permanent founders of a new civilization.

Among them all, young "Billy" was a marked favorite. "Your brother William," writes one<sup>1</sup> in 1791, "is gone out as a cadet with Gen<sup>l</sup> Scott on the Expedition. He is a youth of solid and promising parts, and as brave as Caesar." His four years' service in the Western army, concluded by acting as officer in Gen. Wayne's campaign, and taking part in the battle of Falling Timbers, not only gave him an acquaintance with military discipline, the courage and resource needed to deal with savage foes, but put him in touch with the prominent men of his time, and gave him a knowledge of men and how to handle them, that was of great advantage to him thereafter. Twice he

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. James O'Fallon to Col. Jonathan Clark, Caroline county, Virginia, May 30, 1791.—Draper MSS., 2 L 28.



was entrusted by Gen. Wayne with important commissions to the Spaniards, an account of which is to be found in the Spanish papers of the Draper manuscripts. It is said that no officer impressed the Spaniards with a more wholesome respect than young Lieut. William Clark.

After his resignation from the army in 1796, he lived quietly at home with his family, chiefly occupied in attempting to adjust the tangled affairs of his brother, George Rogers Clark, in whose behalf he made several journeys to Virginia, Vincennes, etc., in the attempt to settle the suits entered against the latter for supplies for his Illinois campaigns. He not only gave his time and effort to accomplish this, but sacrificed for the purpose of settlement the small estate he had himself accumulated.

Among his papers are to be found letters written to his family during his trans-continental expedition, throwing interesting side-lights upon it; and later letters and papers concerning Indian affairs in the war of 1812-15 and the period following

Search is being conducted not only among the documents technically known in our library as the William Clark Papers, but among others of the series for letters bearing upon his entire career, that the calendar may have consistency and completeness.

#### **The Phillipps Manuscripts <sup>1</sup>**

The society has recently acquired by purchase seventy folio volumes of manuscripts, bearing on economic, local, and family history of the western part of England in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. They will be known in our library as the Phillipps Manuscripts, and constitute a valuable addition to the large and growing manuscript sources in the society's possession.

The collector of these manuscripts was Sir Thomas Phillipps, a prince among the book-lovers of the nineteenth century. He was one of the men whose interest in the records of the past started the movement which has made our time one of great archives and collections. In the wealth at his command,

<sup>1</sup> This account of the Phillipps Manuscripts was prepared for the report by Asa Currier Tilton, Ph. D., instructor in European history in the state university, and one of the members of the society.—SEC.

and the persistence and scholarly appreciation with which he pursued his self-taken task, he is certainly not surpassed and hardly equalled by any.

While at school he had such a taste for buying and reading books, that all his pocket money was spent to that end. At Oxford this passion increased; and when his father's death, which occurred about the time of his graduation, placed him in control of a large fortune, he determined to make it his life work to collect manuscripts and rare books. He has left us a statement of his aims and methods in doing this:

In amassing my collection of manuscripts, I commenced with purchasing everything that lay within my reach, to which I was instigated by reading various accounts of the destruction of valuable manuscripts. My principal search has been for historical, and particularly unpublished manuscripts, whether good or bad, and more particularly those on vellum. My chief desire for preserving vellum manuscripts, arose from witnessing the increasing destruction of them by gold-beaters; my search for charters or deeds, by their destruction in the shops of glue-makers and tailors. As I advanced, the ardor of the pursuit increased, until at last I became a perfect vello-maniac (if I may coin a word), and I gave any price that was asked. Nor do I regret it, for my object was not only to secure good manuscripts for myself, but also to raise the public estimation of them, so that their value might be more generally known, and consequently more manuscripts preserved. For nothing tends to the preservation of anything so much as making it bear a high price. The examples I always kept in view, were Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Robert Harley.

His interests thus extended to every field where manuscripts were to be obtained. When he wished part or all of a collection, nothing but an absolute refusal to sell could prevent him from acquiring it. On several occasions he outbid European governments at sales of manuscripts of the greatest historical value. At his death he owned 60,000 manuscripts and 100,000 books, many of which were very rare and some unique.

But he was not merely a bibliophile. He prized his collections chiefly for the opportunity for investigation which they offered to him and to others. The long list of titles under his name, in the catalogue of the British Museum, and his refusal to join a society of bibliophiles because they did not publish

things which he considered of real value, furnish ample illustration of his real scholarly purpose.

Naturally one of the chief fields of his activity was in English history. It was here that most of his writing and editing was done, and chiefly in local history and genealogy. The collection of documents which the society has just acquired, was purchased by Sir Thomas undoubtedly to further his own investigations. They are partly original documents, and partly carefully-written copies. An examination of the documents shows that a large part of them came from the office of a lawyer in Evesham, Worcestershire, the shire which was the seat of the Phillipps family.

So extensive a collection of manuscripts brought together by a man of such standing as a collector and historian, cannot fail to be a very valuable addition to the English history section of the society's library—a section already so strong as to rank among the best in the country. As arranged by Sir Thomas, this collection is arranged into three divisions, which will be preserved. They are entitled: (1) Collections for Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, etc.; (2) Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, etc., Papers; (3) abstracts of title, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, etc.

Of the three titles only the last is distinctive, and even here many miscellaneous documents are found. No practical distinction can be drawn between the "Collections" and "Papers." Apparently they were bound up according to the system in which the law firm had filed them for its purposes. Consequently the arrangement is not one which is satisfactory for historians—although it may be so for genealogists, since each volume is named from the family or place with which it is chiefly concerned. A catalogue of the collection arranged under names and subjects, will remedy this defect.

One difference between the "Collections" and the "Papers" is, that while the latter consists more largely of disconnected documents, either originals or copies, the former consists chiefly of cases prepared for court—with briefs, minutes of evidence, etc. It may be remarked here, that as the copies of documents which make up so large a part of the collection are for legal

purposes and many for use in court, they must be of unusual accuracy. Many of them, in fact, show that they have been carefully reviewed by a second hand. As the information in a document is the same to the historian whether the document stands alone or is part of a case, this distinction is of importance only for anyone who wishes to study an English lawyer's methods in preparing and presenting a case.

A brief notice of some of the subjects on which this mass of documents contains material, will best illustrate the scope and value of the collection; thorough analysis of the contents will be impossible until the catalogue is made. When that is done, it will undoubtedly be found to contain useful material in many other fields. Those which are mentioned here, are the ones which have been noticed in a general survey of the volumes.

In the first place they furnish an insight into the activity of an English country lawyer of large practice, a century ago. The notes on cases show how they were prepared, illustrate in detail the legal procedure of the time, and, with the lawyer's accounts which are given at considerable length, offer an unusually complete body of material.

Contested election cases, tax lists, poor law cases, and documents on similar subjects furnish material illustrative of local politics and administration.

Proceedings in bankruptcy, and documents and minutes of evidence made use of in other cases in which the firm was counsel, give many instructive facts regarding business conditions and methods at the time.

Proceedings in criminal cases, of which there are a considerable number, form a body of material which throws much light on social conditions and the relations between social classes, as well as on the every-day life of the common people.

The large amount of work which English lawyers always have had to do in the management of landed properties, and the proportion of business relating to real-estate and matters connected with its use, which naturally falls to a lawyer in a rural town, make the collection especially valuable for the study of economic and social conditions in the open country.

The final movement for the enclosure of the open fields,



which took place in the period covered by the collection, comes in for considerable attention. Several enclosure bills, or drafts of such bills drawn up for presentation to parliament, are given; also the records of the application of the provisions of the acts for some parishes appear, thus rendering it possible to study in individual instances one of the great changes in English agrarian history.

Again, records of suits for damages arising from trespass, cases of breach of contract where land was rented, cases touching the glebe lands and tithes, prosecutions under the game laws, sales of land—all these furnish further illustration of agricultural conditions; as do the abstracts of title, which often go back into the seventeenth century and sometimes into the sixteenth.

Genealogists, also, will find in this collection a vast amount of information on a large number of families in several of the most important English counties.

Looking at the whole mass of documents from the standpoint of a student of economic and social conditions in the England of a century ago, it can truly be said that while they do not constitute what would be a great collection in the national archives of England, they do contain an abundance of material which illustrates concretely, and hence renders clearer, the general facts found in more comprehensive printed sources. They place at his disposal, in fact, the information which a law firm of long standing and extensive practice would have on the actual conditions of the region where its business lay. When we consider further, the pleasure and inspiration which comes to the historian from handling the written document itself, the importance of an acquisition which furnishes so rare an opportunity to American students of English history, cannot be too strongly emphasized.

### Publications

#### Volume XVI of the Collections

Within the past month, the society has published the sixteenth volume of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, which we believe to be one of the most important of its publications. The entire

volume is devoted to a presentation of documents bearing upon the history of the region of the upper Great Lakes during the French regime, between the years 1634 and 1727 inclusive; in volume xvii will be given the conclusion of these papers, coming down to 1763, the year of the transfer of New France to Great Britain.

The long period of the French regime is the most romantic chapter in the history of Wisconsin. But its details have in large measure been inaccessible save to those historical specialists who had opportunity to work in the archives of both France and Canada. Unfortunately, the contemporary French documents heretofore published in our *Collections* have been unsatisfactory in number and range. The student of that time, seeking thoroughly to know Wisconsin under the domination of France, has been compelled to supplement the *Collections* with investigations elsewhere—chiefly in the old *Jesuit Relations*, Perrot's *Mémoire*, La Potherie's *Histoire*, Charlevoix's *Histoire*, Margry's *Découvertes*, the New York *Colonial Documents*, and the calendar entries in Brynner's *Canadian Archives*.

A variety of reasons have conspired to prevent a fuller presentation of material in our series—chief of these was the lack of funds for researches in the Paris archives, and for the transcription and translation of documents when found. The time has now arrived, however, when the society finds itself enabled properly to publish the most important documents concerning this epoch in Wisconsin history. The recent edition of the *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* has made available, much of it for the first time, a considerable mass of material bearing upon the French regime in the Northwest; and important investigations have been conducted during recent years in behalf of this society and of similar bodies, in the governmental archives of Paris. From this store of new material and that which has already appeared in the several publications above named, it has at last become possible to make a reasonably full presentation of the most important documents relating to the wide fur trade region of the upper Great Lakes, of which what is now Wisconsin then formed an integral part. The result is so satisfactory that it is fortunate that an earlier publi-

cation was not attempted; for not until now has such complete treatment been practicable.

It is hoped that the publication of these documents may greatly renew both popular and scholarly interest in the period when the region of the upper Great Lakes was a part of New France. The story here revealed is one possessing great interest to the student of civilization, as well as of Western history.

#### Index to Proceedings

It has not been the custom—nor does it seem practicable—to provide an index to each of the small annual volumes of *Proceedings*. These contain, however, a great variety of information—statistical, biographical, and historical, besides reports of the society's routine business. In the administration of the society these records are almost daily referred to, with increasing labor as the volumes grow in number; while the numerous historical papers now published therein, are not as easily consulted by historical students as they should be. It has, therefore, been decided to publish an analytical index to the *Proceedings* up to and including the year 1900. This is now being prepared, and will be published during the coming year; it is proposed to publish a supplemental index every five years, thus greatly adding to the usefulness of the *Proceedings*.

The transactions of the first twenty-one annual meetings are to be found in full only in the manuscript records of the society; but the reports of the executive committee, presented thereto, were included in the *Collections* (vols i-vii). The first separately-printed *Proceedings* in any form, is that of the meeting of January 2, 1875—a “separate,” in pamphlet form, apparently from the type of the *Madison State Journal*. Thereafter, all of the executive committee's reports, without accompanying transactions, were published in pamphlet form—but they appeared irregularly, for often several such reports were included in the same pamphlet, and few were printed in full, as presented to the society; the type used was, for the most part, that of the volume of *Collections* in which these synopses appeared. Commencing with the meeting of January 6, 1887, the society has annually published its *Proceedings* in detail, as a

separate publication apart from the *Collections*, which latter have, since that time (commencing with vol. xi), contained only historical essays and material. Commencing with the *Proceedings* of the thirty-fifth annual meeting, historical addresses read before the society have been published with almost every number—the desire being eventually to restrict the *Collections* to the presentation of materials for history, rather than essays thereon.

#### Materials for Illustration

In the course of its work, the society had early accumulated a considerable number of daguerreotypes, photographs, engravings, lithographs, etc., of people, buildings, and scenes, particularly in the West. Its store was considerably augmented by the accession of the private library of Dr. Draper, whose material for illustration was along the lines of his manuscript collection, and embraced many items of great rarity. Since then, large accessions have been gained, thus making our collection one of considerable value to persons desirous of illustrating articles or works upon the West. A card catalogue of this original material is almost completed, thus rendering it more available to the increasing number of persons who seek our assistance in this direction.

#### A Collection of Cuts

The society has also gradually accumulated from various sources a large collection of engravings for book illustration—half-tones, zinc etchings, and wood-cuts. Many of these have appeared in the society's publications; others in histories or sketches of Madison, the state university, etc.; and a large number were acquired during the past year by gift of the Burrows Brothers Company, of Cleveland, being the plates for the numerous illustrations (maps, plans, portraits, etc.) in the series of *Jesuit Relations*. So constant is the demand for loans from this important collection, for both magazine and newspaper illustration, that a special card catalogue of these cuts was prepared during the past summer.

The loaning of cuts is attended with especial difficulties, because of the proneness of borrowers to neglect the prompt return of the same—indeed, it is often difficult to obtain their return



at any time, such is the prevalent carelessness in regard to them. As a means of correcting this loose habit, it has been found necessary to establish an invariable rule requiring the deposit of one dollar for each cut, the same to be reimbursed to the borrower when the article is returned.

### **Office Work**

#### **Professional Conventions**

An institution of this character, that is isolated from large centres of population and of professional activity in the fields of historical research and library development, needs to exert considerable effort to keep in fairly constant touch with its contemporaries in other, and particularly the Eastern states: this, in order that the most progressive ideals and methods of our day may here be maintained. Acting upon this principle, the secretary has sought to be present at and take part in the most important historical and library conventions of the year; and when not able himself to attend, to assign this duty to others of his staff.

During the Christmas holidays of 1901, he attended the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, at Washington, D. C. The next meeting of this important society, which is doing so much to inspire historical research throughout the United States, will be held two weeks hence at Philadelphia; and next year at New Orleans.

The annual conference of the American Library Association was held at Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-26. It was attended by over a thousand library workers, coming from nearly every state of the Union, and from Canada. Three members of our staff attended the meeting, which was the largest and one of the most successful in the history of the association.

Another important meeting of the year, attended by the secretary, was the annual convention of the New York Library Association, held at Lake Placid, September 20-29. This autumnal conference in the Adirondacks has now assumed large proportions, and attracts library chiefs from many of the states east of the Mississippi river. Library training, library insti-

tutes, and co-operation with schools, were the subjects chiefly under discussion by the one hundred and fifty librarians present. Upon his return from Lake Placid, the secretary stopped at Buffalo, where, upon the evening of September 30, he delivered the dedication address at the opening of the beautiful new building of the Buffalo Historical Society.

A conference of similar character, intended for Western librarians and trustees, was conducted at Madison, August 28-30, the meetings being held in the building of this society, which tendered its hospitalities to the one hundred and twenty-eight persons who were in attendance. These represented Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. The relations of publishers and booksellers to librarians, book reviews, principles of book selection, relations of the library board to the city government, branch libraries, library architecture, government documents, and libraries in isolated communities, were the principal subjects discussed. The meeting was so successful, professionally and socially, that there seems no reason to doubt that the Western conference will be repeated annually at Madison, at least for several years to come.

Public library interests within our state continue their remarkable development. Several additional cities have within the twelve months past been recipients of the bounty of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, and their new buildings are either being planned or are in course of actual construction.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Recent Wisconsin Carnegie library-building gifts have been: Baraboo, \$12,000; Beloit, \$25,000; Chippewa Falls, \$20,000; Eau Claire, \$40,000; Fond du Lac, \$30,000, and \$10,000 from the city; Green Bay, \$25,000; Janesville \$30,000, and \$10,000 additional from the F. S. Eldred estate; Madison, \$75,000; Monroe, \$10,000; Neenah, \$10,000, and \$15,000 additional from the city; Racine, \$50,000; Ripon, \$10,000, and \$10,000 will be added by others; Sheboygan, \$35,000; Sparta, \$10,000; Stevens Point, \$20,000; Superior, \$50,000; Waukesha, \$15,000—a total of \$512,000.

Other new library buildings are as follows: Lake Mills, \$8,000, given by L. D. Fargo; Marinette, \$30,000, given by I. A. Stephenson; Oconto, \$15,000, given by James Farnsworth; Stanley, \$15,000, a memorial to D. R. Moon—a total of \$68,000.

Lake Mills, Stanley, and Superior were completed in 1902; Beloit,

The society's relations with the Wisconsin free library commission, which has been and is doing so much to develop and aid the public libraries of the commonwealth, are of the most cordial character, each institution being enabled in many practical ways to assist the other.

#### State Field Work

In the interests of the society, the secretary has within the year visited various sections of the state to address public meetings or consult with citizens concerning the organization or conduct of local historical societies, to collect manuscripts and other material for the archives and the published *Collections*, or to serve the general interests of Western historical study.

Owing to the state political campaign which engrossed public interests, no field meeting of the society was held within the year. The meeting this winter, on the occasion of the biennial address, will in a measure take the place of the historical convention.

#### The Museum

No doubt such appropriations as may be made by the state legislature to the work of the society will always be used, in largest part, to meet the ever-growing expenses of administration, to build up the library, and to maintain our work of investigation and publication. It is probable that we shall continually be obliged to rely upon our special funds and upon private beneficence for the proper development of the museum. Despite the wide reputation of our library and publications, the museum is the department of our work which chiefly appeals to the general public; and its importance as a factor in popular education is not to be over-estimated. It is proper, therefore, to make especial effort to enlist interest in our museum, on the part of the wealthy and benevolent.

We had reason to hope, from observations of results elsewhere, that our removal to the new building would at once win

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Chippewa Falls, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Neenah, Sheboygan, and Stevens Point are in process of erection; plans are being drawn for the others named. We are indebted to Secretary Hutchins of the Wisconsin free library commission for the foregoing statistics.

for us large gifts to this department; but we have thus far received fewer accessions on that account than had been anticipated—the Adams collection being the only considerable accretion. The Mary M. Adams art fund, a welcome benefaction, will occasionally bring to our walls some worthy article; the antiquarian fund, however, is as yet too small to be of material service, and needs to take on a more substantial growth. It is sincerely to be hoped that this latter may, in the near future, reach at least \$20,000; the income from a smaller fund can hardly be of much service in purchasing important historical relics or ethnological specimens.

While such should be our ambition,—for our museum cannot become one of importance without a healthier financial backing,—we nevertheless continue, through the unfailing kindness of friends, to maintain our customary growth in portraits and miscellaneous works of art, historical relics, and ethnological and archæological specimens. For these, we are profoundly grateful; and trust that no matter what proportions our funds may eventually assume, we shall continue to receive in full measure those miscellaneous gifts, which are not only interesting and often valuable in themselves, but exhibit that personal interest in our work on the part of all classes of the people of the state, the consciousness of which is our greatest reward.

During the winter of 1901-02, the hospitalities of the building were tendered to the Madison Art Association, which gave within the museum several highly creditable exhibitions, accompanied by lectures. These exhibitions and talks were necessarily—this being a state building—free to the public, who largely availed themselves of the opportunities offered. Not only were these occasions of high educational value to the students of the university, but they did much to popularize the museum itself by varying the character of the exhibits. Two exhibitions of like character will be given by the association during the coming winter. They will doubtless attract to the building many of the members of the legislature and other visitors to the city from all sections of the state.



### **The North Wing Needed**

It will be remembered that, in making the secondary appropriations for this building, the legislature provided for an annual stipend of \$100,000, the last of which is to be paid in the year 1903. In order that the construction might be expedited, the board of building commissioners were authorized to borrow from the state trust funds, paying the usual rate of interest thereon. Thus, of the \$720,000 nominally voted by the state, about \$35,000 has been or will be turned into the state treasury, leaving \$685,000 as the net sum actually at the disposal of the board for building and equipment. There are still a few outstanding claims, which when paid will leave about \$10,000 in the hands of the board. This residue is designed for the coloring of the interior walls—a work thus far deferred, in order to enable the thick outer walls of the building to become perfectly dry.

In erecting the building, the board found itself unable to construct the north book-stack wing with the funds at its command. By consent of the legislature, the wing was omitted. This gave us administrative and reading rooms as designed, but only half of the book-storage capacity of the original plans. Already we feel the need of more space for this purpose. It is sincerely hoped that the legislature of 1903 may deem proper to continue the annual appropriation for a time sufficient to erect and equip the deferred wing, which will at last place us in the position sought by the legislature of 1895. Owing to the general rise in the price of building materials, we shall not only need the stipend of \$100,000 extended through the year 1904, but an additional sum at least equivalent to the interest which the board has been obliged to return to the state treasury.

### **Increased Funds Necessary to Our Work**

In 1901 we sought from the legislature standing annual appropriations of \$10,000 as a book-purchasing fund. But half of the sum was granted—action not the result, we have reason to believe, of any lack of interest in our work; but the outcome of peculiar financial straits in which the legislature

found itself at the last session. Since the adjournment of the legislature, there has been, as elsewhere explained in this report, a large advance in the price of books, thus still further embarrassing our work. It is reasonable to suppose that the amount will be increased at the forthcoming session to a figure more befitting our present needs.

With the steady growth of the library and the several other activities of the society, more and more trained assistants are required; provision has necessarily to be made for the advancement of those who have been taken on as apprentices at small salaries and are gaining a higher standard of efficiency; and the general expenses of maintenance will of course grow with the years. Our staff is already too limited for our needs; but until legislative relief is assured, it will be impracticable to expand in this direction. An addition of \$2,500 per annum to our administrative appropriation could most profitably be used for the better service of the public.

At no time in the half century which has now elapsed since the reorganization, has the society been free from the embarrassment of insufficient means. Nevertheless, the growth of its work and of its collections has been phenomenal. In no spirit of boasting, we declare our belief at this fiftieth annual meeting that no historical society has in a like period made such remarkable progress; probably no other organization of this character has before it today quite the same opportunities for usefulness in the higher education of the people. We owe much of this to our peculiar situation, being both at the capital of a rapidly-developing state, and at the seat of a university which has kept full pace with the remarkable progress of the commonwealth. The influences which have surrounded us have from the first been of an uplifting and ambitious character. Early relieved from the deadening influences of petty antiquarianism,—the bane of many a like institution,—the Wisconsin society has sought to stand for methods and aspirations in keeping with its environment and the changing temper of the times. But while our environment has been stimulating, your committee feel it but just, upon this interesting anniversary, to pay tribute to the

untiring devotion of the individual members of the society, both in and out of office, who have at all times freely given to the work their moral support and active assistance. Without this loyal co-operation from the members at large, neither your committee nor the salaried staff could have accomplished a tithe of the results which have won for the Wisconsin society the position which it now holds. Never has the membership list been as large or as well distributed as it is today, or included so many men of influence in their respective communities; and probably at no time in the career of the society has there been exhibited so general an interest in its work both by members and the public in general. Thus encouraged, we may look confidently upon the future, anticipating that it will bring to us still greater strength and wider opportunity.

On behalf of the executive committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,  
*Secretary and Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

*To the State Historical Society.*—The committee on finance have respectfully to report—from the date of last accounting to the recently-established ending of the fiscal year (June 30th) seven months—that they have examined the statements of the treasurer in respect to such matters as are committed to the care of this committee, and found the same correct. The following is a summary of the same:

Principal of mortgage loans . . . . .	\$33,650 00
The Schumacher St. Paul lots (unchanged) . . . . .	580 54
The Kingsley St. Paul lots (unchanged) . . . . .	1,184 86
The balance of cash on hand . . . . .	7,961 49
<hr/>	
A total of . . . . .	\$43,376 89
To the binding fund . . . . .	\$27,802 60
To the antiquarian fund . . . . .	4,873 56
To the Draper fund . . . . .	6,048 73
To the Mary M. Adams art fund . . . . .	4,114 80
General fund balance . . . . .	537 20
<hr/>	
	\$43,376 89

As of July 1, 1902, above shown, the generous contribution of Mrs. Adams (\$4,056.22) to our art fund, and the gain by sale of the Draper homestead (\$5,665.53) has largely increased the total assets, from which the required apportionment has been duly made.

Though extending beyond the limit of the present fiscal year, it may be proper to state that since that period there has been received from various sources \$2,889.14 and expended \$10,938.49—\$10,000.00 of which is in mortgage loans, which will appear in the next annual report. This causes the treasurer's account (Dec. 5th inst.) overdrawn \$87.86—not appearing in that officer's report at this time.

The only real-estate undisposed of are the St. Paul lots standing charged at \$1,665.38, and which diligent effort is being made to sell, thus far without avail.



For a detail of all items of receipt and disbursement by the treasurer to July 1st ult., his accompanying report (approved) is herewith submitted through your committee.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE,  
HARLE STEENSLAND,  
GEO. B. BURROWS,  
J. H. PALMER,  
W. A. P. MORRIS,

*Finance Committee.*

December 11, 1902.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Report of the treasurer for the seven months ending June 30, 1902:

*Binding Fund Income Account**The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Dec. 1.	To balance unexpended . . . . .	\$156 57
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1902.

June 30.	To rent of Draper house . . . . .	\$90 00
	To ½ annual dues . . . . .	37 00
	To ½ sale of duplicates . . . . .	28 73
	To ½ life membership fees . . . . .	20 00
	To cash sale Draper house . . . . .	5,928 00
	To rebate on insurance . . . . .	8 40
	To interest apportionment . . . . .	879 82
		<hr/>
		\$6,991 95
		<hr/>
		\$7,148 52

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Dec. 30.	By George Kraft, heating plant for Draper house . . . . .	\$440 99
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1902.

June 30.	By R. G. Thwaites, salary as superin- tendent . . . . .	583 33
	By I. S. Bradley, salary as asst. supt. . . . .	233 34
	By L. S. Hanks, salary as treasurer . . . . .	87 50
	By taxes on St. Paul lots . . . . .	35 47
	By balance unexpended and trans- ferred to binding fund . . . . .	5,767 89
		<hr/>
		\$7,148 52

*Binding Fund**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1901.

Dec. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$30,078 38
	To transferred from binding fund in- come account . . . . .	5,767 89
		<hr/>

\$35,846 27

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1902.

June 30.	By transfer to real estate . . . .	\$2,378 14	
	By transfer to Draper fund . . . .	5,665 53	
	By balance . . . . .	27,802 60	
		<hr/>	\$35,846 27

1902.

July 1.	By balance . . . . .	\$27,802 60	
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*Antiquarian Fund Income Account**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1902.

June 30.	To ½ annual dues . . . . .	\$37 00	
	To ½ sale of duplicates . . . . .	28 75	
	To ½ life membership fees . . . . .	20 00	
	To interest apportionment . . . . .	137 38	
		<hr/>	\$223 13

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1902.

June 30.	By transferred to antiquarian fund . . . . .	\$223 13	
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*Antiquarian Fund**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1901.

Dec. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$4,650 43	
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1902.

June 30.	To transferred from antiquarian income fund account . . . . .	223 13	
		<hr/>	\$4,873 56

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1902.

July 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$4,873 56	
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*Draper Fund**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1901.

Dec. 1.	To balance . . . . .	\$360 90	
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1902.

June 30.	To sale of duplicates . . . . .	13 50	
	To interest apportionment . . . . .	8 80	
	To sale of Draper house . . . . .	5,665 53	
		<hr/>	\$6,048 73

*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1902.

June 30.	By balance . . . . .	\$6,048 73	
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## TREASURER'S REPORT

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*General Fund**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1901.

Dec. 1. To balance . . . . . \$732 88

1902.

June 30. To recd. from univ. regents, balance  
due on maintenance expenses . . . 26 07

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\$758 95*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1902.

June 30. By salary of student assistants . . \$220 25  
By painting signs . . . . . 1 50  
By balance . . . . . 537 20

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\$758 95

1902.

July 1. By balance . . . . . \$537 20

*Mary M. Adams Art Fund**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1902.

Jan. 24. To cash received from Mary M. Adams \$206 22

Apr. 3. To sale of Mrs. Adams's jewels . . 3,850 00

June 30. To interest apportionment . . . 58 58

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\$4,114 80*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1902.

June 30. By balance . . . . . \$4,114 80

*Inventory*

Real estate mortgages . . . . . \$33,650 00

Real estate owned:

Lot 1, blk 2, Bryant's Randolph

st. addition, St. Paul . . . \$580 54

Lots 6 and 7, blk. 35, Summit

Park addition, St. Paul. . . 1,184 86

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1,765 40

Cash in bank . . . . . 7,961 49

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\$43,376 89*Belonging as follows:*

To binding fund . . . . . \$27,802 60

To antiquarian fund . . . . . 4,873 56

To general fund . . . . . 537 20

To Draper fund . . . . . 6,048 73

To Mary M. Adams art fund . . . . 4,114 80

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\$43,376 89

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. HANKS,

*Treasurer*



The undersigned, constituting the auditing committee appointed at the annual meeting, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and vouchers of the treasurer of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and find vouchers properly certified for all disbursements made and find that the same are properly entered on the books, and that we have examined the accompanying report and find that the same corresponds with the books of the treasurer so far as the disbursements are concerned.

Madison, Wis., November 29, 1902.

CHARLES N. BROWN,  
A. B. MORRIS,  
E. B. STEENSLAND,  
*Auditing Committee.*

# DRAPER HOMESTEAD COMMITTEE—FINAL REPORT

*To the State Historical Society*—Your committee on the disposition of the Draper homestead property, is pleased to report that the "homestead" devised by the late Lyman C. Draper to the society was sold to Augusta B. Findlay on the 23rd of May last

For the nominal price of . . . . .	\$6,000 00
Less allowance for needed repairs . . . . .	65 00

Net price received . . . . .	\$5,935 00
Cost of transfer—U. S. revenue stamps . . . . .	\$1 75
Abstract of title \$3.75—less 50 cts. refunded . . . . .	3 25
Recording two mortgages . . . . .	2 00
	<hr/> 7 00

Net proceeds of sale . . . . .	\$5,928 00
Comprised of cash in hand . . . . .	\$928 00
A purchase money mortgage on premises . . . . .	3,000 00
A first lien mortgage on lots in blk. 71, Madison, executed by F. J. McConnell, 6 per cent in- terest . . . . .	2,000 00
	<hr/> 3,381 50
	<hr/> \$9,309 50

Expenditures have been for Mrs. Draper's dower

interest, purchased . . . . .	\$1,000 00
First general repairs of dwelling . . . . .	1,378 14
(Appearing as standing charged to fund) . . . . .	\$2,378 14
Subsequent varied repairs . . . . .	534 11
Street improvement tax . . . . .	134 78
City sewer tax . . . . .	60 00
Insurance . . . . .	69 00
An entire new heating apparatus . . . . .	440 99
Attorney's services . . . . .	26 95
	<hr/> 3,643 97

Leaving the total net avails of the property . . . . . \$5,665 53

This net proceeds to be applied in accordance with section 14 of the by laws. The purpose of your committee having been fully accomplished, it begs to be discharged.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,  
HALL STEENSLAND,  
R. G. THWAITES,  
*Draper House Committee.*

December 11, 1902.

## SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT

*To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin*—The state now appropriates to the society, directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899, and \$5,000 under sec. 1, chap. 155, laws of 1901. Disbursements from these appropriations are made upon warrant of the undersigned, audited by the secretary of state, and paid by the state treasurer. According to the books of the secretary of state, our account with the state stood as follows upon July 1, 1902:

*Chap. 296, Laws of 1899*

1901.

Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance of appropriation	.	.	\$2,992 52
	Appropriation for calendar year, 1902	.	.	15,000 00
				<hr/>
				\$17,992 52
	Disbursements during seven months ending			
	June 30, 1902, as per appended list	.	.	7,709 09
				<hr/>

1902.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	.	.	\$10,283 43
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*Chap. 155, Laws of 1901*

1901.

Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	.	.	\$2,491 96
	Appropriation for calendar year, 1902	.	.	5,000 00
				<hr/>
				\$7,491 96
	Disbursements during seven months ending June			
	30, 1902, as per appended list	.	.	2,999 69
				<hr/>

1902.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	.	.	\$4,492 27
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*Orders drawn against State Treasurer, in accordance with Sec. 3,  
Chap. 296, Laws of 1899.*

Dec. 1.	Reuben G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for labor and supplies . . . . .	\$19 50
Dec. 20.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Dec. 20.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Dec. 20.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services . . . . .	45 00
Dec. 20.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services . . . . .	31 68
Dec. 20.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services . . . . .	40 00
Dec. 20.	William E. Grove, student assistant, services . . . . .	21 00
Dec. 20.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services . . . . .	30 00
Dec. 20.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services . . . . .	17 20
Dec. 20.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services . . . . .	50 00
Dec. 20.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services . . . . .	50 00
Dec. 20.	Frances B. Marshall, student assistant, services . . . . .	18 00
Dec. 20.	Delbert R. Mathews, student assistant, services . . . . .	9 00
Dec. 20.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services . . . . .	30 40
Dec. 20.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services . . . . .	35 00
Dec. 20.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services . . . . .	25 00
Dec. 20.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services . . . . .	25 00
Dec. 20.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services . . . . .	20 00
Dec. 20.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services . . . . .	50 00
Dec. 20.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
Dec. 20.	Charles Kehoe, night engineer, services . . . . .	35 00
Dec. 20.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services . . . . .	35 00
Dec. 20.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
Dec. 20.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
Dec. 20.	Carrie Schroeder, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
Dec. 20.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services . . . . .	45 00
Dec. 24.	C. & N. W. Freight Co., Madison, Wis., freight . . . . .	7 04
Dec. 24.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, Wis., drayage . . . . .	14 50
Dec. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., freight . . . . .	8 20
Dec. 24.	Johnson Electric Service Co., Milwaukee, supplies . . . . .	11 71
Dec. 24.	George Kraft, Madison, Wis., supplies . . . . .	43 30
Dec. 24.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., Madison, Wis., telephone . . . . .	13 50
Dec. 24.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for labor and supplies . . . . .	12 04

1902.

Jan. 7.	C. M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., Madison, freight .	58 68
Jan. 7.	R. G. Thwaites, secretary, traveling expenses .	51 89
Jan. 7.	City Treasurer, Madison, macadam and sprinkling taxes . . . . .	112 44
Jan. 7.	Philip Gross Hardware Co., Milwaukee, supplies .	2 79
Jan. 7.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power . . . . .	178 50
Jan. 7.	Edwin Sumner & Son, Madison, supplies . .	3 35
Jan. 7.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for labor and supplies . . . . .	5 95
Jan. 21.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . .	4 12
Jan. 21.	Dennison Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., supplies . . .	3 50
Jan. 21.	E. S. Ferris, Madison, drayage . . . . .	7 74
Jan. 21.	Crawford Lindsay, Quebec, Canada, services .	19 56
Jan. 21.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, freight . .	8 40
Jan. 21.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones .	18 00
Jan. 21.	N. Quinn, Madison, sprinkling street . .	12 20
Jan. 27.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Jan. 27.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Jan. 27.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services . . . .	45 00
Jan. 27.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services . . . . .	45 00
Jan. 27.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services .	35 00
Jan. 27.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services . . . . .	30 00
Jan. 27.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services . .	20 80
Jan. 27.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Jan. 27.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services .	50 00
Jan. 27.	Delbert R. Mathews, student assistant, services .	9 00
Jan. 27.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services . . . . .	35 00
Jan. 27.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services . .	35 00
Jan. 27.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services . .	29 36
Jan. 27.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services . .	35 00
Jan. 27.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services . .	20 00
Jan. 27.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services . . . .	50 00
Jan. 27.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services . . . .	27 00
Jan. 27.	Charles Kehoe, night watchman, services . .	35 00
Jan. 27.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services . .	35 00
Jan. 27.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services . . . .	27 00
Jan. 27.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services . .	27 00

Jan. 27.	Carrie Schroeder, charwoman, services . . .	27 00
Jan. 27.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services .	45 00
Feb. 12.	C. & N. W. Railway Co., Madison, freight . .	35 63
Feb. 12.	L. J. Pickarts & Co., Madison, supplies . . .	3 60
Feb. 12.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., Milwaukee, supplies	3 55
Feb. 12.	Conklin & Sons, Madison, supplies . . . .	24 09
Feb. 12.	P. F. Harloff, Madison, supplies . . . .	16 00
Feb. 12.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power .	116 40
Feb. 12.	Stephenson & Studemann, Madison, supplies .	23 86
Feb. 12.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for labor and supplies . . . . .	14 28
Feb. 12.	King & Walker Company, Madison, services .	5 50
Feb. 24.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Feb. 24.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, serv- ices . . . . .	60 00
Feb. 24.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services . . . .	45 00
Feb. 24.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, serv- ices . . . . .	45 00
Feb. 24.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services .	40 00
Feb. 24.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services . . . . .	30 00
Feb. 24.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services . .	20 70
Feb. 24.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Feb. 24.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services	50 00
Feb. 24.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services . . . . .	35 00
Feb. 24.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services . .	35 00
Feb. 24.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services . .	30 00
Feb. 24.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services . . .	35 00
Feb. 24.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services .	20 00
Feb. 24.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services . . . .	50 00
Feb. 24.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services . . .	27 00
Feb. 24.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services . . . .	27 00
Feb. 24.	Charles Kehoe, night watchman, services . .	35 00
Feb. 24.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services . . .	35 00
Feb. 24.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services . . . .	27 00
Feb. 24.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services . . .	27 00
Feb. 24.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
Feb. 24.	Burdett-Rowntree Mfg. Co., Chicago, repairs .	15 00
Feb. 24.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power . . . . .	138 60
Feb. 24.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for supplies and labor . . . . .	17 72

Feb. 24.	Crawford Lindsay, Parliament Bldg., Quebec, Canada, services . . . . .	21 34
Mch. 27.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Mch. 27.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Mch. 27.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services . . . . .	45 00
Mch. 27.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services . . . . .	45 00
Mch. 27.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services . . . . .	40 00
Mch. 27.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services . . . . .	29 50
Mch. 27.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services . . . . .	26 80
Mch. 27.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Mch. 27.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services . . . . .	50 00
Mch. 27.	Delbert R. Mathews, student assistant, services . . . . .	7 95
Mch. 27.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services . . . . .	35 00
Mch. 27.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services . . . . .	35 00
Mch. 27.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services . . . . .	30 00
Mch. 27.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services . . . . .	35 00
Mch. 27.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services . . . . .	20 00
Mch. 27.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services . . . . .	50 00
Mch. 27.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
Mch. 27.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
Mch. 27.	Charles Kehoe, night watchman, services . . . . .	35 00
Mch. 27.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services . . . . .	35 00
Mch. 27.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
Mch. 27.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
Mch. 27.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services . . . . .	45 00
Mch. 31.	Julius Andrae & Sons, Milwaukee, equipment . . . . .	5 00
Mch. 31.	Johnson Electric Service Co., Milwaukee, supplies . . . . .	3 00
Mch. 31.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power . . . . .	139 20
Mch. 31.	C. M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . . . .	2 87
Mch. 31.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight . . . . .	3 49
Mch. 31.	Henry G. Gerling, Madison, drayage . . . . .	11 00
Mch. 31.	Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, equipment . . . . .	11 86
Mch. 31.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., Milwaukee, equipment . . . . .	2 22
Apr. 28.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Apr. 28.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services . . . . .	45 00



Apr. 28.	Guy W. Crane, student assistant, services .	5 40
Apr. 28.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services . . . . .	45 00
Apr. 28.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services	40 00
Apr. 28.	Robert O. Gibbons, student assistant, services .	6 90
Apr. 28.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services . . . . .	30 00
Apr. 28.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services .	31 25
Apr. 28.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
Apr. 28.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services .	50 00
Apr. 28.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services . . . . .	35 00
Apr. 28.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services .	35 00
Apr. 28.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services .	35 00
Apr. 28.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services .	35 00
Apr. 28.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services .	20 00
Apr. 28.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services . . .	50 00
Apr. 28.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services .	27 00
Apr. 28.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services .	27 00
Apr. 28.	Charles Kehoe, night watchman, services .	37 40
Apr. 28.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services .	35 00
Apr. 28.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services .	27 00
Apr. 28.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services .	27 00
Apr. 28.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
Apr. 30.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight .	8 04
Apr. 30.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones .	18 00
Apr. 30.	W. T. McConnell & Son, Madison, supplies .	9 80
Apr. 30.	Madison Gas & Electric Company, light & power	108 00
Apr. 30.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., paid for labor & supplies	27 94
May 21.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight .	1 80
May 21.	Clyde Horton, Cleveland, Ohio, printing .	7 00
May 21.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., paid drayage and notary fee . . . . .	4 61
May 21.	W. J. Gamm, Madison, Wis., services .	12 00
May 21.	New York Store, Madison, supplies .	3 83
May 28.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
May 28.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services . . . . .	64 90
May 28.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services .	45 00
May 28.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services . . . . .	45 00
May 28.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services .	40 00
May 28.	Robert O. Gibbons, student assistant, services .	6 30

# SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT

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May 28.	Emma A. Hawley, classifier, services . . .	40 00
May 28.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services . . . . .	30 00
May 28.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services . .	30 25
May 28.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
May 28.	C. C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services .	50 00
May 28.	Nan Mashek, cataloguer, services . . . .	25 00
May 28.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services . . . . .	35 00
May 28.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services . .	35 00
May 28.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services . .	35 00
May 28.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services . .	35 00
May 28.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services . .	20 00
May 28.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services . . . .	50 00
May 28.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services . . .	27 00
May 28.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services . . . .	27 00
May 28.	Charles Kehoe, extra laborer, services . . .	12 30
May 28.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services . . .	35 00
May 28.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services . . . .	27 00
May 28.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services . . .	27 00
May 28.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
June 9.	F. J. Foote, Madison, services . . . . .	10 15
June 9.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power . . . . .	108 30
June 9.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for labor and supplies . . . . .	23 57
June 9.	J. Wattam, Madison, supplies . . . . .	9 40
June 9.	Guy W. Crane, Madison, services . . . . .	6 12
June 26.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
June 26.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services . . . . .	28 40
June 26.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services . . . .	45 00
June 26.	Katharine Cramer, student assistant, services .	30 40
June 26.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services . . . . .	45 00
June 26.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services .	40 00
June 26.	Emma A. Hawley, classifier, services . . .	60 00
June 26.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services . . . . .	30 00
June 26.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer . . . . .	32 63
June 26.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services . . . . .	60 00
June 26.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services	50 00

June 26.	Katharine Marshall, student assistant, services	10 40
June 26.	Nan Mashek, cataloguer, services . . . . .	10 00
June 26.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services . . . . .	45 00
June 26.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services . . . . .	35 00
June 26.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services . . . . .	35 00
June 26.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services . . . . .	35 00
June 26.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services . . . . .	20 00
June 26.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services . . . . .	50 00
June 26.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
June 26.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
June 26.	Charles Kehoe, extra laborer, services . . . . .	7 50
June 26.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services . . . . .	35 00
June 26.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
June 26.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services . . . . .	27 00
June 26.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
June 26.	Frank Westbury, extra laborer, services . . . . .	15 00
June 28.	C. & N. W. Railroad Co., Madison, freight . . . . .	6 73
June 28.	W. T. McConnell & Son, Madison, supplies . . . . .	17 85
June 28.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power . . . . .	63 00
June 28.	Standard Oil Company, Madison, supplies . . . . .	9 73
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		\$7,709 09

*Orders drawn against State Treasurer, in accordance with Sec. 1,  
Chap. 155, Laws of 1901*

Dec. 1.	E. R. Curtiss, Madison, pictures . . . . .	\$3 00
Dec. 1.	H. P. Gibson, treasurer, New York City, books . . . . .	35 00
Dec. 1.	Helman-Taylor Company, Cleveland, Ohio, pic- tures . . . . .	32 50
Dec. 1.	Hall N. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio, books . . . . .	15 00
Dec. 1.	J. E. Malman, Shelter Island, N. Y., books . . . . .	4 00
Dec. 1.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., books . . . . .	5 87
Dec. 1.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., books . . . . .	16 75
Dec. 1.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . . . .	3 60
Dec. 1.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . . . .	2 25
Dec. 1.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . . . .	4 50
Dec. 1.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., Madison, paid for books . . . . .	6 37
Dec. 1.	A. Walsh, Chicago, Ill., books . . . . .	22 00
Dec. 17.	Henry J. Aten, Hiawatha, Kansas, books . . . . .	2 50
Dec. 17.	John W. Cadby, Albany, N. Y., books . . . . .	21 50
Dec. 17.	Daniel H. Carpenter, Maplewood, N. J., books . . . . .	7 50
Dec. 17.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals . . . . .	251 62

Dec. 17.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	7 65
Dec. 17.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	164 75
Dec. 24.	J. H. W. Canby, New Haven, Connecticut, books . . .	4 50
Dec. 24.	George Harding, London, W. C., England, books . . .	122 00
Dec. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	32 28
Déc. 24.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., books . . .	7 50
Dec. 24.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., books . . .	5 00
Jan. 11.	W. O. Davie & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, news- papers . . . . .	9 00
Jan. 11.	W. O. Davie & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, news- papers . . . . .	17 50
Jan. 11.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, Mass., books . . .	70 53
Jan. 11.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books . . .	64 50
Jan. 11.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	139 20
Jan. 11.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books . . . . .	8 00
Jan. 21.	Amer. Library Assn., Salem, Mass., publications . . .	4 00
Jan. 21.	John W. Cadby, Albany, New York, books . . .	3 50
Jan. 21.	C. L. Curtis, Oregon, Illinois, pictures . . .	3 75
Jan. 21.	Mrs. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La., books . . .	17 00
Jan. 21.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	21 94
Jan. 21.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	5 40
Jan. 21.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	5 40
Jan. 21.	N. Y. History Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., books . . .	12 00
Jan. 21.	Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala., books . . .	12 00
Jan. 21.	Capt. W. C. Rivers, West Point, N. Y., books . . .	2 50
Jan. 21.	Collins Shackelford, Saugautuck, Mich., books . . .	5 00
Jan. 21.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., Madison, paid for books . . .	5 65
Jan. 21.	J. P. Wintermute, Delaware, Ohio, books . . .	3 00
Feb. 11.	W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books . . .	82 57
Feb. 11.	A. A. Aspinwall, Washington, D. C., books . . .	5 00
Feb. 11.	Phileas Gagnon, Quebec, Canada, books . . .	99 00
Feb. 11.	F. W. Hodge, Washington, D. C., books . . .	3 50
Feb. 11.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	12 45
Feb. 11.	C. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	7 50
Feb. 11.	Henry Sotheran Co., London, England, books . . .	81 20
Feb. 11.	A. Walsh, Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	12 50
Feb. 11.	C. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minnesota, books . . .	5 00
Mar. 3.	Mrs. J. J. Arthur, Austin, Texas, book . . .	3 50
Mar. 3.	Charles A. Hanna, New York City, books . . .	8 00
Mar. 3.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, Mass., books . . .	9 00
Mar. 3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	3 15
Mar. 3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	11 25
Mar. 3.	Mrs. J. W. Porter, Bangor, Maine, books . . .	18 00
Mar. 3.	L. J. Richards & Co., Philadelphia, books . . .	5 00
Mar. 3.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	15 88



Mar. 3.	R. G. Thwaites, secretary, paid for books .	8 88
Mar. 3.	C. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minnesota, books .	17 40
Mar. 3.	James T. White & Co., New York City, books .	8 00
Mar. 11.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . .	41 65
Mar. 11.	Mrs. Jane D. Newkirk, La Porte, Indiana, books	7 00
Mar. 27.	Samuel Austen, Albany, N. Y., books . .	2 75
Mar. 27.	John W. Cadby, Albany, N. Y., books . .	13 50
Mar. 27.	Charles F. Libbie, Boston, Mass., books . .	3 15
Mar. 27.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, Mass., books .	9 45
Mar. 27.	L. W. Sicotte, Montreal, Canada, books . .	87 00
Mar. 27.	Myra L. White, Haverhill, Mass., books . .	5 00
Apr. 7.	Amer. Catholic Historical Society, Phila., books	2 00
Apr. 7.	The Leader Company, Eau Claire, map . .	3 00
Apr. 7.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, Mass., books . .	9 25
Apr. 7.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., books . .	31 23
Apr. 7.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books .	6 08
Apr. 7.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . .	39 90
Apr. 7.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books . . . . .	3 50
Apr. 17.	W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books . .	4 53
Apr. 17.	Amer. Mus. of Natural History, N. Y. City, books	6 00
Apr. 17.	Mrs. Jane Baldwin Cotton, Boston, Mass., books	3 12
Apr. 17.	Harper & Brothers, New York City, books .	25 00
Apr. 17.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books	204 00
Apr. 17.	R. G. Thwaites, secretary, paid for books . .	8 11
Apr. 30.	Library Bureau, Chicago, books . . . .	4 00
Apr. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . .	5 64
Apr. 30.	H. B. Meigs, Baltimore, Maryland, books . .	6 00
Apr. 30.	Mississippi Valley Press, Chicago, books . .	6 00
Apr. 30.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . .	40 05
Apr. 30.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . .	5 40
Apr. 30.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	538 47
May 15.	A. L. A. Pub. Board, Boston, catalogue cards	4 42
May 15.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . .	9 92
May 15.	William H. Manning, Ayer, Mass., books . .	8 00
May 15.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books .	18 23
May 15.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books .	9 00
May 15.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . .	53 67
May 15.	Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary, paid for books .	17 35
May 15.	George E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books .	7 70
June 9.	Amer. Statistical Assn., Boston, publications .	2 00
June 9.	Carswell Company, Toronto, Canada, books .	19 35
June 9.	A. H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Ohio, books .	5 40
June 9.	Cumulative Index Co., Cleveland, publications .	5 00
June 9.	German-Amer. Hist. Soc., Chicago, publications	3 00
June 9.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books .	6 30

# SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT

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June 9.	George A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, books . . .	7 50
June 9.	So. Histor. Assn., Washington, D. C., publications	3 00
June 9.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., paid for books . . .	18 55
June 9.	Henry D. Tyler, New York City, maps . . .	7 25
June 9.	George E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books .	10 50
June 9.	L. F. Wilbur, Jericho, Vermont, books . . .	4 50
June 28.	A. S. Clark, New York City, books . . .	5 00
June 28.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, Massachusetts, books .	35 33
June 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	35 15
June 28.	S. B. Weeks, Santa Fé, New Mexico, books .	8 50

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## REPORT OF GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

During the past year the Green Bay Historical Society has continued to prosper; its membership has been materially increased, interest in the work of the society continues, and as the result of the combined efforts of the members considerable information of historical value has been secured and preserved.

Several interesting articles have been prepared and read before the society. In a paper on "The Astor House," Miss Fanny Last traced entertainingly the history of the first tavern of any pretensions erected in Green Bay. Connected as it was with the early commercial development of this locality by the company of which John Jacob Astor was the head, when Green Bay was as large or larger than the Chicago of that day, it was considered by travellers the best-appointed and most comfortable inn of the period in the Northwest. The history of the building is therefore especially interesting and instructive. Around it centered the social and political life of Green Bay. Within its walls Prince de Joinville held the much-discussed interview with Eleazar Williams, the self-proclaimed "lost dauphin." Indeed, so important had the house become in the business and social life of the place, that every citizen of Green Bay felt that a personal loss had been sustained when the building was destroyed by fire in 1857.

Mrs. A. C. Neville read a much-enjoyed paper on "The Lost Dauphin," discussing the now well-known history of Eleazar Williams and his claims to the throne of France.

Mrs. Tallmadge, of Sheboygan, very kindly loaned to the society the picture of Eleazar Williams left by him with her mother, while Williams was at Sheboygan on his last trip to New York, shortly before his death. She also prepared and sent with the picture a paper giving the facts connected with it, and many interesting incidents in Williams's life.

"The Stone Tower Light House," at the entrance to Green Bay harbor, was treated by Mr. T. P. Silverwood. The history

of the old light, still standing, though dismantled, awakened the interest of all the members, to whom the structure is a familiar object.

On August 30, the annual pilgrimage of the society was made by boat to Little Sturgeon. About eighty members and their friends took the trip, and joined in the examination of the remains of the Indian village and burial ground at that place. Many Indian relics were found and preserved. Delightful weather and congenial company added to the interest and enthusiasm of the participants, and made the trip a most delightful one.

At the annual meeting in August, Judge E. H. Ellis, who has been our honored president since the organization of the society, declined a re-election, and Mr. A. C. Neville was unanimously chosen to the position.

The interest shown by the members in the society assures its future success. The work outlined, if successfully carried out, will result in the preservation of much valuable information concerning the early history of Green Bay, De Pere, and vicinity.

B. L. PARKER,  
*Secretary.*

Green Bay, December 1, 1902.



## GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES]

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Adams, J. G., Hayward . . . . .	1	.
Alabama convict bureau, Montgomery . . . . .	.	4
Alaska executive office, Sitka . . . . .	.	3
Allen, Miss Katharine, Madison . . . . .	2	.
Allen, Mrs. Margaret A.,* Madison . . . . .	42	180
Ambauen, A. G., Dodgeville . . . . .	1	.
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass. . . . .	.	1
anti-vivisection society, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
congregational association, Boston . . . . .	.	1
historical association, Washington, D. C. . . . .	5	1
museum of natural history, N. Y. . . . .	2	2
Amherst (Mass.) college . . . . .	.	1
Ancient order united workmen, Fond du Lac . . . . .	.	1
Anderson, L. A., Madison . . . . .	.	1
Andover (Mass.) theological seminary . . . . .	.	1
Andrews, Byron,* Washington, D. C. . . . .	2	66
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J. . . . .	.	2
Angell, G. R. & Co., Madison . . . . .	1	.
Appleton, William S., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	1	1
Argentine Republic oficina demografica nacional . . . . .	.	1
Arnold, H. C., Helena, Mont. . . . .	.	1
Ashland Monday club . . . . .	.	1
Atkinson, Edward, Brookline, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Atlanta (Ga.) city clerk . . . . .	4	.
Austin, O. P., Washington, D. C. . . . .	.	1
Augustana college library, Rock Island, Ill. . . . .	1	1
Babcock, J. W., Necedah . . . . .	2	49
Bain, James, Jr., Toronto . . . . .	.	1
Baird, J. H., Nashville . . . . .	1	.
Baker, Miss Florence E., Madison . . . . .	1	3
Balch, Thomas W., Philadelphia . . . . .	1	.
Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
Baltimore board of trade . . . . .	.	5
city library . . . . .	4	.
and Ohio r. r. co., relief dept., Relay, Md. . . . .	.	15
Barber, James H., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
Barron county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	2
Batchellor, Albert S., Littleton, N. H. . . . .	.	1
Battin, L. W., N. Y. . . . .	1	.
Bayfield county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Beach, Horace, Prairie du Chien . . . . .	.	1
Beach, William H., Milwaukee . . . . .	1	.
Beckwith, A. C. & E. S.,* Elkhorn . . . . .	32	34
Beer, William, New Orleans . . . . .	.	1
Belgium academie royale d'archæologie, Anvers . . . . .	.	2
Belgium, ministre des chemins de fer, postes et tele- graphes, Brussels . . . . .	1	.

\*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Beloit college . . . . .	. .	1
Benedict, A. L., Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Bennett, S. B., Pittston, Pa. . . . .	1	. .
Benton, Charles R., La Crosse . . . . .	. .	6
Berlin königliche museen . . . . .	. .	1
Berliner gesellschaft für anthropologie, ethnologie und urgeschichte . . . . .	. .	2
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison . . . . .	1	14
Boston associated charities . . . . .	. .	1
athenaeum . . . . .	. .	1
board of overseers of the poor . . . . .	. .	1
chamber of commerce . . . . .	3	. .
children's aid society . . . . .	. .	2
children's institutions dept. . . . .	. .	1
city auditor . . . . .	2	. .
department of municipal statistics . . . . .	12	7
Hale house association . . . . .	. .	1
home for aged women . . . . .	. .	1
Lincoln house . . . . .	. .	2
public library . . . . .	2	. .
transit commission . . . . .	1	. .
Bowditch, Charles P., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me. . . . .	. .	3
Bracken, H. M., Minneapolis . . . . .	1	. .
Bradley, Harry E., Madison . . . . .	3	. .
Bradley, I. S., Madison . . . . .	6	15
Bradt, H. H. G., Eureka . . . . .	1	. .
Bragdon, Mrs. Harry W., Bridgewater, Mass. . . . .	1	. .
Bready, Mrs. John E., Dubuque, Ia. . . . .	. .	1
British patent office, London . . . . .	154	. .
Brooklyn public library . . . . .	. .	3
Brown, Mrs. C. N.,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .
Brown, David H., West Medford, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Brown, Ralph D., Rhinelander . . . . .	. .	1
Brown, W. F., Beloit . . . . .	. .	2
Brown university, Providence, R. I. . . . .	. .	1
Bruncken, Ernest, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	32
Brussels société d'archæologie . . . . .	1	. .
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa . . . . .	3	. .
Bryant, Edwin E., Madison . . . . .	. .	10
Bryant, H. W., Portland, Me. . . . .	. .	3
Buffalo historical society . . . . .	1	. .
mayor . . . . .	. .	7
merchants exchange . . . . .	. .	11
public library . . . . .	. .	1
Buffalo county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	1
Bunker hill monument association, Boston . . . . .	1	. .
Burdick, Mrs. Maria B., Madison . . . . .	12	. .
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C. . . . .	3	1
Burlington (Iowa) free public library . . . . .	. .	1
Burrows brothers, Cleveland . . . . .	2	. .
Butler, James D., Madison . . . . .	. .	7

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Cairns, William B., Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Caldwell, Augustine, Ipswich, Mass. . . . .	1	. .
Calhoun (Ala.) colored school . . . . .	. .	1
California department of state, Sacramento . . . . .	31	2
insurance commissioner, San Francisco . . . . .	. .	1
southern historical society, Los Angeles . . . . .	. .	1
Cambridge (Mass.) city clerk . . . . .	1	. .
public library . . . . .	. .	1
Campbell, John, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Canada auditor general, Ottawa . . . . .	2	. .
department of agriculture, Ottawa . . . . .	1	. .
geological survey,† Ottawa . . . . .	1	1
patent office, Ottawa . . . . .	3	. .
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. . . . .	. .	1
Carnegie free library, Atlanta, Ga. . . . .	. .	2
free library, Bradford, Pa. . . . .	. .	1
free library,* Pittsburgh . . . . .	. .	1
Casgrain, P. B., Quebec . . . . .	. .	2
Catlin, Miss L. E.,*† Elizabeth, N. Y. . . . .	6	88
Caxton club, Chicago . . . . .	2	. .
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) free public library . . . . .	. .	1
Chamberlain, Daniel H., Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Charleston (S. C.) mayor . . . . .	1	. .
Chase, L. B., Sturbridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	4
Chicago board of education . . . . .	1	. .
board of trade . . . . .	1	. .
board of trustees of sanitary district . . . . .	2	. .
bureau of associated charities . . . . .	. .	2
historical society . . . . .	. .	2
literary club . . . . .	. .	1
Milwaukee & St. Paul r. r. co., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	5
public library . . . . .	2	56
university . . . . .	1	4
and Northwestern r. r. co., Chicago . . . . .	. .	6
Chickering & Sons, Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Chippewa county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	3
Christianson, Otto, Hayward . . . . .	1	. .
Church temperance society, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Churchill, Herman, Madison . . . . .	7	. .
Cincinnati chamber of commerce . . . . .	18	. .
city auditor . . . . .	5	. .
museum association . . . . .	. .	1
public library . . . . .	1	13
Clark, Mrs. Darwin, Madison . . . . .	2	. .
Clarke, The Robert company, Cincinnati . . . . .	1	. .
Cleveland chamber of commerce . . . . .	1	. .
city clerk . . . . .	4	. .
public library . . . . .	. .	1
Coates, Mrs. Julia B., Mystic, Conn. . . . .	. .	1
Cole, George W., N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Colonial dames, North Carolina society, Wilmington . . . . .	1	. .
Colorado state board charities & correction, Denver . . . . .	. .	1
state board of equalization, Denver . . . . .	. .	1
university, Boulder . . . . .	. .	1

\*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Columbia university, N. Y. . . . .	1	11
Columbus (O.) city clerk . . . . .	5	. .
public school library . . . . .	. .	1
Comstock, G. C.,* Madison . . . . .	6	. .
Conant, William C., N. Y. . . . .	1	. .
Concord (Mass.) antiquarian society . . . . .	. .	9
Concordia college, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Congregational library, Boston . . . . .	5	. .
Connecticut bureau of labor statistics, Hartford . . . . .	1	. .
historical society, Hartford . . . . .	1	1
inspector of factories, Hartford . . . . .	10	4
insurance dept., Hartford . . . . .	3	. .
railroad commissioner, Hartford . . . . .	1	. .
secretary of state, Hartford . . . . .	1	. .
state library, Hartford . . . . .	116	24
Cordes, Hermann & co., Hamburg, Germany . . . . .	. .	9
Costa Rica instituto fisico-geografico, San Jose . . . . .	. .	12
Council Bluffs (Iowa) free public library . . . . .	. .	1
Courtenay, William A., Newry, S. C. . . . .	1	. .
Cousino, Señor F., Madrid, Spain . . . . .	1	. .
Cox, John H., Lexington, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Cudmore, P., Faribault, Minn. . . . .	. .	1
Daniells, W. W., Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Danvers (Mass.) Peabody institute library . . . . .	1	13
Dartmouth college, Hanover, N. H. . . . .	. .	2
Daughters of American Revolution, Chicago chapter . . . . .	. .	1
Davenport (Iowa) academy of sciences . . . . .	1	. .
Davies, E. H., Portland, Me. . . . .	. .	1
Davies, Joseph E., Watertown . . . . .	. .	1
Davis, Andrew M., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	3
Dayton (O.) public library . . . . .	. .	2
Dean, C. & Bradley, Chicago . . . . .	1	. .
Delaware secretary of state, Dover . . . . .	. .	1
Democrat printing co.,* Madison . . . . .	7	430
Democratic Congr. committee, Washington, D. C. . . . .	1	. .
Denson, C. B., Raleigh, N. C. . . . .	. .	3
Denver public library . . . . .	. .	1
Depew, Chauncey M., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	2
Des Moines (Iowa) public library . . . . .	. .	4
Detroit city clerk . . . . .	1	. .
public library . . . . .	1	1
Deutschen kolonialgesellschaft, Berlin, Germany . . . . .	. .	1
Dewick, Mrs. Sarah A., Dorchester, Mass. . . . .	1	. .
Dilg, Carl, Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Dimock, Mrs. S. W., N. Y. . . . .	1	. .
Dionne, N. E., Quebec . . . . .	. .	4
District of Columbia board of education, Wash. . . . .	. .	14
commissioners, Washington . . . . .	4	. .
health department, Wash. . . . .	1	. .
supt. of charities, Wash. . . . .	. .	7
Dodd, W. E., Ashland, Va. . . . .	. .	2
Door county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	1

\* Also unbound serials.



Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Douglas county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Dover (N. H.) public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Dowd, Jerome, Madison . . . . .	3	. . . . .
Draper library, Madison . . . . .	76	1
Drew theological seminary library, Madison, N. J. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Drexel institute, Philadelphia . . . . .	1	. . . . .
Duane, C. W., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Duluth board of trade . . . . .	. . . . .	1
city clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Dye, Mrs. Eva Emery, Seattle, Wash. . . . .	. . . . .	1
East St. Louis (Ill.) public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
East Waterloo (Iowa) board of education . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Eau Claire public library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Edmunds, Albert J., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Egypt exploration fund, London . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Ely, Richard T., Madison . . . . .	14	51
Ely, Warren S., Doylestown, Pa. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Emmons, S. F., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Engle, George B., jr., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Enoch Pratt free library,* Baltimore . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Erichson, John, Superior . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Essex institute, Salem, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Esty, C. C., Framingham, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Evanston (Ill.) historical society . . . . .	1	2
Farmer, Silas A. & Co., Detroit . . . . .	1	1
Farmington (Conn.) village library company . . . . .	. . . . .	6
Fay, L. M., Madison . . . . .	15	192
Fernald, John S., Belfast, Me. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Field columbian museum, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Filson club, Louisville, Ky. . . . .	1	. . . . .
First national bank, Chicago . . . . .	1	. . . . .
Fish, Carl R., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Fish, Stuyvesant, N. Y. . . . .	1	. . . . .
Fond du Lac county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Foote, Henry L., Marblehead, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Fosdick, Mrs. Mary R., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Foster, Miss Mary S.,* Madison . . . . .	2	4
Fowle, John A., Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Frankenburger, Mrs. D. B.,* Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Franklin institute, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Fricke, William A., N. Y. . . . .	3	1
Furst, Mrs. A. G., Bellefonte, Pa. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Gagnon, Phileas, Quebec . . . . .	1	. . . . .
Galbreath, C. B., Columbus, O. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Garrison, Francis, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Gates, Marvin J., Clinton, Ia. . . . .	1	. . . . .
Gattiker, Miss Emma, Baraboo . . . . .	1	. . . . .
Geddes, James, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Georgetown university, Washington, D. C.	.	2
Georgia historical society, Savannah	.	1
prison commission, Atlanta	.	1
university, Athens	.	1
Goodwin, James J., Hartford, Conn.	1	.
Goodwin, Mrs. Jennie J. B., Minneapolis	1	.
Gookin, F. W., Chicago	1	23
Gorham, Henry S., Brooklyn	.	2
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.	.	2
Grafton, Charles C., Fond du Lac	1	.
Grand Rapids (Mich.) board of education	.	1
Great Britain government, London	155	.
Greeley (Colo.) W. T. K. club	.	1
Green, C. R., Lyndon, Kans.	.	2
Green, Samuel A., Boston	4	27
Green, Samuel B., St. Anthony Park, Minn.	1	.
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.	.	3
Green Bay, Kellogg public library	.	1
Green Lake county board of supervisors	.	1
Greene, Gardiner, Norwich, Conn.	1	.
Green, Howard,* Milwaukee	43	2
Greenwood, Isaac, N. Y.	2	12
Gregory, Charles N., Iowa City, Ia.	.	1
Greve, Charles T., Cincinnati	1	.
Grosvenor library, Buffalo	1	.
Grove, William E., Madison	.	7
Hackensack (N. J.) Johnson public library*	.	.
Hadley, E. D., Des Moines, Ia.	.	2
Haile, Mrs. William H., Springfield, Mass.	1	.
Hale, George W., Deadwood, S. Dak.	.	2
Hale, Ledyard P., Canton, N. Y.	.	1
Hallam, Mrs. Julia C., Sioux City, Ia.	2	2
Hanson, J. C. M., Washington, D. C.	.	1
Hantke's brewers' school, Milwaukee	1	1
Harbert, A. N., Shellsburg, Ia.	.	2
Harper, Miss Blanchard,* Madison	6	2
Harris, Edward D., N. Y.	.	1
Hart, A. B., Cambridge, Mass.	4	.
Hart, Miss Louise, Janesville	.	1
Hartford (Conn.) board of trade	.	9
city clerk	1	.
mayor	1	.
public library*	.	.
theological seminary	.	1
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.	3	2
Haskins, Charles H., Cambridge, Mass.	7	141
Hastings, S. D.,* Green Bay	145	286
Haverhill (Mass.) mayor	1	.
public library	.	2
Hawkes, Nathan M., Lynn, Mass.	.	2
Hayes, Charles W., Geneva, N. Y.	.	4
Helena (Mont.) public library	.	1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam. phlets.
Hennighausen, F. T., Baltimore . . . . .	. .	1
Herbermann, C. G., N. Y. . . . .	1	. .
Hesperian literary society, Madison . . . . .	6	13
Higginson, Thomas W., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Hillyer, Edwin, Waupun . . . . .	1	. .
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun . . . . .	. .	1
Hixon, Herbert N., West Medway, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Hobbs, William H., Madison . . . . .	5	7
Holls, F. W., Yonkers, N. Y. . . . .	1	. .
Hopkins, Anderson H., Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Hosmer, James K., Minneapolis . . . . .	. .	1
Hoxie, Mrs. Vinnie R., St. Paul . . . . .	. .	1
Howard, George E., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Howard association, London . . . . .	. .	2
Hutchinson, Thomas M., Winchester, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Hutchinson, Thomas M., Winchester, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Huxley, H. E., Neenah . . . . .	. .	1
Idaho department of state, Boisé . . . . .	. .	4
state librarian, Idaho City . . . . .	. .	1
Illinois association opposed to the extension of suf- frage to women, Chicago . . . . .	. .	6
auditor of public accounts, Springfield . . . . .	. .	5
bureau of labor statistics, Springfield . . . . .	2	. .
inspector of factories & workshops, Chicago . . . . .	1	. .
masonic home for the aged, Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
railroad & warehouse comm., Springfield . . . . .	1	. .
secretary of state, Springfield . . . . .	12	8
state historical society, Springfield . . . . .	4	. .
university, Champaign . . . . .	. .	1
Immigration restriction league, Boston . . . . .	. .	6
Independent order of good templars, grand lodge of Wisconsin, Waupaca . . . . .	1	2
Independent order oddfellows, Wis. dept. Baraboo . . . . .	1	4
Indian rights association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	4
Indiana board of state charities, Indianapolis . . . . .	. .	1
state library, Indianapolis . . . . .	18	14
Indianapolis board of trade . . . . .	. .	1
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C. . . . .	9	12
Iowa auditor of state, Des Moines . . . . .	3	. .
board of railroad commissioners, Des Moines . . . . .	1	. .
bureau of labor statistics, Des Moines . . . . .	1	. .
geological survey, Des Moines . . . . .	1	. .
historical society, Des Moines . . . . .	. .	3
state library, Des Moines . . . . .	4	2
state normal school, Cedar Falls . . . . .	. .	6
state university, Iowa City . . . . .	1	. .
Iowa county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	2
Ipswich (Mass.) historical society . . . . .	. .	4
public library . . . . .	. .	37
Jackson, Luis, Chicago . . . . .	. .	2
James, C. L., Chicago . . . . .	. .	1

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Jastrow, Joseph,* Madison . . . . .	41	80
Jenks, Albert E., Washington, D. C. . . . .	1	2
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library . . . . .	.	1
John Crerar library, Chicago . . . . .	.	5
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore . . . . .	1	.
Johnson, John A.,* Madison . . . . .	52	49
Judd, A. Cary, Racine . . . . .	.	5
Kansas historical society, Topeka . . . . .	2	1
secretary of state, Topeka . . . . .	10	4
state library, Topeka . . . . .	3	.
university, Lawrence . . . . .	.	2
Kansas City (Mo.) city comptroller . . . . .	.	1
Kellogg, Miss Louise P., Madison . . . . .	.	1
Kerr, Alexander, Madison . . . . .	.	1
Kerr, Charles H. & co., Chicago . . . . .	.	5
Kewaunee county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	4
Kimball, Herbert W., Boston . . . . .	1	.
King, Charles, Milwaukee . . . . .	2	.
King, Horatio C., Brooklyn . . . . .	.	5
Kney, Otto,* Madison . . . . .	12	.
Krackowizer, E. W., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
Kremers, Edward, Madison . . . . .	1	1
La Crosse board of trade . . . . .	.	4
La Fayette county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	4
Lafin, Mrs. Helen M., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	3
Lake Mohonk arbitration conf., Lake Mohonk, N. Y. . . . .	.	2
Lake Superior mining institute, Ishpeming, Mich. . . . .	.	1
Lancaster county historical society, Lancaster, Pa. . . . .	.	4
Lane, William C., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Langford, Nathaniel P., St. Paul . . . . .	.	1
Larson, L. M., Madison . . . . .	3	1
Laval university, Quebec . . . . .	.	2
Lawrence university, Appleton . . . . .	.	1
Lawson, Publius V., Menasha . . . . .	.	2
Lea, J. Henry, Boston . . . . .	.	3
Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia . . . . .	1	.
Legler, Henry E.,* Milwaukee . . . . .	250	581
Leiningen-Westerburg, K. E. graf zu. Munich, Ger. . . . .	.	5
Leipziger, Henry M., N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Leland Stanford, jr. university, Palo Alto, Cal. . . . .	.	1
Lentell, J. N., Denver . . . . .	2	1
Lewis institute, Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Library of congress, Washington, D. C. . . . .	4	1
Lincoln, Francis H., Boston . . . . .	.	1
Lindsay, Arthur H., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	2
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec . . . . .	20	2
Lindsay, l'abbe L. St. G., Quebec . . . . .	1	.
Lippincott, J. B. & co., Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
Lomax, Tennent, Montgomery, Ala. . . . .	.	1
London, Eng., town clerk . . . . .	3	.

\*Also unbound serials.



Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Los Angeles (Cal.) board of trade . . . .	. .	7
city auditor . . . .	. .	2
public library . . . .	. .	1
Louisiana historical society, New Orleans . . . .	. .	2
purchase exposition company, St. Louis . . . .	. .	1
secretary of state, Baton Rouge . . . .	. .	1
state superintendent of public instruc- tion, Baton Rouge . . . .	2	. .
state university & agricultural & mechan- ical college, Baton Rouge . . . .	. .	1
Louisville (Ky.) mayor . . . .	3	. .
Lowell (Mass.) city library* . . . .	1	. .
Lowry, Thomas, Minneapolis . . . .	. .	1
Lübeck naturhistorisches museum . . . .	. .	1
McClure, Phillips, & co., N. Y. . . .	1	. .
McCormick, R. L., Hayward . . . .	2	. .
McKinney, Mrs. Thomas, Berlin . . . .	. .	2
McMahon, Joseph H., N. Y. . . .	. .	3
Madison city water department . . . .	. .	1
electric railway company . . . .	. .	5
general hospital . . . .	. .	3
literary club . . . .	. .	8
park & pleasure drive association . . . .	. .	2
public schools . . . .	. .	1
Maffitt, Mrs. John N., Wilmington, N. C. . . .	. .	2
Maine adjutant general, Augusta . . . .	3	. .
bureau of labor & industrial statistics, Augusta . . . .	1	. .
department of vital statistics, Augusta . . . .	1	. .
general hospital, Portland . . . .	. .	1
state reform school, South Portland . . . .	1	1
Mallet, Edmond, Washington, D. C. . . .	1	2
Manchester (N. H.) public library* . . . .	2	. .
Manitoba government, Winnipeg . . . .	2	. .
historical and scientific society, Winnipeg . . . .	. .	3
Manitowoc county board of supervisors . . . .	. .	1
Marathon co. training school for teachers, Wausau . . . .	. .	2
Marquette college, Milwaukee . . . .	. .	1
Marshall, Samuel, Milwaukee . . . .	. .	2
Marshall, W. S., Madison . . . .	1	. .
Maryland board of state aid and charities, Balt. . . .	. .	1
bureau of industrial statistics, Baltimore . . . .	4	. .
historical society, Baltimore . . . .	2	1
Massachusetts board comm. savings banks, Boston . . . .	2	. .
board of education, Boston . . . .	1	. .
board of gas and electric light com- missioners, Boston . . . .	1	. .
board prison commissioners, Boston . . . .	1	. .
board r. r. commissioners, Boston . . . .	6	. .
bureau of statistics of labor, Boston . . . .	2	. .
civil service commission, Boston . . . .	. .	1
general hospital, Boston . . . .	. .	1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Massachusetts historical society, Boston . . .	2	. .
horticultural society, Boston . . .	. .	4
humane society, Boston . . .	. .	1
institute of technology, Boston . . .	1	. .
insurance commissioner, Boston . . .	2	. .
metropolitan park comm., Boston . . .	1	. .
secretary of state, Boston . . .	6	. .
single tax league, Boston . . .	. .	2
state auditor, Boston . . .	1	. .
state board of conciliation and arbitra- tion, Boston . . .	1	. .
state board of charity, Boston . . .	1	. .
state board of health, Boston . . .	1	. .
state lunatic asylum, Taunton . . .	. .	1
tax commissioner, Boston . . .	4	. .
total abstinence society, Boston . . .	. .	1
Matthews, Albert, Boston . . .	. .	6
Meany, E. S., Seattle, Wash. . . .	2	3
Merrick, George B., Madison . . . .	1	1
Merrell, B. D., Superior . . . .	2	. .
Merrill, Fred W., Amesbury, Mass. . . .	. .	1
Methodist episcopal church, West Wis. conference	. .	1
Mexico direccion general de estadistica, Mexico . .	4	. .
Meyer, A. B., Dresden, Germany . . . .	1	. .
Meyer, B. F., Madison . . . .	2	3
Meyer, Ernest C., Madison . . . .	1	. .
Meyer, L. J. F., Jefferson . . . .	. .	1
Michigan adjutant general, Lansing . . . .	1	. .
auditor general, Lansing . . . .	1	. .
bu. labor & industrial statistics, Lansing . . .	2	. .
college of mines, Houghton . . . .	. .	2
commissioner of railroads, Lansing . . .	1	. .
dairy and food commission, Lansing . . .	. .	44
state board of health, Lansing . . . .	. .	11
state library, Lansing . . . .	37	69
university, Ann Arbor . . . .	2	2
Middlebury college, Middlebury Vt. . . .	. .	1
Military Order Loyal Legion U. S.,		
California commandery . . . .	. .	53
Colorado commandery . . . .	. .	8
Iowa commandery . . . .	. .	13
Missouri commandery . . . .	. .	25
Ohio commandery . . . .	. .	39
Oregon commandery . . . .	. .	1
Wisconsin commandery . . . .	. .	17
Miller, W. S.,* Madison . . . .	. .	. .
Milton college . . . .	. .	1
Milwaukee board of city service commissioners . .	. .	2
board of school directors . . . .	. .	10
chamber of commerce . . . .	1	. .
Deutsche gesellschaft . . . .	. .	2
orphan asylum . . . .	. .	1
public library . . . .	. .	1
Sentinel . . . .	1	. .
county board of supervisors . . . .	1	. .

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Miner, Mrs. S. H. Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Miner, Sidney R., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Minnesota bureau of labor, St. Paul . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
chief fire warden, St. Paul . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
department of state, St. Paul . . . . .	12 . . . . .	. . . . .
railroad & warehouse comm., St. Paul . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
state board of health, St. Paul . . . . .	8 . . . . .	9
university library, Minneapolis . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
valley historical society, St. Paul . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Minneapolis chamber of commerce . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
city clerk . . . . .	7 . . . . .	. . . . .
Mississippi board of control, Jackson . . . . .	. . . . .	1
railroad commission, Jackson . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
insurance department, Jefferson City . . . . .	1 . . . . .	1
r. r. & warehouse comm., Jefferson City . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
secretary of state, Jefferson City . . . . .	14 . . . . .	. . . . .
university, Columbia . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Montana executive office, Helena . . . . .	. . . . .	1
historical library,* Helena . . . . .	. . . . .	7
Montreal city clerk . . . . .	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
Moore, F. W., Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Moore, J. W., Easton, Pa. . . . .	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
Morehead, James M., Greensboro, N. C. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Morgans, J. T., Lancaster . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Morris, Charles M., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	9
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Morris, Robert C., Cheyenne, Wyo. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Morris, W. A. P., Madison . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison . . . . .	1 . . . . .	6
Morton, Mrs. Jennie C., Frankfort, Ky. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Mowry, Duane,* Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	11
Munro, Dana C., Madison . . . . .	26 . . . . .	33
Murphy, J. C., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Nantucket historical association, Nantucket, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Nashua (N. H.) public library* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
National association of wool manufacturers, Boston . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
civic federation, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	1
educational association, Winona, Minn. . . . .	1 . . . . .	1
home for disabled volunteer soldiers, N. Y. . . . .	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
municipal league, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	2
rivers and harbors congress, Boston . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
temp. society & publication house, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Nebraska deputy commission of labor, Lincoln . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
historical society, Lincoln . . . . .	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
university library, Lincoln . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Nelson, Julius, Trenton, N. J. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Netherwood, Harry, Madison . . . . .	15 . . . . .	. . . . .
Nevada secretary of state, Carson City . . . . .	. . . . .	2
state university, Reno . . . . .	. . . . .	2
New Bedford (Mass.) free public library* . . . . .	3 . . . . .	. . . . .

\*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New England society in the city of New York . .	. .	1
historic genealogical society, Boston . .	. .	1
society of Cincinnati, Cincinnati . .	. .	1
New Hampshire insurance commissioner, Concord .	1	. .
railroad commissioner, Manchester . .	1	. .
secretary of state, Manchester . .	7	. .
state board of agriculture, Concord . .	. .	1
New Haven (Conn.) public library* . .	3	. .
colony historical society, New Haven . .	. .	2
New Jersey adjutant general, Trenton . .	. .	1
bureau of statistics of labor and indus- tries, Trenton . . . .	1	. .
comptroller of the treasury, Camden . .	1	. .
dept. banking and insurance, Trenton . .	3	. .
state board of assessors, Trenton . .	1	. .
state bd. children's guardians, Trenton . .	. .	4
state board of taxation, Trenton . .	2	1
state charities aid association, Trenton . .	. .	1
state librarian, Trenton . . . .	1	. .
state treasurer, Trenton . . . .	1	. .
New London co. hist. society, New London, Conn. .	. .	1
New Orleans board of civil service commissioners .	. .	5
board of trade . . . .	. .	1
charity organization society . . . .	. .	1
city comptroller . . . .	. .	2
New South Wales government statistician, Sydney .	2	4
New York, city, Aguilar free library . . . .	. .	2
children's aid society . . . .	. .	1
department of finance . . . .	10	13
evening post . . . .	1	. .
gen. and biographical society . . . .	1	. .
home for incurables, Fordham . . . .	. .	2
mercantile library . . . .	. .	2
society for the reformation of ju- venile delinquents . . . .	. .	1
university club library* . . . .	. .	. .
state, banking department, Albany . . . .	2	. .
board of charities, Albany . . . .	4	. .
board of health, Albany . . . .	2	. .
bd. mediation and arbitra., Albany . . . .	1	. .
board of tax commissioners, Albany . . . .	8	. .
bureau of labor statistics, Albany . . . .	1	. .
catholic protectory, N. Y. . . .	. .	1
chamber of commerce, N. Y. . . .	1	. .
civil service commission, Albany . . . .	1	. .
college of forestry, Ithaca . . . .	. .	4
department of labor, Albany . . . .	2	. .
governor, Albany . . . .	. .	1
historical association, Albany . . . .	2	. .
historical society, N. Y. . . .	3	2
institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, N. Y. . . .	. .	1
library, Albany . . . .	10	101
railroad commissioners, Albany . . . .	2	. .
secretary of state, Albany . . . .	3	2
state bd. tax comm., Albany . . . .	. .	2
superintendent of banks, Albany . . . .	. .	8

\* Also unbound serials.



Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New Zealand printing and stationery department, Wellington . . . . .	. . . . .	3
registrar general, Wellington . . . . .	2	. . . . .
Newark (N. J.) city clerk . . . . .	4	. . . . .
free public library* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Newberry library, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Newcomb, H. T., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Newspapers and periodicals received from the pub- lishers . . . . .	353	. . . . .
Niagara historical society, Niagara, Canada . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Niagara Falls public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
North Adams (Mass.) public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
North Carolina board of public charities, Raleigh . . . . .	. . . . .	5
bur. of labor and printing, Raleigh . . . . .	1	. . . . .
department of state, Raleigh . . . . .	. . . . .	1
historical society, Chapel Hill . . . . .	. . . . .	1
North Dakota agricultural experiment station, Agri- cultural College . . . . .	. . . . .	4
secretary of state, Bismarck . . . . .	4	. . . . .
state examiner, Bismarck . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. . . . .	1	. . . . .
Noyes, Frank E., Marinette . . . . .	1	. . . . .
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Oak Park (Ill.) board of education . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison . . . . .	4	6
Oberlin (O.) college library . . . . .	. . . . .	8
Ohio adjutant general, Columbus . . . . .	1	. . . . .
auditor of state, Columbus . . . . .	1	. . . . .
board of state charities, Columbus . . . . .	1	. . . . .
bureau of labor statistics, Columbus . . . . .	1	. . . . .
comm. of railroad and telegraphs, Columbus . . . . .	2	. . . . .
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state bar association, Columbus . . . . .	1	. . . . .
state board of arbitration, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	5
state university library, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Oklahoma executive office, Guthrie . . . . .	. . . . .	17
Old colony historical society, Taunton, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Omaha board of trade . . . . .	. . . . .	1
public library . . . . .	. . . . .	13
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Ontario bureau of colonization and forestry, Toronto . . . . .	. . . . .	8
bureau of mines, Toronto . . . . .	4	25
department of agriculture, Toronto . . . . .	4	1
department of asylums, prisons, and public charities, Toronto . . . . .	1	1
department of neglected and dependent chil- dren, Toronto . . . . .	. . . . .	1
education department, Toronto . . . . .	41	26
institution for the blind, Brantford . . . . .	. . . . .	29
institution for the deaf and dumb, Belleville . . . . .	1	25
Oregon historical society, Portland . . . . .	1	4
secretary of state, Salem . . . . .	. . . . .	2
state insane asylum, Salem . . . . .	. . . . .	2

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Ostenson, Lewis, Alderley . . . . .	1	. .
Osterhout free library* Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	2	. .
Otjen, Theo., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	8
Page, Mrs. Harriet, Melrose, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Palmer, C. J., Lanesborough, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Parkinson, J. B.,* Madison . . . . .	1	43
Paterson (N. J.) free public library* . . . . .	. .	. .
Paul, E. J., Milwaukee . . . . .	3	. .
Peabody (Mass.) historical society . . . . .	. .	1
Peabody institute, Baltimore . . . . .	1	1
museum of American archæology and eth- nology, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	2	1
Peace association of friends, Philadelphia . . . .	. .	1
Peck, George W., Milwaukee . . . . .	1	. .
Peck, Thomas B., Walpole, N. H. . . . .	. .	1
Peckham, George E., Milwaukee . . . . .	5	. .
Pedrick, S. M., Ripon . . . . .	1	. .
Peirce, J. F., Milwaukee . . . . .	1	. .
Penafiel, Antonio, Mexico . . . . .	9	7
Pennsylvania banking department, Harrisburg . .	1	. .
bu. of indust. statistics, Harrisburg . . . .	1	. .
bureau of railways, Harrisburg . . . . .	4	. .
historical society, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
prison society, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
sec. of internal affairs, Harrisburg . . . . .	2	. .
society of New York, N. Y. . . . .	1	2
state board of health, Harrisburg . . . . .	2	. .
state library, Harrisburg . . . . .	38	. .
university, Philadelphia . . . . .	3	2
department of history . . . . .	. .	2
Peoria (Ill.) public library . . . . .	. .	1
Perkins, George D., Sioux City, Iowa . . . . .	. .	1
Perkins institution and Massachusetts school for the blind, Boston . . . . .	1	. .
Perry, W. W., Milwaukee . . . . .	11	4
Philadelphia board of public charities . . . . .	2	. .
board of trade . . . . .	25	1
city institute . . . . .	. .	1
city controller . . . . .	1	. .
commercial exchange . . . . .	1	1
free library . . . . .	. .	8
mayor . . . . .	3	. .
municipal league . . . . .	. .	3
Philippi, L. P., La Crosse . . . . .	2	. .
Phillips, P. Lee, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	2
Phillips, U. B., Madison . . . . .	1	. .
Pierce county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	1
Pike, Frederic, A., St. Paul . . . . .	. .	2
Pittsburgh city controller . . . . .	5	. .
Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire athenæum* . . . .	. .	. .
Portage county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Portland (Ore.) library association*	.	.
Porto Rico secretary, San Juan	2	.
Prentis, Edward, New London, Conn.	1	.
Presbyterian church general assembly, Philadelphia	2	.
Price county board of supervisors	.	1
Prince society, Boston	.	2
Princeton (N. J.) university	2	.
Protestant Episcopal church in the United States,		
diocese of Albany	.	1
diocese of Arkansas	.	1
diocese of Central Pennsylvania	.	1
diocese of Chicago	.	1
diocese of Colorado	.	2
diocese of Connecticut	.	1
diocese of Fond du Lac	.	7
diocese of Georgia	.	1
diocese of Los Angeles	.	1
diocese of Massachusetts	.	1
diocese of Minnesota	.	1
diocese of New Hampshire	.	1
diocese of Rhode Island	.	1
diocese of West Virginia	.	1
diocese of Western Michigan	.	1
domestic and foreign missionary society, N. Y.	.	1
Providence (R. I.) athenaeum	.	1
city clerk	1	.
public library	.	2
Public policy publishing co., Chicago	.	1
Putnam, F. W., Cambridge, Mass.	1	.
Quebec commissioner of public works	1	1
Queensland (Australia) geographical society	.	1
Quinabaug historical society, Southbridge, Mass.	.	4
Racine county board of supervisors	.	3
Rattermann, H. A., Cincinnati	.	1
Raymer, George,* Madison	7	.
Reinsch, Paul S.,* Madison	.	.
Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y.	.	1
Rhode Island board of state charities & corrections,		
Providence	.	4
commissioner of public schools, Prov.	1	.
factory inspectors, Providence	4	1
railroad commissioners, Providence	1	.
secretary of state, Providence	3	.
Rice, F. P., Worcester, Mass.	.	1
Richman, Irving P., Muscatine, Ia.	2	.
Robbins, Mrs. J. H., Hingham, Mass.	.	1
Robinson, H. E., Maryville, Mo.	.	1
Rochester (N. Y.) chamber of commerce	2	13
university	.	3
Roebbing, Mrs. Washington A., Trenton, N. J.	1	1

\*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Rood, H. W., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	6
Rosengarten, J. G., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Roy, Pierre Georges, Levis, Canada . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Royal geographical society of Australia, Queensland . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Royal society of Canada, Ottawa . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Rud., Malcolm, Lakeville, Conn. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Ruggles, Henry S., Wakefield, Mass. . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Runke, Richard, Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Russell, H. S., Pittsfield, Mass. . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
St. Croix county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
St. Louis academy of science . . . . .	. . . . .	13
city clerk . . . . .	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
mercantile library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
merchants exchange . . . . .	2 . . . . .	1
public library . . . . .	. . . . .	4
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
St. Paul city clerk . . . . .	6 . . . . .	. . . . .
Salem (Mass.) public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Salter, William, Burlington, Ia. . . . .	. . . . .	1
San Francisco chamber of commerce . . . . .	. . . . .	19
San José (Cal.) public library* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sargent, F. B., Madison . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Sawyer, Mrs. Edgar P., Oshkosh . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Scanlon, Charles M., Milwaukee . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Schafer, Joseph, Eugene, Ore. . . . .	1 . . . . .	1
Schaper, William A., Minneapolis . . . . .	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
Schneider, John, Kaukauna . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Scranton (Pa.) board of trade . . . . .	1 . . . . .	9
public library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Seattle (Wash.) chamber of commerce . . . . .	. . . . .	2
mayor . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Seymour, Miss L.,* Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Shawano county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Sheboygan county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Sheldon, C. S., Madison . . . . .	40 . . . . .	86
Shepard, F. J., Buffalo . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Shinn, Charles H., Berkeley, Cal. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Shipley, Frank C., Oakland, Cal. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Simons, A. M., Chicago . . . . .	1 . . . . .	9
Smith, B. F., De Pere . . . . .	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Smith, Mrs. Emily B., Amesbury, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C. . . . .	13 . . . . .	2
Snow, B. W., Madison . . . . .	7 . . . . .	. . . . .
Somerville (Mass.) public library* . . . . .	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
Sons of the American revolution, Ohio society, Newark . . . . .	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
Pennsylvania society, Philadelphia . . . . .	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
South Carolina huguenot society, Charleston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
South Dakota secretary of state, Pierre . . . . .	5 . . . . .	. . . . .
Spencer, Robert C., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	8
Spencerian business & shorthand college, Milw. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Spooner, John C., Madison . . . . .	25 . . . . .	. . . . .

\*Also unbound serials.



Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Springfield (Mass.) city library*	1	.
Standish, Myles, Boston	1	.
Starr, Frederick, Chicago	.	2
Stevens, B. J., Madison	6	.
Steward, J. H., Chicago	.	1
Stewart, I. N.,* Milwaukee	.	.
Stewart, Miss Mary, Milwaukee	3	.
Stout, J. H., Menomonie	2	.
Stuntz, Stephen C., Washington, D. C.	1	.
Swain, S. G., Winona, Minn.	.	1
Swett, Charles E., Boston	.	2
Syracuse (N. Y.) public library	1	1
Tanner, Herbert B.,* Kaukauna	.	32
Temperance truth bureau, N. Y.	.	5
Tennessee bu. labor statistics & mines, Nashville	2	.
historical society, Nashville	.	1
state board of charities, Nashville	.	2
university record, Knoxville	.	1
valley historical society, Huntsville	.	1
Texas department of education, Austin	.	5
secretary of state, Austin	4	.
superintendent of public instruction, Austin	5	.
Thornton, Richard H., Portland, Ore.	1	.
Thwaites, R. G., Madison	25	63
Thwaites, Mrs. R. G., Madison	.	9
Ticknor, Elizabeth G., Madison	1	.
Tilden, W. S., Medfield, Mass.	.	2
Tilton, Asa C.,* Madison	.	11
Toronto public library	.	2
Towle manufacturing co., Newburyport, Mass.	1	2
Tripp, J. B., Fond du Lac	.	2
True, Henry, Marion, O.	.	1
Tucker, H. B., Boston	1	.
Turner, F. J., Madison	.	2
Union veteran legion of the United States, Wash- ington, D. C.	.	1
United States army	.	6
board of Indian commissioners	3	.
bureau of education	4	5
bureau of ethnology	2	.
bureau of navigation	1	.
bureau of statistics	3	.
census office	1	.
civil service commission	3	.
coast & geodetic survey	5	1
commissioner of internal revenue	1	.
commissioner-general of immigra- tion	.	1
commissioner of railroads	4	.

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States department of agriculture . . . .	19	49
department of the interior . . . .	27	33
department of justice . . . .	10	.
department of labor . . . .	5	6
department of state . . . .	1	4
general land office† . . . .	.	1
geological survey† . . . .	12	11
government board of Tennessee cen- tennial exposition . . . .	1	.
government printing office . . . .	1	9
Indian bureau . . . .	1	.
life-saving service . . . .	1	.
light-house board . . . .	1	.
military academy, West Point . . . .	.	30
navy department . . . .	.	2
patent office . . . .	66	.
post-office department . . . .	4	1
secretary of senate . . . .	3	.
superintendent of documents . . . .	254	317
superintendent of Indian schools . . . .	1	.
supervising general steamboat inspec- tion service . . . .	5	.
surgeon general's office . . . .	3	3
treasury department . . . .	25	14
war department . . . .	54	34
Université de Toulouse, France . . . .	1	.
Unknown . . . .	.	10
Upham, Warren, St. Paul . . . .	.	1
Upsala, Sweden, Kongl. universitets-biblioteket . . . .	1	.
Uruguay direccion general de estadistica, Monte- video . . . .	2	2
Usher, Ellis B., La Crosse . . . .	61	81
Utah secretary of state, Salt Lake City . . . .	1	.
Van Kleeck, Frank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . .	1	.
Van Meter, B. F., Lexington, Ky. . . .	1	.
Vermont adjutant general, Fairlee . . . .	1	.
governor, Montpelier . . . .	.	1
state library, Montpelier . . . .	7	5
state prison, Windsor . . . .	1	.
university, Burlington . . . .	1	1
Vernon, T. H., Hillsboro . . . .	.	2
Verwyst, Chrysostom, Ashland . . . .	1	.
Vicksburg national military park commission, Wash- ington, D. C. . . .	.	1
Vilas, Mrs. Edward, Milwaukee . . . .	1	.
Vilas, William F., Madison . . . .	4	.
Virginia bu. labor & industrial statistics, Richmond . . . .	2	.
university, Charlottesville . . . .	.	2
W. L. C., Washington, D. C. . . .	.	1
Wahlstatt, P. Otto Jérón de, Appleton . . . .	1	.

† Also maps.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Ware, Horace, Boston . . . . .	.	1
Warner, George E., Minneapolis . . . . .	2	8
Warren county library,* Monmouth, Ill. . . . .	.	.
Warvelle, George W., Chicago . . . . .	.	2
Washington, D. C., board of trade . . . . .	.	7
Washington secretary of state, Olympia . . . . .	2	.
Washington county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Watertown (Mass.) free public library . . . . .	.	1
Watson, B. F., N. Y. . . . .	1	.
Waukesha county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Webb, W. W., Nashotah . . . . .	.	12
Welch, Thomas v., Niagara Falls, N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Wellesley (Mass.) college . . . . .	.	1
Wesleyan university, Middleton, Conn. . . . .	.	2
West Virginia geological survey, Morgantown	.	2
secretary of state, Charleston . . . . .	.	2
Wheeler, Miss Harriet, Beloit . . . . .	1	.
White, Frank A., Ripon . . . . .	.	3
White, Miss May L., Madison . . . . .	.	1
White & Warner, Hartford, Conn. . . . .	.	1
Whitman college, Walla Walla, Wash. . . . .	1	.
Wight, Mrs. H. K., Indian Orchard, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Willers, Diedrich, Fayette, N. Y. . . . .	1	.
Williams, Charles H., Baraboo . . . . .	.	16
Williams, Sidney,* Milwaukee . . . . .	.	.
Williams college, Williamstown, Mass. . . . .	1	1
Wilson, George G., Providence, R. I. . . . .	.	2
Wilson, James S., Merrill . . . . .	.	4
Wisconsin audubon society, Madison . . . . .	.	2
bank examiner, Madison . . . . .	1	.
bd. of reg. of normal schools, Madison . . . . .	.	7
cheese makers' association, Madison . . . . .	2	.
dairymen's association,* Ft. Atkinson . . . . .	1	.
free library commission, Madison . . . . .	240	294
geolog. & natural hist. survey, Madison . . . . .	1	.
humane society, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	4
insurance commissioner, Madison . . . . .	3	.
national guard, Madison . . . . .	.	1
natural history society, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	3
pharmaceutical association, Chilton . . . . .	.	21
republican league, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	10
state . . . . .	15	.
state bar association, Madison . . . . .	1	.
state board of dental examiners, Manitowoc . . . . .	.	1
state board of health, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
state cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor . . . . .	.	2
state epworth league, Appleton . . . . .	.	3
state federation of women's clubs . . . . .	.	1
state historical society . . . . .	2	3
state library, Madison . . . . .	142	483
state medical society, Madison . . . . .	1	.
state normal school, River Falls . . . . .	.	1
Whitewater . . . . .	.	1

\* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Wisconsin state superintendent, Madison . . .	3	46
state tax commission, Madison . . .	. .	21
university, Madison . . .	6	. .
agricultural exp. station . . .	1	9
young men's christian association, Milw. . .	. .	6
Woman's board of missions of the interior, Chicago . . .	. .	1
Woman's christian temp. union, Evanston, Ill. . .	5	8
Woman's christian temperance union of Wisconsin, Baraboo . . .	. .	1
Woodnorth, J. H., Milwaukee . . .	. .	4
Worcester county law library, Worcester, Mass. . .	. .	1
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee . . .	50	. .
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee . . .	. .	1
Wright, H. W., Petersburg, Mich. . .	. .	1
Wright, Samuel S., Tipton, Iowa . . .	6	. .
Wright, Stephen M., N. Y. . .	1	. .
Wyman, W. H., Omaha . . .	1	5
Wyoming state board of charities & reform, Cheyenne . . .	. .	7
university, Laramie . . .	. .	2
agricultural experiment station, Laramie . . .	. .	14
Wyoming commemorative assn., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . .	. .	1
hist. & geological soc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . .	1	. .
Yale university, New Haven, Conn. . .	1	2
Young, Allyn A., Madison . . .	1	. .

\* Also unbound serials.



## MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS

**Manuscripts**

*Mrs. Henry I. Bliss, La Crosse.*—A large collection of field and note books, printed and manuscript county and township plats, and printed and manuscript maps and atlases, chiefly of western Wisconsin and Minnesota. These were chiefly the work of the late Henry I. Bliss, who settled in La Crosse in 1856, was for many years city and county surveyor, and for forty-one years civil engineer and real estate dealer in that city. The collection is of considerable historical value.

*Simon Gratz, Philadelphia.*—Forty-five autograph letters of various persons.

*John N. Jewett, Chicago.*—Nine commissions and other documents, dated 1826–1852, appertaining to the judicial and military services of the late John H. Rountree, in Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

*John Luchsinger, Monroe.*—Journeyman's passport, Switzerland, 1853–1862, with visés of authorities of different cities.

*Edmond Mallet, Washington, D. C.*—Letter (French) of Father Felix Martin, S. J., to John G. Shea, dated Aug. 19, 1852, concerning Father Jacques Marquette; letter of Emilia R. Hooe, to Major Mallet, undated, concerning alleged "false statements" made in *Wis. Hist. Coils.*, ix, relative to her father, Joseph Roulette, of Prairie du Chien.

*Mrs. John Robinson, New London.*—Verses descriptive of Madison, written by Mrs. Robinson about 1850.

*Sam J. Ryan, Appleton.*—Poll list of Howard township, of election held Oct. 5, 1835, at home of J. Porlier. The names were written in by Sam Ryan, Jr., then 11 years old.

*B. F. Smith, De Pere.*—Paper read at celebration of 50th anniversary of First Presbyterian church, De Pere.

*Miss Ida M. Street, Milwaukee.*—Eleven documents, letters, accounts, etc. (1813–1839), of Gen. Joseph M. Street, U. S. agent of Winnebago Indians, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and Agency City, Iowa.

*Herbert B. Tanner, Kaukauna.*—Package of account books, letters, and miscellaneous papers (1838–1901) of interest in local history of Kaukauna.

*Miss Elizabeth Ticknor, Madison (loan).*—Two documents (May 19, 1747, and Nov. 27, 1758) illustrating existence of the slave trade in Boston.

*Frank B. Van Valkenburg, Milwaukee.*—Act of legislature of Georgia, Nov. 7, 1807, with seal of state; copy of constitution of Confederate States, dated Feb. 8, 1861, certified under seal of secretary of

state, Confederate States of America; U. S. certificate, time of John Tyler; the same, under Martin Van Buren; deed signed by Solomon Juneau; letter written by Solomon Juneau to Waldo and Ody in 1854; commission to Albert Grant, signed by Alexander Randall and L. P. Harvey; autograph of Thomas A. Hendricks; autograph letters from William L. Marcy, governor of New York in 1834, Alexander M. Stephens (1836), Benjamin F. Butler, Horace Greeley, N. P. Willis, William H. Seward, Lewis Cass, and Herschel V. Johnson.

*T. H. Vernon, Hillsboro.*—*In re* John Green Hall: a certificate of his birth, Feb. 12, 1812; two apprentice indentures to his father, to learn the surgeon's art, July 14, 1828.

### Printed Matter

*Mrs. Elizabeth Ester, Waukesha.*—Martin Luther's version of German Bible, as translated in 1522 and 1534—published at Nuremberg, 1700.

*S. G. Messmer, Green Bay.*—Copy of Washington (D. C.) *Gazette*.

*G. W. Hazelton, Milwaukee.*—Facsimile of the *Boston Gazette* (March 12, 1770, Oct. 19, 1816), with letter from Fort Howard, and speech of Winnebago chief, Smoker.

*Mrs. W. A. P. Morris, Madison.*—Prayer book taken at battle of Chancellorsville from knapsack of a dead Confederate soldier (Oswald Ford, Co. H, 129th Va.), by Capt. Charles D. Grannis, 44th N. Y. inf.

*Mrs. John Robinson, New London.*—Invitation to Odd Fellows' ball, Madison, Oct. 17, 1856; printed resolutions of Indiana and Illinois Union Temperance Company, en route to California gold field, May 7, 1850.

*Dr. H. B. Tanner, Kaukauna.*—Five circulars, bearing upon Republican politics in Wisconsin, 1900–1901.

*Mrs. W. C. Tewkesbury, Waupaca.*—Facsimile of *Ulster County Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1800.

*Frank B. Van Valkenburg, Milwaukee.*—Miscellaneous Confederate papers.

### Bonds, Etc.

*Mrs. John Robinson, New London.*—Four bills and notes, New York, 1853–54.

*Charles H. Ross, Milwaukee.*—Bond of the Irish republic (Fenian) for ten dollars (1865).

*Miss Elizabeth Ticknor, Madison.*—Two lottery tickets (Aug., 1761, and June, 1765), showing popular methods then in vogue in Boston and elsewhere in the colonies, to raise money for public purposes.

*Frank B. Van Valkenburg, Milwaukee.*—Bond of La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co. for \$500.

### Badges

*Unknown*.—Badge-medal for committee on reception, for Prince Henry of Prussia, Milwaukee, March 4, 1902; button-hole badge for American Bankers' Association, Milwaukee, 1901.

### Oil Paintings

*George B. Hopkins, New York*.—Of battle near Santa Ana, Manila, February 5, 1899, between U. S. troops and native insurgents. Painted by the celebrated Russian artist, Verestchagin. Size of canvas, 50 by 71 inches.

*Mrs. Hugh J. McGrath, Eau Claire*.—Of Maj. Hugh J. McGrath, U. S. A.—born in Fond du Lac, 1856; died from wound in Philippines, Nov. 7, 1899. Artist, W. J. Baer, New York.

*Henry H. Morgan, Madison, executor of estates of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Davies, deceased*.—Copy of Carlo Dolce's "Mater Dolorosa," from Borghese gallery, Rome; copy of Maratta's "Christ," from "Baptism of Christ" in S. Maria degli Angelo, Rome.

*Mrs. S. U. Pinney, Madison*.—Of the late Justice S. U. Pinney, of the Wisconsin supreme court, by James R. Stuart, Madison.

### Photographs

*Charles K. Adams, Redlands, Calif*.—Of Redlands, looking towards the south-west; of part of Five-Mile Drive in Smiley's Park, Redlands, Jan. 1, 1902; winter view in England's Park, Redlands, Jan. 1, 1902; of avenue of pepper trees in front of Casa Loma Hotel, Redlands; of Redlands Public library; of Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams.

*Mrs. Charles K. Adams, Redlands, Calif*.—Twenty scenes in the Alps.

*Mrs. W. T. Pugh, Madison*.—Of Wisconsin senate, 1889. who located at Kenosha in 1835; born at Clinton, N. Y., in 1803, died in Minnesota, 1884.

*W. H. Casson, Hennepin, Ill*.—Pottawattomie chief Shaugena; from a photograph of him taken at Hennepin, Ill., shortly before his death.

*Reuben T. Durrett, Louisville, Ky*.—Of a replica of Chester Harding's oil portrait of Daniel Boone, in possession of giver; of relics of Daniel Boone, also in his possession.

*Arnold L. Gesell, Madison*.—Group, framed, of pioneers of Buffalo county.

*C. C. Lincoln, Madison*.—Of "Old Abe."

*Edmond Mallet, Washington, D. C*.—Two of Ducharme homestead, at Kaukauna, Wis., built in 1792.

*Mrs. W. T. Pugh, Madison*.—Of Wisconsin senate, 1889.

*B. J. Stevens, Madison*.—Of proclamation of Governor Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1893.

*R. G. Thwaites, Madison.*—Of Daniel Boone, from original oil portrait by Chester Harding, now in possession of the artist's grandson, William H. King, Winnetka, Ill.; of Daniel Boone's letter to his sister-in-law, Sarah Boone (Oct. 19, 1816), giving his religious views; of plaster cast (in society's museum) of Daniel Boone's skull, made when remains were removed from Missouri to Kentucky; of Daniel Boone's bake-kettle, and his brother Israel's powder-horn (in society's museum); of oil painting by unknown artist (in Draper collection, society's library), of site of Daniel Boone's house upon the Yadkin River, N. C.; of handwriting of Daniel Boone; of Audubon's portrait of Boone, in the Kentucky historical rooms; of Daniel Boone's monument in cemetery at Frankfort, Ky.; of Brewster autograph in possession of society; of Fourth Lake, near Madison; of the Wisconsin river, near Helena; of a bayou on the Wisconsin river; of Daniel Whitney, from oil painting in society's museum; of Gov. James D. Doty, from oil painting in society's museum; of Maj. Gen. David Hunter, from engraving in society's museum; of Waumegasako (The Wampum), from oil painting in society's museum; of Gov. Henry Dodge, from oil painting in society's museum; of Joseph M. Street, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien; of La Hontan's map of Jesuit mission at Mackinac; of Prescott gun, used in King Philip's war, in the society's museum.

*Purchased.*—Of the lieutenant-governor and administrators of Upper Canada, 1792–1841, and Ontario, 1867–1902; also, governors-general of United Canada under the union act, 1841–67—taken from the gallery of paintings in the Government House, Toronto, in May, 1902; fifteen scenes on Rock River, near Oregon, Ill.

### Miscellaneous Pictures

*Byron Andrews, Washington, D. C.*—Fort Bridger, from a pen and ink sketch made in 1849 by Lieut. Albert G. Brockett, U. S. A.

*Miss Florence E. Baker, Madison.*—One hundred thirteen mounted wood-cut portraits.

*John K. Fish, Milwaukee.*—Steel engraving of Hon. John T. Fish.

*J. J. Stoner, Madison.*—Bird-eye lithographs of Asheville, N. C., and Muscoda, Barton, Marshall, Lone Rock, Viroqua, Lake Geneva, and Stoughton, Wis.

*R. G. Thwaites, Madison.*—Daguerreotype of bridge across Fox River, Oshkosh, 1856, taken for Mitchell & Osborn's *History of Winnebago Co., Wis.*

*N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.*—Pencil sketch of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth (1837–61), of the famous Ellsworth Zouaves; drawn by himself, in 1858, at Madison, and presented by him to present giver.



## Historical Relics

*Mrs. William F. Allen, Madison.*—Fire bucket owned and used by John Sprague, of Newburyport, Mass., great-grandfather of owner.

*A. W. Aylmer, Baltimore.*—Relics from battlefield at Winchester, Va.

*E. L. Boothby, Hammond.*—Iron mortar brought to Madison, by the first physician in the city, who gave it to Dr. Rudd, whose widow gave it to present giver; piece of cable (shore end) laid to fire torpedo mines in Manila Bay, over which Admiral Dewey sailed, in May, 1898; Spanish artillery sword taken in battle of Manila by Corporal Jonathan Boothby (of Hammond, Wis.), Co. H, 13th Minn. vols., which was supporting the Astor battery, on extreme American right.

*Jack Boothby, Hammond.*—Stone axe found in the township of Somerset, St. Croix county, supposed site of an ancient battle between Sioux and Chippewas; hundreds of flint arrow-heads have been found in the same locality.

*Theodore Dieckmann, Sheboygan.*—Toll bar of the old Sheboygan and Fond du Lac toll road.

*A. Dye, Sheboygan Falls.*—Hand-sled made by giver's father, of Sheboygan Falls, in 1838. Upon it he drew lumber from Sheboygan Falls during the winter of 1838-39, to build a shanty on his claim, which he had staked out in the dense forest four miles southeast of Sheboygan Falls; it was approachable only by a narrow Indian trail.

*H. R. Hill, Green Lake.*—Carpet bag, formerly owned by Alvan E. Bovay, of Ripon, Wis., "founder of the Republican Party."

*Thomas Jefferson Pereles, Milwaukee.*—Impression of the great seal of Wisconsin Territory, 1836-48.

*N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.*—Modoc squaw's cap, made by the wife of the Modoc warrior, Faithful Willie, and obtained by giver in 1875 through the noted Bogus Charley.

*Mrs. Lafayette Smith, Madison.*—Hook and trammel known to have been used in the family of Judge R. Smith for about 200 years—brought by his father to Wisconsin from Rhode Island.

*Mrs. Jane White Douglass, Elmore, Minn.*—Buckhorn letter-stamp to be used upon sealing wax—made by Stephen White, New Oregon, N. Y., about 1843.

*Miss Mary E. Stewart, Milwaukee.*—Three-legged iron kettle; three-legged sauce pan; pair old hand-made scissors; pair Sandwich Island sandals; teapot formerly owned by Mrs. J. V. V. Hibbard, mother of Mrs. Robert A. Stewart; pair Indian moccasins, buckskin, trimmed with beads; beaded pouch made by Indians; bead and leather ornament made by Indians; Chinese counting frame for children; Chinese child's bow and arrow; spinning wheel.

*John E. Tracy, Crossville, Tenn. (loan).*—Roger Sherman's chair, 1776. This was part of his parlor furniture, when a member of the

committee of the Colonial Congress appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence.

*W. W. Warner, Madison.*—An antique Chickering piano, one of the first placed on the market by Jonas Chickering of Boston; an antique square piano, made by Voight & Son, Berlin, Germany, probably about 1835.

### Miscellaneous

*Miss Florence E. Baker, Madison.*—Pair of Turkish socks, made of goat's hair, from Marsovan, Turkey.

*William Jacobs's estate, Madison.*—Ornamental design in wax-work.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, 1850-1902.

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COMPILED BY ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY, LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT  
SUPERINTENDENT.

[NOTE.—Those items marked thus, \*, are now out of stock.]

### Addresses

\*Discourse delivered before the Society at its first annual meeting, January 15, 1850, at the capitol in Madison. By William R. Smith. Madison, 1850. 53 p. O.

\*Address delivered before the Society at Madison, January 21, 1851. By M. L. Martin. Green Bay, 1851. 44 p. D.  
Privately printed.

\*Third annual address delivered in the assembly hall of the capitol at Madison, March 16, 1852, before the Society. By Lewis N. Wood. Madison, [1852]. 17 p. O.

The utility of the study of genealogy. Paper read before the executive committee of the Society, July 9, 1862. By Daniel S. Durrie. [Madison, 1862.] 8 p. O.

Addresses of Hon. I. A. Lapham, LL. D., and Hon. Edward Salomon, at the dedication of the rooms in the south wing of the capitol for the Society, January 24, 1866. Madison, 1866. 31, [1] p. O.

Annual address before the Society, January 23, 1867: "History of the people, as illustrated by their monuments." By Anthony Van Wyck. Madison, 1867. 23 p. O.

The influence of history on individual and national action. Annual address before the Society, January 30, 1868. By Paul A. Chadbourne. Madison, 1868. 22 p. O.

\*The history and development of races. Annual address before the Society, February 23, 1869. By Harlow S. Orton. Madison, 1869. 32, [1] p. O.

A sketch of the life, character, and services of Hon. B. F. Hopkins, read before the Society, November 15, 1870. By David Atwood. Madison, 1870. 18 p. O.

\*Territorial legislation in Wisconsin. Annual address before the Society, February 4, 1870. By Moses M. Strong. Madison, 1870. 38, [2] p. O.

\*The Northwest during the Revolution. Annual address before the Society, January 31, 1871. By Charles I. Walker. Madison, 1871. 46 p. O.

\*The early outposts of Wisconsin: [I.]—Green Bay for two hundred years, 1639-1839. [II.]—Annals of Prairie du Chien. A paper read before the Society, December 26, 1872. By Daniel S. Durrie. Madison, 1873. 12, 15 p. O.

The birth-places of Americanism. Annual address before the Society, January 30, 1873. By Charles D. Robinson. Madison, 1873. 24 p. O.

Prehistoric Wisconsin. By James D. Butler. Annual Address before the Society, February 18, 1876. [Madison, 1876.] 31 p. O.

With five plates. Also includes article on *Westphalian medal, 1648*, by J. D. Butler.

Prehistoric copper implements. An open letter to the Historical Society of Wisconsin. By Rev. Edmund F. Slafter. Boston, 1879. 15 p. O.

Reprinted by the author from *N. E. Hist. and Genral. Register*, v. 33. 1879. Afterwards reprinted in *Historical Collections*, v. 8.

Memorial addresses on the life and character of Hon. C. C. Washburn, LL. D., late governor of Wisconsin. Before the Society, July 25, 1882. Portrait. Madison, 1883. 41 p. O.

Henry Gratiot, a pioneer of Wisconsin: an address on the occasion of the presentation of his portrait to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Delivered before the Society, at Madison, Nov. 13, 1884. By Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois. Chicago, 1884. 32 p. O.

With portrait of Gratiot. This pamphlet was published by the author.

\*Alexander Mitchell, the financier. Address delivered by James D. Butler, before the Society, January 5, 1888. Portrait. [Madison, 1888.] 24 p. O.

From *Proceedings of the Thirty-fifth annual meeting*, Jan. 1888.



- \*The character and influence of the fur trade in Wisconsin. By Frederick J. Turner. An address before the Society, January 3, 1889. [Madison, 1889.] 48 p. O.

From *Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth annual meeting*, Jan., 1889.

- Nelson Dewey. By Silas U. Pinney. Memorial address delivered before the Society, January 2, 1890. [Madison, 1890.] 14 p. O.

From *Proceedings of the Thirty-seventh annual meeting*, Jan., 1890.

- \*William Francis Allen. By David B. Frankenburger. Memorial address delivered before the Society, January 2, 1890. [Madison, 1890.] 11 p. O.

From *Proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting*, Jan., 1890.

- The higher education of the people. An address delivered before the Society, January 28, 1891. By Herbert B. Adams. [Madison, 1891.] 30 p. O.

From *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth annual meeting*, Jan., 1891.

- The Northwest in the nation. Biennial address before the Society, January 24, 1893. By Theodore Roosevelt. Madison, 1893. 9 p. O.

From *Proceedings of the Fortieth annual meeting*, Dec., 1892.

- Evolution vs. revolution, in politics. An address before the Society, February 9, 1897. By Andrew D. White. [Madison, 1897.] 22 p. O.

From *Proceedings of the Forty-fourth annual meeting*, Dec., 1896.

- The sifted grain and the grain sifters. An address at the dedication of the building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison, October 19, 1900. By Charles Francis Adams. [Boston, 1900.] 67 p. O.

Published by the author.

### Bulletins of Information

- \*1. [A letter to the people of Wisconsin, relative to the several proposed state and county semi-centennial observances.] November, 1897. No title. 1 p. Broadside.
2. I. Statutes governing local historical societies, as auxiliary members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. II. Suggestions for constitution and by-laws of local historical societies. III. Suggestions to local historical societies relative to work in preparation for county semi-centennial observances (May 28, 1898). December, 1897. 15 p. O.

3. A study of foreign groups in Wisconsin. December, 1897. 2 p. O.
- \*4. I. Some suggestions to local historians, in view of the proposed observances of the state's semi-centennial anniversary. II. A selected list of printed material relating to the history of Wisconsin. February, 1898. 22 p. O.
5. Reports from State associations and the counties, relative to historical research and local observances of the state's semi-centennial anniversary. May, 1898. 14 p. O.
6. What American men of letters think of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. December, 1894. 13 p. O.
7. The gathering of local history materials by public libraries. December, 1896. 3 p. O.
- \*8. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin. I. Story of its growth. II. Opinions of men of letters. III. Description of the new building. 1898. 21 p. O.  
With illustrations and floor plans of the building.
9. How local history material is preserved in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. August, 1899. 4 p. O.
10. Suggestive outlines for the study of Wisconsin history. November, 1899. 13 p. O.
11. A selected list of printed material relating to the history of Wisconsin. [Revised reprint of part of Bulletin No. 4.] December, 1899. 18 p. O.
12. Suggestions for local historians in Wisconsin. [Revised reprint of part of Bulletin No. 4.] December, 1899. 8 p. O.
13. Reports from auxiliary societies, for 1900. August, 1901. 4 p. O.
14. Newspapers and periodicals regularly received at the Library of the State Historical Society. [Corrected to January 1, 1901.] 1901. 12 p. O.
15. Suggestive outlines for the study of the history of the Middle West, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Prepared in conjunction with the school of History, University of Wisconsin. November, 1901. 29 p. O.

16. Periodicals and newspapers regularly received at the library of the State Historical Society, corrected to January 1, 1902. 18 p. O.
17. Constitution and by-laws of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. January, 1903. 12 p. O.

### Constitution

Constitution of the society. 1875. 4 p. Q.

The charter and revised statutes relating to the Society. Also the constitution and by-laws. Madison: 1884. 21 p. O.

Constitution and by-laws of the Society. [1898.] 10 p. O.

Constitution and by-laws of the Society. 1903. 12 p. O.

### Historical Collections

NOTE.—Vols. I-X were edited and annotated by Lyman C. Draper; vols. XI-XVI by Reuben G. Thwaites. Vols. I-IV were also issued as part of the *Governor's Message and Documents* for 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1860, respectively. Vols. II and III were also published in the German and Norwegian languages. In accordance with chapter 135, laws of 1866, authorizing the publication, Vol. V was, in 1868, issued in three separate parts. Commencing with Vol. XI, the *Reports* of the executive committee were omitted from the *Collections*, the former being thereafter published in connection with the annual *Proceedings*.

\*First annual report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the year 1854. Vol. I. Madison: 1855. 160 p. O.

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Report for 1854.

Green Bay in 1726.

J. Gorrell's Journal.

Recollections of Green Bay in 1816-17, by J. W. Biddle.

Recollections of a tour through Wisconsin in 1832, by C. Whittlesey.

Legend of the Winnebagoes, by R. W. Haskins.

Early times in Wisconsin, 1849, by H. A. Tenney.

Sketch of Calumet County, by T. Cammuck.

Sketch of Richland County, by I. S. Haseltine.

Wisconsin geographical names, by A. Brunson.

Indian names, by J. Hathaway.

Indian nomenclature of Northern Wisconsin, with a sketch of the manners and customs of the Chippewas, by H. Calkins.

Reminiscences of Wisconsin, by A. F. Pratt.

Second annual report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the year 1855. Vol. II. Madison: 1856. 548 p. O.

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Report for 1855.

Eulogies on Wright, McLane, and Sully.

Early history and condition of Wisconsin, by H. S. Baird.

Early times and events in Wisconsin, by J. H. Lockwood.

Personal narrative, by J. Shaw.

Memoir of Hon. Thomas Pendleton Burnett, by A. Brunson.

Pioneer life in Wisconsin, by D. M. Parkinson.

Pekatonica battle controversy, by C. Bracken and P. Parkinson.

Strictures upon Gov. Ford's history of the Black Hawk war, by P. Parkinson.  
Further strictures on Gov. Ford's history of the Black Hawk war, by C. Bracken.

Some account of the advent of the New York Indians into Wisconsin, by A. G. Ellis.

A sketch of the early history of Kenosha County, Wisconsin, and of the Western Emigration Company, by J. Lothrop.

Wisconsin, its rise and progress, with notices of Mineral Point and Richland County, by S. Taylor.

Legend of the Red Banks, by C. D. Robinson.

The progress, condition and prospects of Wisconsin, by T. O. Edwards.

\*Zweiter jahres-bericht und sammlungen der Historischen Gesellschaft des Staates Wisconsin. Für das jahr 1855. Zweiter band. Milwaukee, 1856. Druck von Schoffler u. Wendte, herausgeber des Banner und Volksfreund. vii, 501 p. D.

\*Anden aarlige rapport tilligemed anhang fra Wisconsin's statshistoriske selskab for aaret 1855. 2det bind. Madison. Trykt i E. Stangelands bogtrykkerie. 1856. 503 p. O.

Third annual report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the year 1856. Vol. III. Madison: 1857. vii, 457 p. O.

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Report for 1856.

Eulogies on Prof. James G. Percival.

The late William A. White.

Jesuit missionaries in the North-west, by J. Law.

The Indian tribes of Wisconsin, by J. G. Shea.

The Cass manuscripts, translated by C. Whittlesey.

Ancient mounds or tumuli in Crawford County, by A. Brunson.

Antiquities of Wisconsin, by W. Barry.

Seventy-two years' recollections of Wisconsin, by A. Grignon.

Reminiscences of the North-west, by B. F. H. Witherell.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior, by R. E. Morse.

Early history of Kenosha, by M. Frank.

Some account of the first settlement of Kenosha, by W. Mygatt.

Early history of Green County, by J. W. Stewart.

Sketch of Whitewater, by J. A. Leonard.

The "Upper Wisconsin" country, by A. G. Ellis.

Sketch of Prescott, and Pierce County, by O. Gibbs, Jr., and C. E. Young.

Hudson and its tributary region, by T. D. Hall.

New London and surrounding country, by A. J. Lawson.

Resources of North-Eastern Wisconsin, by E. B. Quiner.

Wisconsin and her internal navigation.

The Lemonweir River, by D. McBride.

The Baraboo Valley, a dairy region.

Lieut. Gov. Cruzat's message to the Sauks and Foxes.

Statistics of Wisconsin public libraries, by L. C. Draper.

\*Tredie aarsberetning fra Wisconsin Statshistoriske Selskab. 1856. Tredie bind. Oversat og trykt i "Emigrantens" Officin. Madison, Wis. 1857. xiii, [1], 400, [2] p. D.



\*Report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the years 1857 and 1858. Vol. IV. Madison: 1859. 508 p. O.

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Annual reports for 1857 and 1858.

Origin of American Indians, by J. Y. Smith.

Recollections of Wisconsin since 1820, by E. Childs.

Recollections of the early history of Northern Wisconsin, by H. S. Baird.

Early history of Wisconsin, by A. Brunson.

Commercial history of Milwaukee.

Sketch of the Brothertown Indians, by T. Commuck.

Rev. Cutting Marsh on the Stockbridges.

The last of the Mohigans, by L. Konkapot, Jr.

Death of John W. Quinney.

Speech on Stockbridge traditionary history, by J. W. Quinney.

Memorial of John W. Quinney to Congress.

Early times in Sheboygan County, by H. Rublee.

Early events in the Four Lakes country, by C. B. Chapman.

North-eastern boundary of Wisconsin.

On the public land surveys, and the latitude and longitude of places in Wisconsin, by I. A. Lapham.

On the Man-shaped mounds of Wisconsin, by I. A. Lapham.

Death of Tecumseh, by A. Brunson.

Death of Tecumseh, by J. T. Kingston.

First grave in the city of Watertown, by D. W. Ballou, Jr.

Early settlement of La Crosse and Monroe Counties, by M. McMillan.

On the latitude and longitude of Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, Racine, and Madison, by J. D. Graham.

\*Report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869. Vol. V. Madison: 1868. vii, 438 p. O.

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Synopsis of Annual Reports, 1860-66.

Eulogies on J. W. Hunt and Gov. Louis P. Harvey.

Canadian documents.

Early days at Prairie du Chien, and the Winnebago outbreak of 1827, by W. J. Snelling.

An incident of the Winnebago war.

General Cass on the Winnebago outbreak, 1827.

A western reminiscence, by A. Edwards.

Annual report for 1867.

Eulogy on Gen. Henry Dodge, by S. U. Pinney.

The Winnebago war of 1827, by T. L. McKenney.

Early reminiscences of Wisconsin, by J. H. Fonda.

Service of Col. Henry Dodge's volunteers in the Black Hawk war.

Reminiscences of Black Hawk and the Black Hawk war.

Early history of education in Wisconsin, by W. C. Whitford.

History of school supervision in Wisconsin, by W. C. Whitford.

Life and public services of J. D. Doty, by A. G. Ellis.

Reminiscences of Hole-in-the-Day, by J. T. Clark and others.

General Cass at Ste. Marie in 1820.

\*Report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872. Vol. VI. Madison: 1872. 504 p. O.

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Annual reports for 1868-71.

Life and services of Benjamin F. Hopkins, by D. Atwood.

Memoir of Hon. G. De Witt Elwood, by S. D. Hastings.  
 The civil life, services, and character of Gov. Wm. A. Barstow, by E. M. Hunter.  
 Col. Wm. A. Barstow's military services, by E. A. Calkins.  
 Events in the life of Charles Durkee, by M. Frank.  
 Life and services of George Hyer, by L. C. Draper.  
 Character of George Hyer, by H. A. Tenney.  
 The North-west in 1817, by S. A. Storow.  
 Journal of a voyage from St. Louis to the Falls of St. Anthony, in 1819, by T. Forsyth.  
 Captain Jonathan Carver, and "Carver's Grant," by D. S. Durrie.  
 Early history of the lead region of Wisconsin, by M. Meeker.  
 Western Wisconsin in 1836, by S. M. Palmer.  
 Eleazer Williams and the lost Prince, by J. Y. Smith.  
 Reminiscences of the first house and first resident family of Madison, by W. H. Canfield.  
 Early reminiscences of Madison, by J. G. Knapp.  
 Naming of Madison and Dane County, and the location of the capital.  
 Michael St. Cyr, an early Dane County pioneer.  
 Green County pioneers, by A. Salisbury.  
 Early settlement of Rock County, by I. T. Smith.  
 Early reminiscences of Janesville, by H. F. Janes.  
 Pioneer history of Walworth County, by C. M. Baker.  
 Neyon de Villiers.

\*Report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876. Vol. VII. Madison: 1876. 495 p. O.

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Annual reports for 1872-75.  
 Prehistoric Wisconsin, by J. D. Butler.  
 Westphalian medal, 1648, by J. D. Butler.  
 The discovery of the Mississippi, by J. G. Shea.  
 Memoir of Charles de Langlade, by J. Tassé.  
 Notice of Match-e-ke-wis, the captor of Mackinaw, 1763, by L. C. Draper.  
 Northern Wisconsin in 1820, by J. D. Doty.  
 Fifty-four years' recollections of Wisconsin, by A. G. Ellis.  
 The fur trade and factory system at Green Bay, 1816-21.  
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 Early Western days, by J. T. Kingston.  
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 Pioneer life in Wisconsin, by H. Merrell.  
 Sketch of officers at Fort Winnebago, in 1834, and subsequently.  
 Langlade's movements in 1777.  
 Recollections of Wisconsin in February, 1837, by J. A. Noonan.  
 Note on Eleazer Williams, by C. C. Trowbridge.  
 Sketch of Shau-be-na, a Pottawattomie chief, by N. Matson.  
 Memoir of George Gale, by D. S. Durrie.  
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 Memoir of John Catlin, by A. B. Braley.  
 Life and services of John Y. Smith, by D. S. Durrie.  
 Wisconsin necrology, 1874-75, by L. C. Draper.

\*Report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879. Vol. VIII. Madison: 1879. 511 p. O.

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 Mode of fabrication of ancient copper implements.  
 The pictured cave of La Crosse Valley, by E. Brown.  
 Notes on Jean Nicolet, by B. Sulte.  
 Early historic relics of the Northwest, by J. D. Butler.  
 Traditions of the Fox Indians, 1730.  
 Langlade papers, 1737-1800.  
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 Capture of Mackinaw, 1763, by L. B. Porlier.  
 Green Bay and the frontiers, 1760-65.  
 The Indian wars of Wisconsin, by M. M. Strong.  
 Wisconsin in 1818, by E. Tanner.  
 Reminiscences of the North-west, by M. A. B. Bristol.  
 Early times at Fort Winnebago, and Black Hawk war reminiscences, by S. Clark.  
 Recollections of Rev. Eleazer Williams, by A. G. Ellis.  
 Additional notes on Eleazer Williams, by L. C. Draper.  
 Early exploration and settlement of Juneau County, by J. T. Kingston.  
 The Swiss Colony of New Glarus, by J. Luchsinger.  
 Additional notes on New Glarus, by J. J. Tschudy.  
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\*Report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882. Vol. IX. Madison: 1882. 498. O.  
 With map, and a portrait of C. C. Washburn.

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Synopsis of Annual Reports for 1879-81.  
 Emblematic mounds in Wisconsin, by S. D. Peet.  
 Portraits of Columbus, by J. D. Butler.  
 Early historic relics of the North-west, by J. D. Butler.  
 "Lake Sakaegan," its identity.  
 Personal narrative of T. G. Anderson.  
 T. G. Anderson's Journal, 1814.  
 Prairie du Chien documents, 1814-15.  
 Traditions and recollections of Prairie du Chien, by B. W. Brisbois.  
 Indian customs and early recollections, by Mrs. H. S. Baird.  
 In memoriam, Cadwallader C. Washburn.  
 Sketch of Charles H. Larrabee, by L. C. Draper.  
 Pioneer settlement of Sheboygan County, by J. E. Thomas.  
 Sketch of William Farnsworth, by M. L. Martin.  
 Sketch of Moses Hardwick, by M. L. Martin.  
 Memoir of Henry D. Barron, by S. S. Fifield.  
 Life and services of Chauncey H. Purple, by S. D. Hastings.  
 William Hull and Satterlee Clark, by E. A. Calkins.  
 Character of Levi B. Vilas, by A. B. Braley.  
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Synopsis of Annual reports for 1882-84.  
 Jean Nicolet, by F. X. Garneau and J. B. Ferland.  
 De Lingery's expedition against the Foxes, 1728, by E. Crespel.  
 French fortifications near the mouth of the Wisconsin, "Hold the Fort," by J. D. Butler.

- Tay-cho-pe-rah, the Four Lake country, first white foot-prints there, by J. D. Butler.
- Lawe and Grignon papers, 1794-1821.
- Papers of Capt. T. G. Anderson, British Indian agent.
- Indian campaign of 1832, by H. Smith.
- Reminiscences of the Black Hawk war, by R. Anderson.
- Incidents of the Black Hawk war, by C. Whittlesey.
- Battle of Peckatonica, by M. G. Fitch.
- Notes on the Black Hawk war, by P. Parkinson.
- Sketches of Indian chiefs and pioneers of the North-west, by J. Shaw.
- Causes of the Black Hawk war, by Orlando Brown.
- Black Hawk scraps from old newspapers.
- Robert S. Black and the Black Hawk war, by G. W. Jones.
- Reminiscences of Wisconsin in 1833.
- Col. Henry Gratiot, a pioneer of Wisconsin, by E. B. Washburne.
- Mrs. Adele P. Gratiot's narrative.
- Early Wisconsin exploration and settlement, by J. Sutherland.
- Notes on early Wisconsin exploration, forts and trading posts, by E. D. Neill.
- French fort at Prairie du Chien a myth, by C. W. Butterfield.
- Early French forts in Western Wisconsin, by L. C. Draper.
- Autograph collections of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Constitution, by L. C. Draper.
- Sketch of Andrew Proudfit, by B. J. Stevens.
- Memorial sketches of O. M. Conover.
- Wisconsin necrology, 1879-82, by L. C. Draper.
- General index to Vols. i-x.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Edited and annotated by Reuben G. Thwaites. Vol. XI. Madison: 1888. xiii, 548 p. O.

With a portrait of Alex. Mitchell, and a facsimile map of the lead mines, 1829.

## CONTENTS

- Jean Nicolet, interpreter and voyageur in Canada, 1618-1642, by Henri Jouan.
- Bibliography of Jean Nicolet, by C. W. Butterfield.
- Important Western state papers.
- Radisson and Groseilliers in Wisconsin.
- Papers from the Canadian archives, 1778-1783.
- Thompson Maxwell's narrative, 1760-1763.
- Narrative of Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.
- Antoine le Clair's statement.
- George P. Delaplaine's statement.
- Prairie du Chien in 1811, letter by Nicholas Boilvin.
- Capture of Fort McKay, Prairie du Chien, in 1814, by D. Brymner.
- Dickson and Grignon papers, 1812-1815.
- Letter-book of Thomas Forsyth, 1814-1818.
- Prairie du Chien in 1827, by J. M. Street.
- American Fur Company invoices, 1821-22.
- Sketch of Morgan L. Martin, by the Editor.
- Narrative of Morgan L. Martin.
- Early days in Jefferson County, by E. W. Keyes.
- Alexander Mitchell, the financier, by J. D. Butler.
- The boundaries of Wisconsin, by the Editor.
- Local government in Wisconsin, by D. E. Spencer.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. XII. Madison: 1892. xix, 498 p. O.

With a map, and two portraits of L. C. Draper.



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- Lyman Copeland Draper, a memoir, by the Editor.  
 Papers from the Canadian archives, 1767-1814.  
 Robert Dickson, the Indian trader, by E. A. Cruikshank.  
 American Fur Company employees, 1818-19.  
 M'Call's Journal of a visit to Wisconsin in 1830.  
 Documents illustrating M'Call's Journal.  
 The story of the Black Hawk war, by the Editor.  
 Papers of Indian Agent Boyd, 1832.  
 How Wisconsin came by its large German element, by K. A. Everest.  
 The planting of the Swiss colony at New Glarus, Wis., by J. Luchsinger.  
 A rare Wisconsin book, by T. L. Cole.  
 Geographical names in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, having a Chipewewa origin, by C. Verwyst.  
 The Wisconsin Winnebagoes, an interview with Moses Paquette, by the Editor.  
 Missions on Chequamegon Bay, by J. N. Davidson.  
 Early schools in Green Bay, 1818-1832.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. XIII. Madison: 1895. xi, 515 p. O.

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- Events at Prairie du Chien previous to American occupation, 1814, by A. E. Bulger.  
 The Bulger papers, by the Editor.  
 Last days of the British at Prairie du Chien, by A. E. Bulger.  
 Papers of James Duane Doty.  
 The Territorial census for 1836, by the Editor.  
 Notes on early lead mining in the Fever (or Galena) River region, by the Editor.  
 Significance of the lead and shot trade in early Wisconsin history, by O. G. Libby.  
 Chronicle of the Helena Shot Tower, by O. G. Libby.  
 The Belgians of Northeast Wisconsin, by Xavier Martin.  
 The story of Chequamegon Bay, by the Editor.  
 Historic sites on Chequamegon Bay, by C. Verwyst.  
 Arrival of American troops at Green Bay, in 1816.  
 Narrative of Spoon Decorah.  
 Narrative of Walking Cloud.  
 Population of Brown County, June, 1830.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. XIV. Madison: 1898. xii, 553 p. O.

With portraits, illustrations and maps.

## CONTENTS

- The story of Mackinac, by the Editor.  
 Reminiscences of early days on Mackinac Island, by E. T. Baird.  
 The history of Fort Winnebago, by A. J. Turner.  
 Fort Winnebago Orderly Book, 1834-36.  
 Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk war, by A. A. Jackson.  
 An English officer's description of Wisconsin in 1837, by F. Marryat.  
 Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, by James D. Butler.  
 Documents relating to the Catholic church in Green Bay, and the mission at Little Chute, 1825-40.  
 A history of early railroad legislation in Wisconsin, by B. H. Meyer.  
 The Cornish in Southwest Wisconsin, by L. A. Copeland.

The Icelanders on Washington Island, by H. K. White.

Geographical origin of German immigration to Wisconsin, by K. E. Levi.

Journal of an Episcopalian missionary's tour to Green Bay, 1834, by Jackson Kemper.

Documents relating to the Episcopal church and mission in Green Bay, 1825-41.

The first Wisconsin cavalry at the capture of Jefferson Davis, by Henry Harnden.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. XV. Madison: 1900. ix, 491 p. O.

With portraits and illustrations.

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Some Wisconsin Indian conveyances, 1793-1836.

Sketch of Cutting Marsh, by J. E. Chapin.

Documents relating to the Stockbridge Mission, 1825-48.

Reminiscences of life in territorial Wisconsin, by E. T. Baird.

A Methodist circuit rider's horseback tour from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, 1835, by Alfred Brunson.

Diary of one of the original colonists of New Glarus, Mathias Duerst, 1845, translated by J. Luchsinger.

Pioneering in the Wisconsin lead region, by T. Rodolf.

Surveying in Wisconsin in 1837, by F. Hatheway.

Report on the quality and condition of Wisconsin Territory, 1831, by S. C. Stambaugh.

Narrative of Louis B. Porlier, in an interview with the Editor.

Osawgenong—A Sac tradition, by George Johnston.

Narrative of Alexis Clermont, in an interview with the Editor.

Narrative of Peter J. Vieau, in an interview with the Editor.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. XVI. The French Regime in Wisconsin. I. 1634-1727. Madison: 1902. xvii, 514 p. O.

With portrait, plates, and map.

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The French regime in Wisconsin. I. Documents. 1634-1727.

### Library Catalogues and Lists

Catalogue of the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Prepared by Daniel S. Durrie, librarian, and Isabel Durrie, assistant. Vols. I-VII. Madison, 1873-87. 7 v. O.

Vol. I. A-L. Madison, 1873. 639 p.

Vol. II. M-Z. Madison, 1873. 719 p.

Vol. III. First supplement. Madison, 1875. 383 p.

Vol. IV. Second supplement. Madison, 1878. 750 p.

Vol. V. Third supplement. Madison, 1881. 585 p.

Vol. VI. Fourth supplement. Madison, 1884. 820 p.

Vol. VII. Fifth supplement. Madison, 1887. 651 p.

Library rules and regulations of the Society. [Madison, 1885.] 3p. O.

Catalogue of books on the war of the rebellion, and slavery, in the library of the Society. Madison, 1887. 61 p. O.

Bibliography of Wisconsin authors; being a list of books and other publications, written by Wisconsin authors, in the library of the Society. Prepared under the direction of Reuben Gold Thwaites and Isaac Samuel Bradley, by Emma A. Hawley. Madison, 1893. vii, 263 p. O.

List of books by Wisconsin authors, exhibited by the Society in the Wisconsin State building, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Madison, 1893. 14 p. O.

Annotated catalogue of newspaper files in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Prepared under the editorial direction of R. G. Thwaites, secretary, and I. S. Bradley, librarian, by Emma Helen Blair, library assistant. Madison, 1898. xi, 375 p. O.

Annotated catalogue of Wisconsin newspapers in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Corrected to January 1, 1896. Prepared under the editorial direction of R. G. Thwaites, secretary, and I. S. Bradley, librarian, by Emma Helen Blair, library assistant. Madison, 1896. 116 p. O.

From *Catalogue of newspaper files*, 94-208.

Periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*. 1882. July, 1883. 3 p. O.

Periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*. 1882. and *Co-operative Index to Periodicals*. 1883-86. January, 1887. 4 p. O.

List of periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, and *Co-operative Index to Periodicals*. January, 1891. 4 p. O.

List of periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, and *Annual Literary Index*, 1892, 95. January, 1896. 4 p. O.

List of periodicals in the libraries of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, *Annual Literary Index*, and *Cumulative Index*...[1901.] 7 p. Q.

Newspapers and periodicals regularly received at the library. [Jan. 1896.] 15 p. O.

Same, Jan., 1897. 15 p. O.

- Same, Jan., 1898. 14 p. O.  
 Same, Feb. 1, 1899. 14 p. O.  
 Same, Jan., 1900. 15 p. O.  
 Same, Jan., 1901. 12 p. O.  
 Same, Jan., 1902. 18 p. O.

### Library Building

- \*An appeal to the public for a building fund for the Society, September 15, 1862. Madison, 1862. 7 p. O.

Arguments for a joint library building for the Society and the State University. Compiled by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 26 p. O.

- \*Press opinions on bills providing for a library building for the State Historical Society and the University of Wisconsin. [Madison, 1895.] 7 p. O.

- \*Suggestions to competing architects relative to a fire-proof building for the library and museum of the Society. [Madison, 1895.] 13 p. O.

Specifications for the completion of the library and museum building for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. By Ferry and Clas, architects. Madison: 1897. 169, 12 p. O.

Specifications for the stone carving, book stacks and accompanying iron work, electric fixtures, and passenger elevator plant for the library and museum building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. By Ferry and Clas, architects. July 22, 1899. Madison, 1899. 40 p. O.

Report of the Board of Commissioners for erecting the State Historical library building, submitted to the Wisconsin legislature, February 1, 1899. Published by order of the legislature. Madison: 1899. 18 p. O.

Specifications for the general furniture; special library furniture; chairs; metal newspaper stacks and book supports; sidewalks, sodding, and retaining wall; and cork carpets and shades for the library and museum building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison. By Ferry & Clas, architects, January 10, 1900. Madison, 1900. 60 p. O.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Exercises at the dedication of its new building, October 19, 1900; together with a descrip-



tion of the building, accounts of the several libraries contained therein, and a brief history of the Society. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Memorial volume. Madison: 1901. xii, 139 p. F.

With plans, illustrations, and portraits.

The Wisconsin State Historical Library Building and the several libraries contained therein. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. From Wisconsin State Historical library building; memorial volume, 1901. Madison: 1901. 28 p. F.

With plans.

### Portrait Gallery Catalogues

\*Catalogue of the picture gallery of the Society. [Madison, 1866.] 11 p. O.

\*Catalogue of the picture gallery of the Society, January 1, 1878. Madison, 1878. 16 p. O.

First triennial catalogue of the portrait gallery of the Society. Compiled by Reuben G. Thwaites and Daniel S. Durrie. Madison, 1889. 56 p. O.

Second triennial catalogue of the portrait gallery of the Society. Compiled by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, 1892. xii, 74 p. O.

### Reports and Proceedings

The twenty-first report was the first published in separate pamphlet form. Earlier *Reports* will be found in the *Collections*. Previous to 1887, only the annual *Report* of the executive committee was printed—the numbering being that of the *Report*, and not of the annual meeting at which it was presented, (i. e., the first annual *Report* of the committee was submitted at the second annual meeting, and so on). But commencing with 1887 (the thirty-fourth annual meeting), the *Proceedings* of the meeting were printed, together with all the reports and papers presented thereat, and the publication took on the number of the meeting. This accounts for the apparent hiatus between the *Thirty-second Annual Report* (1886) and the *Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting* (1887). These respective publications are consecutive.

Twenty-first annual report [of the executive committee. Submitted at the twenty-second annual meeting], January 2, 1875. Madison, 1875. 8 p. O.

\*Twenty-second annual report. January 4, 1876. Madison, 1876. 16 p. O.

Twenty-third annual report. January 2, 1877. Madison, 1877. 18 p. O.

\*Twenty-fourth annual report. January 2, 1878. Madison, 1878. 31 p. O.

- Twenty-fifth annual report. January 2, 1879. Madison, 1879. 28 p. O.
- Twenty-sixth annual report. January 6, 1880. Madison, 1880. 31 p. O.
- \*Twenty-seventh annual report. January 3, 1881. Madison, 1881. 31 p. O.
- Twenty-eighth annual report. January 3, 1882. Madison, 1882. 42 p. O.
- Twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first annual reports. January 2, 1883, January 2, 1884, and January 2, 1885. Madison, 1885. 55 p. O.
- Thirty-second annual report. January 7, 1886. Madison, 1886. 24 p. O.
- [Proceedings of the] thirty-fourth annual meeting, held January 6, 1887 [with the thirty-third annual report of the executive committee.] Madison, 1887. 32 p. O.
- \*Proceedings of the thirty-fifth annual meeting, with the thirty-fourth annual report of the executive committee, and James D. Butler's memorial address on Alexander Mitchell. Portrait. Madison, 1888. 66 p. O.
- Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual meeting, with the thirty-fifth annual report of the executive committee, and the annual address, by Frederick J. Turner, on "The character and influence of the fur trade in Wisconsin." Madison, 1889. 98 p. O.
- Proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual meeting, with the thirty-sixth annual report of the executive committee, and the following memorial addresses: Nelson Dewey, by Silas U. Pinney; William F. Allen, by David B. Frankenburger; Arthur B. Braley, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; Mortimer M. Jackson, by David Atwood; David Atwood, by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, 1890. 113 p. O.
- Proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Society, held January 15, 1891, with the thirty-seventh annual report of the executive committee, and the biennial address on "The higher education of the people," delivered January 28, 1891, by Herbert B. Adams. Madison, 1891. 96 p. O.
- Proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Society, held December 10, 1891, with fiscal reports; the annual report of the executive committee; memorial address by Reuben G. Thwaites, on Lyman Copeland Draper; and memorial sketch, by A. M. Thomson, on Asahel Finch. Madison, 1892. 100 p. O.
- With portrait of L. C. Draper.

Proceedings of the Society at its fortieth annual meeting, held December 8, 1892, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Daniel Steele Durrie, by James Davie Butler; Negro slavery in Wisconsin, by John Nelson Davidson; Jared Comstock Gregory, by Silas U. Pinney; The Northwest in the nation, by Theodore Roosevelt. Madison, 1893. 99 p. O.

With portrait of D. S. Durrie.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-first annual meeting, held December 14, 1893, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Prehistoric pottery—Middle Mississippi Valley, by James Davie Butler; The significance of the frontier in American history, by Frederick Jackson Turner; A brief history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin, by Florence Elizabeth Baker; The financial history of Wisconsin Territory, by Matthew Brown Hammond; Copper currency in Louisiana in colonial times (1721-1726), by G. Devron. Madison, 1894. 173 p. O.

With illustrations of interior of old library and of prehistoric pottery in museum.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-second annual meeting, held December 13, 1894, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Early shipping on Lake Superior, by James Davie Butler; The Free Soil party in Wisconsin, by Theodore Clarke Smith. Madison, 1895. 162 p. O.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-third annual meeting, held December 12, 1895, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Radisson's Journal: its value in history, by Henry Colin Campbell; The fugitive slave law in Wisconsin, with reference to nullification sentiment, by Vroman Mason; Early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks, by William Ward Wight. Madison, 1896. 161 p. O.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-fourth annual meeting, held December 10, 1896. With fiscal reports; the annual report of the executive committee; and the following addresses: Lake Mills in the war of secession, by Elisha W. Keyes. The West as a field for historical study, by Frederick Jackson Turner. Available material for the study of the institutional history of the Old Northwest, by Isaac Samuel Bradley. Evolution vs. revolution, in politics, by Andrew D. White. Madison, 1897. 164 p. O.

With illustration of the new library building.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-fifth annual meeting, held December 9 and 16, 1897. Madison: 1898. 196 p. O.

With illustrations and floor plans of the new library building.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-sixth annual meeting held December 8, 1898, and of the state historical convention held February 22 and 23, 1899. Madison: 1899. 230 p. O.

With illustrations of the new library building.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-seventh annual meeting held December 14, 1899, and of the state historical convention held at Green Bay, September 5-7, 1899. Madison: 1900. 221 p. O.

With illustration and floor plans of the new library building.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-eighth annual meeting held December 13, 1900. Madison: 1901. 103 p. O.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-ninth annual meeting held December 12, 1901, and of the state historical convention held at Milwaukee, October 11-12, 1901. Madison: 1902. 211 p. O.

With portraits and illustrations.

### Separates

Prehistoric Wisconsin. By James D. Butler. Annual address before the Society, February 18, 1876. [Madison, 1876.] 31 p. O.

With five plates. Also includes article on *Westphalian medal, 1648*, by J. D. Butler.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 7.

\*The Swiss colony of New Glarus. By John Luchsinger. With additional notes by J. J. Tschudy. Madison, 1879. 35 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 8.

A biographical sketch of Hon. Charles H. Larrabee. By Lyman C. Draper. [Madison, 1882.] 25 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 9.

Portraits of Columbus. A monograph by James D. Butler. Madison, 1883. 23 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 9.

Memorial addresses on the life and character of Hon. C. C. Washburn, LL. D., late governor of Wisconsin. Before the Society, July 25, 1882. Portrait. Madison, 1883. 41 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 9.

\*Alexander Mitchell, the financier. Address delivered by James D. Butler, before the Society, January 5, 1888. Portrait. [Madison, 1888.] 24 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-fifth annual meeting*, Jan., 1888.



\*French fort at Prairie du Chien; and Tay-cho-pe-rah, the Four Lake country. By J. D. Butler. [Madison, 1888.] 37 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 10.

Early days in Jefferson county. By Elisha W. Keyes. Edited and annotated by Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1888.] 20 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 11.

Local government in Wisconsin. By David E. Spencer. [Madison, 1888.] 10 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 11.

Reminiscences of Morgan L. Martin, 1827-1887. Edited and annotated, with biographical sketch, by Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1888.] 39 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 11.

The boundaries of Wisconsin; with a general historical survey of the division of the Northwest Territory into states. Illustrated by eleven maps. By Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1888.] 53 p. O.

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The character and influence of the fur trade in Wisconsin. By Frederick J. Turner. An address before the Society, January 3, 1889. [Madison, 1889.] 48 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-sixth annual meeting*, Jan. 1889.

Nelson Dewey. By Silas U. Pinney. Memorial address delivered before the Society, January 2, 1890. [Madison, 1890.] 14 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-seventh annual meeting*, Jan., 1890.

Preliminary notes on the distribution of foreign groups in Wisconsin. By Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1890.] 7 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-seventh annual meeting*, Jan., 1890.

William Francis Allen. By David B. Frankenburger. Memorial address delivered before the Society, January 2, 1890. [Madison, 1890.] 11 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-seventh annual meeting*, Jan., 1890.

The higher education of the people. An address delivered before the Society, January 28, 1891. By Herbert B. Adams. [Madison, 1891.] 30 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-eighth annual meeting*, Jan., 1891.

Lyman Copeland Draper: a memoir. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Portrait. Madison, 1892. 22 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

The story of the Black Hawk war. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Map. Madison, 1892. 51 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

\*How Wisconsin came by its large German element. By Kate Asaphine Everest. Colored map. Madison, 1892. 38 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

The planting of the Swiss colony at New Glarus, Wis. By John Luchsinger. Madison, 1892. 48 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

\*A rare Wisconsin book. By Theodore Lee Cole. [Madison, 1892.] 7 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

Missions on Chequamegon Bay. By John Nelson Davidson. Madison, 1892. 20 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

[List of] Publications of the Society, 1850-92. Madison, 1892. 7 p. O.

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Negro slavery in Wisconsin. By John Nelson Davidson. Madison, 1893. 5 p. O.

From *Proceedings, fortieth annual meeting*, Dec., 1892.

The Northwest in the nation. Biennial address before the Society, January 24, 1893. By Theodore Roosevelt. Madison, 1893. 9 p. O.

From *Proceedings, fortieth annual meeting*, Dec., 1892.

\*The significance of the frontier in American history. By Frederick Jackson Turner. Madison, 1894. 34 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-first annual meeting*, Dec., 1893.

Prehistoric pottery from Missouri and Arkansas, in the Museum of the Society. I.—Prehistoric pottery, Middle Mississippi Valley, by James Davie Butler. II.—Prehistoric remains in the St. Francis Valley, by William J. Seever. III.—Locality list of the Seever pottery collection. Madison, 1894. 9 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-first annual meeting*, Dec., 1893.

The financial history of Wisconsin Territory. By Matthew Brown Hammond. Madison, 1894. 37 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-first annual meeting*, Dec., 1893.

A brief history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin. By Florence Elizabeth Baker. Madison, 1894. 18 p. O.

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Notes on early lead mining in the Fèvre (or Galena) River region. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 24 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 13.

The first census of Wisconsin Territory, taken July, 1836, and now for the first time published in detail. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 26 p. O.

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The story of Chequamegon Bay. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 31 p. O.

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\*I.—Significance of the lead and shot trade in early Wisconsin history. II.—Chronicle of the Helena Shot Tower. By Orin Grant Libby. Five maps. Madison, 1895. 83 p. O.

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The Belgians of Northeast Wisconsin, by Xavier Martin. Madison, 1895. 23 p. O.

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Early shipping on Lake Superior. By James Davie Butler. Madison, 1895. 12 p. O.

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The Free Soil party in Wisconsin. By Theodore Clarke Smith. Madison, 1895. 66 p. O.

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Early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks. By William Ward Wight. Madison, 1895. 19 p. O.

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Evolution vs. revolution, in politics. By Andrew D. White. Madison: 1897. 22 p. O.

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From *Proceedings, forty-fourth annual meeting*, Dec., 1896.

I.—The West as a field for historical study. By Frederick Jackson Turner. II.—Available material for the study of institutional history of the Old Northwest, by Isaac Samuel Bradley. Madison: 1897. 37 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-fourth annual meeting*, Dec., 1896.

Army life in Wisconsin territory: I.—The history of Fort Winnebago. By Andrew Jackson Turner. II.—Fort Winnebago orderly book, 1834-36. III.—Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk war. By Alfred Augustus Jackson. IV.—An English officer's description of Wisconsin, in 1837. By Capt. Frederick Marryat. Madison: 1898. 91 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

The Cornish in southwest Wisconsin. By Louis Albert Copeland. Madison: 1898. 36 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

Early Episcopalianism in Wisconsin: I.—Journal of an Episcopalian missionary's tour to Green Bay, 1834. By Jackson Kemper, D. D. II.—Documents relating to the Episcopal church and mission in Green Bay, 1825-41. Edited and annotated by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison: 1898. 123 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

Father Samuel Mazzuchelli. By James Davie Butler, LL. D. Madison, 1898. Portrait. 9 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

\*The First Wisconsin Cavalry at the capture of Jefferson Davis. By Gen. Henry Harnden, commanding the expedition. Madison: 1898. 18 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

Geographical origin of German immigration to Wisconsin. By Kate Everest Levi, Ph. D. Madison, 1898. 54 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.



A history of early railroad legislation in Wisconsin. By Balthasar Henry Meyer, Ph. D. Madison, 1898. 96 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

Reminiscences of early days on Mackinac Island. By Elizabeth Thérèse Baird. Madison, 1898. 50 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

The story of Mackinac. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison: 1898. 16 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

A bibliographical account of the Wisconsin constitutional conventions. By Florence Elizabeth Baker. Madison: 1898. 37 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-fifth annual meeting*, Dec., 1897.

Constitution and by-laws of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. [Madison: 1898.] 10 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-fifth annual meeting*, Dec., 1897.

How Germans become Americans. By Ernest Bruncken. Madison, 1898. 22 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-fifth annual meeting*, Dec., 1897.

Ichabod Coddington. By Hannah Maria Preston Coddington; with an introduction by Joseph Henry Crooker. Madison, 1898. 28 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-fifth annual meeting*, Dec., 1897.

Allouez, and his relations to La Salle. By Joseph Stephen La Boule. Madison, 1899. 15 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The first Norwegian settlements in America within the present century. By Rasmus B. Anderson. Madison, 1899. 19 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The future of northern Wisconsin. By James O'Neill. Madison, 1899. 10 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The German-American press. By Emil Baensch. Madison, 1899. 7 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The great lakes in relation to the railroad development of northern Wisconsin. Madison, 1899. 16 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The history of a great industry. By John Luchsinger. Madison, 1899. 6 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The influence of the French regime in the Valley of the Fox. By Ella Hoes Neville. Madison, 1899. 8 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The old Fort at Fort Atkinson. By D. D. Mayne, Madison, 1899. 7 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The origin and results of the imperial federation movement in England. By George Burton Adams. Madison, 1899. 26 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The Puritan influence in Wisconsin. By Ellis B. Usher. Madison, 1899. 14 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The settlement of Beloit, as typical of the best westward migration of the American stock. By Henry M. Whitney. Madison, 1899. 9 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

Some distinctive characteristics of the history of our lead region. By John Nelson Davidson. Madison, 1899. 15 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

Diary of one of the original colonists of New Glarus, 1845. Translated from the German of Mathias Duerst. By John Luchsinger. Madison, 1900. 46 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

Early Presbyterianism in Wisconsin. I.—Sketch of Cutting Marsh. By John E. Chapin, D. D. II.—Documents relating to the Stockbridge Mission, 1825-48. Madison, 1900. 181 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

A Methodist circuit rider's horseback tour from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin in 1835. By Alfred Brunson, D. D. Madison, 1900. 29 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

Pioneering in the Wisconsin lead region. By Theodore Rodolf. Madison, 1900. 52 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

Reminiscences of life in territorial Wisconsin, 1824-42. By Elizabeth Thérèse Baird. Madison, 1900. 61 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

The coming of the New York Indians to Wisconsin. By John Nelson Davidson, A. M. Madison, 1900. 35 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The Fox River Valley in the days of the fur trade. By Deborah Beaumont Martin. Madison, 1900. 13 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The military history of Green Bay. By William L. Evans. Madison. 1900. 20 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The Outagamie village at West Menasha. By Publius V. Lawson. Madison, 1900. 8 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The story of the Fox-Wisconsin rivers improvement. By John Bell Sanborn. Madison, 1900. 10 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The political activity of Wisconsin Germans, 1854-60. By Ernest Bruncken. Madison: 1901. 23 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-ninth annual meeting*, Dec., 1901.

Report of the Wisconsin state historical convention held at Milwaukee October 11 and 12, 1901, under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, with the following addresses: James K. Hosmer, The Mississippi Valley Organized; John G. Gregory, Foreign Immigration to Wisconsin; W. Hense-Jensen, Influence of the Germans in Wisconsin; J. W. S. Tomkiewicz, Polanders in Wisconsin; James A. Bryden, The Scots in Wisconsin; J. J. Vlach, Our Bohemian Population; H. G. Underwood, Wisconsin's Contribution to American Inventions; Ellis B. Usher, New England Influence in Milwaukee; J. N. Davidson, Our Northward Neshotah; J. B. Graham, Population of St. Croix Co., 1850-70; Ernest Bruncken, Political Activity of Wisconsin Germans, 1854-60. Madison: 1902. 93 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-ninth annual meeting*, Dec., 1901.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS CURRENTLY RECEIVED AT  
THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF WISCONSIN

[Corrected to January 1, 1903]

**Periodicals**

- Academy. (w) London.
- Acadiensis. (q) St. John, N. B.
- Alumni Report. (m) Philadelphia.
- American Anthropologist. (q) New York.
- American Antiquarian. (bi-m) Chicago.
- American Catholic Historical Researches. (q) Philadelphia.
- American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.
- American Economic Association, Publications. (q) New York.
- American Economist. (w) New York.
- American Geographical Society, Bulletin. (bi-m) New York.
- American Historical Magazine. (q) Nashville.
- American Historical Review. (q) New York.
- American Issue. (m) Columbus.
- American Lumberman. (w) Chicago.
- American Missionary. (m) New York.
- American Monthly Magazine. Washington.
- American Philosophical Society Proceedings. Philadelphia.
- American Pressman. (m) St. Louis.
- American School Board Journal. (m) Milwaukee.
- American Statistical Association, Publications. (q) Boston.
- American Thresherman. (m) Madison.
- Anishinabe Enamiad. (m) Harbor Springs, Mich.
- Annals of Iowa. (q) Des Moines.
- Annals of St. Joseph. (m) West De Pere.
- Antiquary. (m) London.
- Arena. (m) Boston.
- Athenæum. (w) London.
- Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
- Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Disbursements.  
(m) Baltimore.
- Berkshire Athenæum, Quarterly Bulletin. Pittsfield, Mass.
- Bible Society Record. (m) New York.
- Biblia. (m) Meriden, Conn.



- Bibliotheca Sacra. (q) Oberlin, Ohio.  
Black and Red. (m) Watertown.  
Blackwood's Magazine. (m) Edinburgh.  
Book Buyer. (m) New York.  
Bookman. (m) New York.  
Bookseller. (m) Chicago.  
Bookseller. (m) London.  
Boston Book Co., Bulletin of Bibliography. (q)  
Boston Ideas. (w)  
Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.  
British Patents. London.  
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, Co-operative Bulletin. (m)  
Browning's Magazine. (m) Milwaukee.  
Buenos Ayres (S. A.) Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics.  
Bulletin. (m) Evansville.  
Bulletin. (m) Nashville.  
Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Washington.  
By the Wayside. (m) Madison.  
California State Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Sacramento.  
Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m)  
Camp Cleghorn Assembly Herald. (m) Waupaca.  
Canadian Bookseller. (m) Toronto.  
Canadian Magazine. (m) Toronto.  
Canadian Patent Office Record. (m) Ottawa.  
Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin. Pittsburgh.  
Catholic World. (m) New York.  
Century. (m) New York.  
Chambers's Journal. (m) Edinburgh.  
Charities. (w) New York.  
Chautauquan. (m) Springfield, Ohio.  
Chicago, Statistics of City of. (bi-m.)  
Christian Register. (w) Boston.  
Church News. (m) St. Louis.  
Church Times. (m) Milwaukee.  
Cincinnati Public Library, Library Leaflet. (m)  
Cincinnati Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.  
Cleveland Terminal & Valley Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.  
Clinique. (m) Chicago.  
Club Woman. (m) Boston.  
College Chips. (m) Decorah, Iowa.  
Columbia University Quarterly. New York.  
Columbia University. Studies in Political Science. New York.  
Commons. (m) Chicago.  
Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais. (m). New Orleans.

- Connecticut Magazine. (m) Martford.  
Contemporary Review. (m) London.  
Cook's Excursionist. (m) New York.  
Co-operator. (w) Burley, Wash.  
Cosmopolitan. (m) New York.  
Cossitt Library Bulletin. (m) Memphis, Tenn.  
Country Life in America. (m) New York.  
Critic. (m) New York.  
Cumulative Index to Periodicals. (m) Cleveland.  
Current History and Modern Culture. (m) Boston.  
Current Literature. (m) New York.  
Dakotan. (m) Sioux Falls.  
Dedham Historical Register. (q) Dedham, Mass.  
Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter. (m) Chicago.  
Dial. (s-m) Chicago.  
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m) New York.  
Direct Legislation Record. (q) Newark.  
Directory Bulletin. (q) Milwaukee.  
Dover (N. H.) Public Library Bulletin.  
Dublin Review. (q) Dublin.  
Edinburgh Review. (q) Edinburgh.  
English Historical Review. (q) London.  
Era. (m) Philadelphia.  
Essex Antiquarian. (q) Salem, Mass.  
Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q) Salem, Mass.  
Evangelical Episcopalian. (m) Chicago.  
Evangelists Sendebud. (m) Battle Creek, Mich.  
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende. (w) Decorah, Iowa.  
Fame. (m) New York.  
Flaming Sword. (w) Chicago.  
Forestry and Irrigation. (m) Washington.  
Fortnightly Review. (m) London.  
Forum. (q) New York.  
Free Russia. (w) London.  
Friends' Intelligencer and Journal. (w) Philadelphia.  
Genealogical Advertiser. (q) Cambridge, Mass.  
Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Burlington, Vt.  
Gentleman's Magazine. (m) London.  
Gideon Quarterly. Madison.  
Good Government. (m) New York.  
Gulf States Historical Magazine. (bi-m) Montgomery, Ala.  
Hale House Log. (bi-m) Boston.  
Harper's Magazine. (m) New York.  
Harper's Weekly. New York.  
Hartford Seminary Record. (q) Hartford, Conn.

- Harvard University Calendar. (w) Cambridge, Mass.  
Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (bi-m)  
Helping Hand. (m) Ashland.  
Hiram House Life. (bi-m) Cleveland.  
Historic Quarterly. Manchester, N. H.  
Hoard's Dairyman. (w) Fort Atkinson.  
Home Missionary. (q) New York.  
Home Visitor. (m) Chicago.  
House Beautiful. (m) Chicago.  
Illustrated London News. (w) London.  
Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w) London.  
Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) Abridgments. (w) London.  
Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) Reports of Cases. (w) London.  
Illustreret Familie-Journal. (w) Minneapolis.  
Independent. (w) New York.  
Index and Review. (m) Washington.  
Index Library. (q) Birmingham, Eng.  
Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction. (q) Indianapolis.  
International Good Templar. (m) Milwaukee.  
International Quarterly. Burlington, Vt.  
International Socialist Review. (m) Chicago.  
Iowa Journal of History and Politics. (q) Iowa City.  
Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.  
Irrigation Age. (m) Chicago.  
Jerseyman. (q) Flemington, N. J.  
Johns Hopkins University Circulars. (m) Baltimore.  
Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.  
Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q) Boston.  
Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q) Cincinnati.  
Journal of Political Economy. (q) Chicago.  
Journal of the Franklin Institute. (m) Philadelphia.  
Journal of Zoöphily. (m) Philadelphia.  
Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, Quarterly.  
Kansas University Science Bulletin. (bi-m) Lawrence.  
Kimball Family News. (m) Topeka, Kan.  
Kingsley House Record. (m) Pittsburg.  
Kodak. (m) Milwaukee.  
Lamp. (m) Oshkosh.  
Letters on Brewing. (q) Milwaukee.  
Lewisia. (m) Guilford, Conn.  
Liberia. (bi-y) Washington.  
Library. (q) London.  
Library Journal. (m) New York.  
Library Record: Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library.  
(bi-m)

- Light. (m) La Crosse.  
Literary Digest. (w) New York.  
Literary News. (m) New York.  
Littell's Living Age. (w) Boston.  
Living Church Quarterly. Milwaukee.  
Lost Cause. (m) Louisville, Ky.  
Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.  
Lutheraneren. (w) Minneapolis.  
McClure's Magazine. (m) New York.  
Macmillan's Magazine. (m) London.  
Masonic Tidings. (m) Milwaukee.  
Mayflower Descendant. (q) Boston.  
Medford (Mass.) Historical Register. (q)  
Methodist Review. (bi-m) New York.  
Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft und des Naturhistorischen Museums in Lübeck.  
Michigan, Dairy and Food Dept., Bulletin. (m) Lansing.  
Milton College Review. (m) Milton.  
Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.  
Milwaukee Medical Journal. (m)  
Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.  
Milwaukee School Board Proceedings.  
Missionary Herald. (m) Boston.  
Monona Lake Quarterly. Madison.  
Motor. (m) Madison.  
Municipality. (m) Madison.  
Munsey's Magazine. (m) New York.  
Nation. (w) New York.  
National Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin. (q) Boston.  
National Review. (m) London.  
Nature Study. (m) Manchester, N. H.  
Nebraska Bulletin of Labor. Lincoln.  
Neighbor. (m) Chicago.  
New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.  
New Century. (w) Point Loma, Cal.  
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q) Boston.  
New England Magazine. (m) Boston.  
New Hampshire Library Commission, Bulletin. (q) Concord.  
New Jersey Historical Society, Proceedings. Paterson.  
New Philosophy. (q) Lancaster, Pa.  
New Shakespeareana. (q) Westfield, N. J.  
New York Dept. of Labor, Bulletin. (q) New York.  
New York Public Library Bulletin. (m) New York.  
Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, Library News. (m)  
Nineteenth Century (m) London.



- Normal Advance. (m) Oshkosh.  
Normal Pointer. (m) Stevens Point.  
North American Review. (m) New York.  
North Carolina Booklet. (m) Raleigh.  
North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. (q) Edenton.  
Northern Osteopath and Cosmopolitan Osteopath. (m) Minneapolis.  
Northwest Magazine. (m) St. Paul.  
Northwestern Miller. (w) Minneapolis.  
Notes and Queries. (m) London.  
Notes and Queries. (m) Manchester, N. H.  
Nouvelle-France. (m) Quebec.  
Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.  
Old Continental. (bi-m) Des Moines.  
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.  
Oneida. Oneida Reservation.  
Open Shelf. Cleveland Public Library. (q)  
Oregon Historical Society, Quarterly. Portland.  
Osterhout Free Library, Bulletins. (m) Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
Our Church Life. (m) Madison.  
Our Day. (m) Chicago.  
Our Young People. (m) Milwaukee.  
Outing. (m) New York.  
Outlook (w) New York.  
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.  
Owl. (q) Kewaunee.  
Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q) Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia Library Company, Quarterly Bulletin.  
Philippine Review (irreg.) New York.  
Philosopher. (m) Wausau.  
Pilgrim. (m) Battle Creek, Mich.  
Pittsburg & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept., Statement of Receipts and Disbursements. (m)  
Political Science Quarterly. New York.  
Pratt Institute Free Library, Co-operative Bulletin. (m) Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Pratt Institute Monthly. Brooklyn.  
Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q) Philadelphia.  
Princeton (N. J.) University Bulletin. (m)  
Providence (R. I.) Public Libraries, Co-operative Bulletin. (m)  
Public Libraries. (m) Chicago.  
Public Opinion. (w) New York.  
Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record. (w) London.  
Publishers' Weekly. New York.  
Quarterly Bibliography of Books Reviewed. Bloomington, Ind.  
Quarterly Review. London.

- Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.  
Recherches Historiques, Bulletin. (m) Lévis, Can.  
Record and Guide. (w) New York.  
Records of the Past. (m) Washington.  
Review of Reviews. (m) New York.  
Révue Canadienne. (m) Montreal.  
Round Table. (m) Beloit.  
St. Andrew's Cross. (m) New York.  
Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m)  
Salvation. (m) New York.  
San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m)  
San Jose (Cal.) Library Bulletin. (m)  
Sanitary Inspector. (q) Augusta, Me.  
Saturday Evening Post. (w) Philadelphia.  
Savings and Loan Review. (m) New York.  
Scottish Record Society. (q) Edinburgh.  
Scribner's Magazine. (m) New York.  
Sentinel of Christian Liberty. (m) New York.  
Sewanee Review. (q) Sewanee, Tenn.  
Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal. (m) Minneapolis.  
Sound Currency. (q) New York.  
South Atlantic Quarterly. Durham, N. C.  
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. (q) Charleston.  
Southern History Association Publications. (bi-m) Washington.  
Southern Letter. (m) Tuskegee, Ala.  
Southern Missioner. (m) Lawrenceville, Va.  
Sphinx. (bi-m.) Madison.  
Spirit of Missions. (m) New York.  
Standard. (w) Chicago.  
Sunset. (m) San Francisco.  
Tailor. (m) Bloomington, Ill.  
Temperance Cause. (m) Boston.  
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly. Austin.  
Tradesman. (s-m) Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Transallegany Historical Magazine. (q) Morgantown, W. Va.  
Travelers' Record. (m) Hartford, Conn.  
Unionist. (m) Green Bay.  
U. S. Census Bulletin.  
U. S. Commerce of Island of Cuba, Monthly Summary.  
U. S. Dept. of State, Consular Reports. (m)  
U. S. Commerce of the Philippine Islands, Monthly Summary.  
U. S. Congressional Record.  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Oregon Section.  
(m)

- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Wisconsin Section. (w and m)
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Crop Reporter. (m)
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station, Record.
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Library Bulletin. (m)
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Monthly Weather Review.
- U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bulletin. (bi-m)
- U. S. Dept. of State, Consular Reports. (m)
- U. S. Dept. of State, Special Consular Reports.
- U. S. Patent Office, Official Gazette. (w)
- U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Catalogue of U. S. Documents. (m)
- U. S. Treasury Dept., Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
- U. S. Treasury Dept., Public Health Reports. (w)
- University of Tennessee Record. (q) Knoxville.
- Vaccination. (m) Terre Haute, Ind.
- Vanguard. (m) Green Bay.
- Vermont Antiquarian. (q) Burlington.
- Views. (m) Washington.
- Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q) Richmond.
- Wage Earners' Self-Culture Clubs. (m) St. Louis.
- Washington Historian. (q) Tacoma, Wash.
- West Virginia Historical Magazine. (q) Charleston.
- Westminster Review. (m) London.
- Whist. (m) Milwaukee.
- William and Mary College Quart. Hist. Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.
- Wilson Bulletin. (q) Oberlin, Ohio.
- Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. (m) Madison.
- Wisconsin Archaeologist. (q) Milwaukee.
- Wisconsin Citizen. (m) Brodhead.
- Wisconsin Horticulturist. (m) Baraboo.
- Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m) Madison.
- Wisconsin Medical Recorder. (m) Janesville.
- Wisconsin Natural History Society, Bulletin. (q) Milwaukee.
- Woman's Tribune. (s-m) Washington.
- World's Fair Bulletin. (m) St. Louis.
- World's Work. (m) New York.
- Young Churchman. (w) Milwaukee.
- Young Eagle. (m) Sinsinawa.
- Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. Berlin.

**Wisconsin Newspapers**

The following Wisconsin newspapers are, through the gift of the publishers, received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

- Albany*—Albany Vindicator.
- Algoma*—Algoma Record.
- Alma*—Buffalo County Journal.
- Antigo*—Antigo Herald; Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.
- Appleton*—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund; Appleton Weekly Post; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.
- Arcadia*—Arcadian; Leader.
- Ashland*—Ashland Daily Press; Ashland News (d); Ashland Weekly Press.
- Augusta*—Eagle.
- Baldwin*—Baldwin Bulletin.
- Baraboo*—Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.
- Barron*—Barron County Shield.
- Bayfield*—Bayfield County Press.
- Beaver Dam*—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.
- Belleville*—Sugar River Recorder.
- Belmont*—Belmont Bee.
- Beloit*—Beloit Free Press (d and w).
- Benton*—Benton Advocate.
- Berlin*—Berlin Weekly Journal.
- Black River Falls*—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.
- Bloomer*—Bloomer Advance.
- Bloomington*—Bloomington Record.
- Boscobel*—Boscobel Sentinel; Dial-Enterprise.
- Brandon*—Brandon Times.
- Brodhead*—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register.
- Brooklyn*—Brooklyn News.
- Burlington*—Standard Democrat (German and English editions).
- Cambria*—Cambria News.
- Cassville*—Cassville Index.
- Cedarburg*—Cedarburg News.
- Centuria*—Centuria Outlook.
- Chetek*—Chetek Alert.
- Chilton*—Chilton Times.
- Chippewa Falls*—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.
- Clinton*—Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.
- Colby*—Phonograph.
- Columbus*—Columbus Democrat.



- Crandon*—Forest Republican.  
*Cumberland*—Cumberland Advocate.  
*Dale*—Dale Recorder.  
*Darlington*—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.  
*De Forest*—De Forest Times.  
*Delavan*—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.  
*De Pere*—Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.  
*Dodgeville*—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Iowa County Republic.  
*Durand*—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.  
*Eagle River*—Vilas County News.  
*Eau Claire*—Telegram (d and w); Weekly Leader.  
*Edgerton*—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.  
*Elkhorn*—Blade; Elkhorn Independent.  
*Ellsworth*—Pierce County Herald.  
*Elroy*—Elroy Tribune.  
*Evansville*—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.  
*Fennimore*—Fennimore Times.  
*Florence*—Florence Mining News.  
*Fond du Lac*—Commonwealth (d and s-w); Daily Reporter.  
*Fort Atkinson*—Jefferson County Union.  
*Fountain City*—Alma Blaetter; Buffalo County Republikaner.  
*Friendship*—Adams County Press.  
*Grand Rapids*—Grand Rapids Tribune; Wood County Reporter.  
*Grantsburg*—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.  
*Green Bay*—Green Bay Advocate (s-w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Semi-Weekly Gazette.  
*Greenwood*—Greenwood Gleaner.  
*Hancock*—Hancock News.  
*Hartford*—Hartford Press.  
*Hudson*—Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.  
*Hurley*—Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.  
*Independence*—Independence News Wave.  
*Janesville*—Janesville Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times.  
*Jefferson*—Jefferson Banner.  
*Juneau*—Independent; Juneau Telephone.  
*Kaukauna*—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.  
*Kenosha*—Kenosha Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.  
*Kewaunee*—Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.  
*Kilbourn*—Mirror-Gazette.  
*Knapp*—Knapp News.  
*La Crosse*—La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Daily Press;

Herold and Volksfreund; Nord-Stern; Nord-Stern Blätter; Republican and Leader (d).

*Ladysmith*—Gates County Journal.

*Lake Geneva*—Herald.

*Lake Mills*—Lake Mills Leader.

*Lake Nebagamon*—Nebagamon Enterprise.

*Lancaster*—Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.

*Linden*—South West Wisconsin.

*Lodi*—Lodi Valley News.

*Madison*—Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Dane County Advocate; Madison Democrat (d); Northwestern Mail; Scandinavian American; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).

*Manitowoc*—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Daily Herald; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

*Marinette*—Eagle (d and w); Förposten; Marinette Star (d and w).

*Marshfield*—Marshfield Times.

*Mauston*—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

*Medford*—Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

*Menomonie*—Dunn County News; Menomonie Times; Nord-Stern.

*Merrill*—Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.

*Merrillan*—Wisconsin Leader.

*Middleton*—Middleton Times-Herald.

*Milton*—Weekly Telephone.

*Milwaukee*—Acker-und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); Catholic Citizen; Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Free Press (d); Milwaukee Herald (s-w and d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Union Signal; Vorwärts; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Weekly Advocate.

*Mineral Point*—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

*Minoqua*—Minoqua Times.

*Mondovi*—Mondovi Herald.

*Monroe*—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Sentinel.

*Montello*—Montello Express.

*Mount Horeb*—Mount Horeb Times.

*Necedah*—Necedah Republican.

*Neenah*—Friend and Guide.

*Neillsville*—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

*New Lisbon*—New Lisbon Times.

*New London*—Press; New London Republican.

*New Richmond*—Republican-Voice.

- North La Crosse*—Weekly Argus.  
*Oconomowoc*—Oconomowoc Enterprise; Wisconsin Free Press.  
*Oconto*—Oconto County Reporter.  
*Oconto Falls*—Oconto Falls Herald.  
*Omro*—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.  
*Oregon*—Oregon Observer.  
*Osceola*—Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.  
*Oshkosh*—Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.  
*Palmyra*—Palmyra Enterprise.  
*Pepin*—Pepin Star.  
*Peshtigo*—Peshtigo Times.  
*Phillips*—Bee; Phillips Times.  
*Pittsville*—Yellow River Pilot.  
*Plainfield*—Sun.  
*Platteville*—Grant County News; Grant County Witness.  
*Plymouth*—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.  
*Portage*—Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.  
*Port Washington*—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.  
*Poynette*—Poynette Press.  
*Prairie du Chien*—Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.  
*Prentice*—Prentice Calumet.  
*Prescott*—Prescott Tribune.  
*Princeton*—Princeton Republic; Princeton Star.  
*Racine*—Racine Correspondent; Racine Journal; Racine Daily Times;  
Slavie (s-w); Wisconsin Agriculturist.  
*Reedsburg*—Reedsburg Free Press.  
*Rhineland*—Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.  
*Rice Lake*—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.  
*Richland Center*—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.  
*Rio*—Badger Blade; Columbia County Reporter.  
*Ripon*—Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Press.  
*River Falls*—River Falls Journal.  
*St. Croix Falls*—St. Croix Valley Standard.  
*Shawano*—Shawano Volksbote und Wochenblatt.  
*Sheboygan*—National Demokrat; Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Zeitung.  
*Sheboygan Falls*—Sheboygan County News.  
*Shell Lake*—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.  
*Shiocton*—Shiocton News.  
*Shullsburg*—Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.  
*Soldiers Grove*—Advance.  
*Sparta*—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.  
*Spring Green*—Weekly Home News.  
*Stanley*—Stanley Republican.  
*Stevens Point*—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

- Stoughton*—Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.  
*Sturgeon Bay*—Advocate; Door County Democrat.  
*Sun Prairie*—Sun Prairie Countryman.  
*Superior*—Evening Telegram (d); Inland Ocean; Superior Tidende; Superior Times.  
*Thorp*—Thorp Courier.  
*Tomah*—Tomah Journal.  
*Tomahawk*—Tomahawk.  
*Trempealeau*—Trempealeau Herald.  
*Two Rivers*—Chronicle.  
*Union Grove*—Union Grove Enterprise.  
*Viola*—Intelligencer.  
*Viroqua*—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.  
*Warrens*—Warrens Index.  
*Washburn*—Washburn Times.  
*Waterford*—Waterford Post.  
*Waterloo*—Waterloo Journal.  
*Watertown*—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican; Watertown Weltbürger.  
*Waukesha*—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.  
*Waupaca*—Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.  
*Waupun*—Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.  
*Wausau*—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).  
*Wautoma*—Waushara Argus.  
*West Bend*—Washington County Pilot; West Bend Democrat.  
*Weyauwega*—Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.  
*Whitewater*—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.  
*Wilmont*—Agitator.  
*Wonewoc*—Wonewoc Reporter.

### Other Newspapers

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

#### ALASKA.

*Sitka*—Alaskan.

#### CALIFORNIA.

*San Francisco*—San Francisco Chronicle (d).

#### COLORADO.

*Denver*—Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington*—National Tribune; Washington Post (d).



## GEORGIA.

*Atlanta*—Atlanta Constitution (d).

## ILLINOIS.

*Chicago*—Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Christelige Talsmand; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; Skandinaven (d and s-w); Svenska Amerikanaren; Svenska Nyheter.

## IOWA.

*Cedar Falls*—Dannevirke.

*Decorah*—Decorah-Posten (s-w).

*Lake Mills*—Republikaneren.

## LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans*—Times-Democrat (d).

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boston*—Boston Herald (d); Boston Weekly Transcript.

*Groton*—Groton Landmark.

## MICHIGAN.

*Marquette*—Mining Journal.

## MINNESOTA.

*Minneapolis*—Folkebladet; Minneapolis Journal; Minneapolis Tidende; Nye Normanden; Ugebladet.

*St. Paul*—Canadien; Minnesota Stats Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d).

*Winona*—Westlicher Herold; Sonntags-Winona.

## MONTANA.

*Butte City*—Butte Weekly Miner.

## NEBRASKA.

*Omaha*—Danske Pioneer.

## NEW YORK.

*New York*—Irish World; New York Tribune (d); Nordiske Blade.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

*Grand Forks*—Normanden.

*Hillsboro*—Folkets Avis; Statstidende.



WISCONSIN NECROLOGY FOR YEAR ENDING  
NOVEMBER 30, 1902

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BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

**Benjamin Franklin Adams**, born at Verona, Oneida county, New York, December 4, 1822; died at Madison, Wisconsin, February 6, 1902. In 1845 he was graduated from Hamilton college, where he was a charter member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Later he taught Greek for two years in Hamilton academy; and in 1849 removed to Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. For ten years he lived in various localities, finally settling on a farm at Liberty Prairie, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1873. At that time he moved to a farm near Madison, where he resided until his death. In 1862 and 1872 he was a member of the state legislature.

**Wallace W. Bird**, born in Madison county, New York, April 27, 1836; died at Milwaukee, March 26, 1902. His father, A. A. Bird, brought his family to Wisconsin in 1837. Wallace Bird was one of the early printers at Madison. After the war, in which he served in the First Wisconsin and the Forty-seventh Wisconsin infantry, he was one of the proprietors of the *Madison Patriot*. Some years later he removed to Milwaukee, where he became an expert compositor on the *Sentinel*, which position he retained until his last illness.

**James Bonnell**, born in New Jersey in 1813; died at Milwaukee, March 2, 1902. Mr. Bonnell was a merchant at Newton, N. J., but after the panic of 1836 he started West, and spent some time in Detroit and Erie, Pa., before locating in Wisconsin. In 1842 he established a business in Milwaukee, and the firm of Shepard and Bonnell was one of the largest in the early history of that city. He was influential in starting the first railroad in Wisconsin; the time limit of the charter for the Milwaukee-Waukesha line being about to expire, Mr. Bonnell personally undertook a campaign in its behalf, enlisted Alexander Mitchell in the enterprise, and raised the necessary funds, being one of the largest subscribers. After the war, Mr. Bonnell lost his fortune, and has lived quietly ever since.

**George Bunker**, born at De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., April 3, 1823; died at Madison, Wisconsin, January 18, 1902. In 1837 he came with his parents to East Troy, Walworth county, Wisconsin. From

1857-63 he was in the lumber business at Whitewater, and from the latter date for about twenty-five years he was associated in the same business with William Vroman at Madison. Mr. Bunker held only local political offices.

**John Cooper**, born in 1810, in New York; died at North Greenfield, Wis., December 1, 1901. Mr. Cooper was a member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin; and in the early years of Wisconsin's statehood was an influential man in his community.

**George Covert**, born at Ovid, N. Y., December 7, 1829; died at Clinton, Wis., January 9, 1902. At the age of twenty he entered the Eclectic Medical institute at Cincinnati, and after graduation practiced in Michigan and at Elgin, Ill., before settling in Clinton in 1856. For some years he was one of the instructors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, and has officiated as president of both state and national medical societies; but it was in his private practice among the people for whom he labored so long, that Dr. Covert was most appreciated and respected.

**Samuel B. Dresser**, born at Bangor, Maine, November 23, 1831; died in the town of Osceola, Polk county, Wisconsin, November 20, 1901. He was educated in the common schools and at Kent seminary, Readfield, Me. In 1851 he removed to Taylor's Falls, Minn., and was a lumberman and merchant at that place until 1862, when he settled on his farm at Osceola Prairie. Mr. Dresser was a member of the assembly in 1871, sheriff in 1877-78, and held town offices almost continuously for twenty-five years.

**Bernard I. Durward**, born at Montrose, Scotland, March 26, 1817; died at Merrimac, Wis., March 21, 1902. Mr. Durward came to Wisconsin in 1845, and was a portrait painter of considerable repute. In 1852 he was commissioned to paint the portrait of Archbishop Henni of Milwaukee, and became a convert to the Catholic faith. For some years afterwards he was employed in painting altar-pieces for many Catholic churches in Wisconsin. He served as professor of belles-lettres at St. Francis Seminary until 1863, when he retired to an estate near Baraboo known as Durward's Glen. He was also the author of three small volumes of verse, and enjoyed some local celebrity as a poet.

**William H. Hartley**, born at Todcaster, Yorkshire, England, November 30, 1812; died in the town of Westport, Dane county, Wis., December 12, 1901. His early years were spent at sea, at one time as an officer in the British navy and later in the merchant service. In 1850 he came to America and settled on the farm on which he spent the



remainder of his life. He was a veterinary surgeon; and while he never sought political preferment, he was elected to various town offices.

**Harrison Carroll Hobart**, born at Ashburnham, Mass., January 31, 1815; died at Milwaukee, Wis., January 26, 1902. At the age of fifteen he left home and went to Haverhill, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship for three years in a printing office. In 1838 he entered Dartmouth college, and was graduated therefrom in 1842. For three years he studied law in the office of Sumner & Rantoul and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1845. In 1846 he came to Wisconsin and settled at Sheboygan. He represented Sheboygan and Washington counties in the territorial legislature of 1847; was in the state assembly in 1849, 1859, and 1867; and in the state senate in 1848. He acted as regent for the University from 1860 to 1865, and from 1867 to 1869. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1850 and in 1856; and for governor in 1859 and 1865; on each occasion being on the democratic ticket. He also held many municipal offices during his long residence in Milwaukee.

At the opening of the civil war, he enlisted as a private soldier, recruited a company, and was assigned to the Fourth Wisconsin infantry, which was afterwards changed into a cavalry regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Wisconsin; and on the retirement of Colonel Sweet, was chosen colonel of the same regiment. Having been made prisoner, he was detained in Libby prison, from which he escaped in 1864, and joined Sherman's army in time to take part in the march to the sea. At the request of General Sherman, he was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious services.

After the war General Hobart took up his residence in Milwaukee, and resumed the practice of law. He also practiced his profession in Washington for several years, although he always regarded Milwaukee as his home. His declining years were spent with his daughter in Milwaukee; but having been removed thither a few days before, his death occurred at the National Soldiers' Home.

**George Greenleaf Houghton**, born at Guilford, Vermont, in 1833; died at Milwaukee, March 19, 1902. Mr. Houghton came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1844. His earliest business venture was a dry-goods store; but in 1850 he turned his attention to the lumber trade, in which he continued until 1868, when he engaged in the banking business with his brother, R. C. Houghton. About 1892 their hitherto private banking house became the Central National bank; and in the summer of 1899 it was consolidated with the Wisconsin National bank, and Mr. Houghton was elected second vice-president and manager. He was actively engaged in business up to the time of his last illness, and was known as one of the strong financiers of the West.

**Willett S. Main**, born at Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., August 15, 1828; died near Madison, Wis., July 5, 1902. In 1846, Mr. Main came with his father to Wisconsin, and settled near Waukesha. The following year they removed to Madison, where he became a useful and influential citizen. Mr. Main served in a public capacity as sheriff or under-sheriff for the twenty years succeeding 1851. In 1870 he was appointed deputy United States marshal, and served continuously in that position until February, 1896, except during the first term of President Cleveland's administration. From 1888 to 1892, he represented Dane county in the state senate. He also gave freely of his time to furthering the interests of the Monona Lake assembly, and for a long time acted as president of that association.

**Henry Powell**, born at Worcester, England, December 7, 1834; died at Mazomanie, Wis., April 9, 1902. He came to Wisconsin in 1845, and for many years was a farmer near Newport, Columbia county. With the exception of a few months in 1865, he has resided at Mazomanie since his return from the war. He was a member of the county board for many years, serving as chairman during the last decade, and in 1886 was elected to the assembly. He was always an active republican and represented that party in various conventions.

**Frederick Rauterberg**, born in Hanover, Germany, February 9, 1826; died at Milwaukee, March 3, 1902. In 1856 he came to Milwaukee, and at the outbreak of the war joined Company G, Ninth Wisconsin regiment, serving in the army for three years. Upon his return to Milwaukee, he entered the postal service, and for thirty years held the position of mail carrier. He was an enthusiastic entomologist, and made a collection of thousands of specimens, the careful work of a lifetime of gathering and exchanging. This was first loaned, and then deeded to the Milwaukee museum, where since 1895 he has served as the official entomologist.

**Francis Ritchie**, born in Belfast, Ireland, 1829; died in the town of Burke, Dane county, Wisconsin, April 1, 1902. Mr. Ritchie came to America and settled in Wisconsin about 1850, first near Oregon, and later on the farm where he died. He represented the town of Burke on the county board, was deputy register of deeds for many years, and for sixteen years clerk of the probate court of Dane county.

**Gysbert Van Steenwyk**, born near Utrecht, Holland, January 30, 1814; died at La Crosse, Wis., April 13, 1902. At the age of twenty-two he took his degree in philosophy and philology at the University of Utrecht, and spent the following five years there in graduate study. From 1838 to 1849, he was a commissioned officer in the Netherlands

National guards. In the latter year a party of young Hollanders resolved to come to America and spend the summer and fall exploring the eastern states, Michigan, and Illinois. Mr. Van Steenwyk, being of the party, determined to make this country his future home, and in December, 1849, settled in Milwaukee and engaged in the insurance business. He was soon appointed consul for the Netherlands for Wisconsin, and later for Minnesota and Michigan. He was the first commissioner of immigration for Wisconsin, and in 1852-53 resided in New York city in that capacity. In 1859 he was elected to the state legislature from Columbia county, whither he had removed on his return from New York. In 1862 he opened the Batavian bank at La Crosse, with which he was always prominently connected thereafter. In 1891 he represented La Crosse in the senate. He held various local offices of honor and trust, and was active in many lines of business.

**Anson P. Waterman**, born at South Ballston, N. Y., January 15, 1819; died at Beloit, Wis., January 9, 1902. Coming to Beloit, in 1854, he established what was known for many years as the only hardware store between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. From 1876-89 he lived in St. Louis, but still maintained his interests in Wisconsin. From 1856 to the day of his death he was a member of the board of trustees of Beloit college; and from 1861 a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee. He also served for many years as a trustee of the Mendota hospital. He held only local political offices.

**George H. Wentworth**, born near Lexington, Ky., September 9, 1815; died at Milwaukee, December 22, 1901. In 1818 his parents removed to Lewiston, Ill., later to Darlington, Wis., and in 1828 settled in Chicago. When the Sauk war broke out, Mr. Wentworth enlisted, but as it was of short duration, he only performed garrison duty. This enabled him, however, to secure a soldier's grant of land in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, and on it he settled in 1835. Mr. Wentworth resided continuously on this farm until 1891, when he removed to Milwaukee. While never holding any public office, he was always actively interested in the welfare of the community. At the time of his death he was the oldest resident of Milwaukee.

**Daniel Wells, Jr.**, born in Waterville, Kennebec county, Me., July 16, 1808; died at Milwaukee, March 18, 1902. Mr. Wells was educated in the common schools, and until he was eighteen he worked on his father's farm, or in his clothing mill in summer. At that age he became a teacher, and during the succeeding three years he acquired a knowledge of navigation and land surveying. In 1830, he went to Florida and engaged in a government survey. From 1831-35 he kept



a store at Palmyra, Me. He first came to Wisconsin in 1835, but did not settle in Milwaukee until 1836. He was the first justice of peace appointed by Governor Dodge in 1836, and in 1838 was made probate judge. He served in the territorial council from 1838-40, and in Congress from 1852-56. To recount his numerous and successful business ventures would require more space than the limits of these biographies admit. For almost seventy years he was active in many of the large financial measures of the city and state; and died the wealthiest man in Milwaukee, and its oldest settler.

**William Clarke Whitford**, born in the town of Edmeston, Otsego County, N. Y., May 5, 1828; died at Milton, Wis., May 20, 1902. He received his preparatory training at Brookfield academy and De Ruyter institute, N. Y.; and was graduated from Union college in 1853, and in 1856 from Union Theological seminary. Immediately after leaving the seminary, he was called to the Seventh-Day Baptist church at Milton, Wisconsin. After serving this church as its pastor for three years, he assumed the principalship of Milton academy, in which he had taught eight years before. In 1867, through his efforts the academy was erected into a college, and he has ever since been the president of that institution, except while acting as state superintendent of public instruction from 1878-82. In 1867 he was a member of the assembly, and 1867-76 a member of the board of normal regents. His life work was the establishment and development of Milton college, and the furtherance of educational interests throughout the state.



## GEN. HARRISON CARROLL HOBART

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BY ELIAS A. CALKINS.

Harrison Carroll Hobart was born January 31, 1815, in Ashburnham, Worcester county, Massachusetts. His father was a typical New England farmer, and his early life was one of ordinary privation and difficulty, of work on the farm and meager schooling. Going to New Hampshire at the age of sixteen years, he entered the printing office of John R. Reding at Haverhill in that state, and served an apprenticeship of three years. After that time, by working at his trade, he secured the means to prepare for college at the Concord Literary institute and at New Hampton academy. He entered Dartmouth college in 1838, supporting himself there by teaching winters at the Rochester academy, and was graduated in 1842.

An interesting incident of his college career was his suggestion of the organization of the Tri Kappa society. The movement had its origin in a spirit of resistance to class oligarchy and a system of social exclusiveness. He was a natural democrat and hostile to the principle according to which birth and wealth, instead of ability and scholarship, are made the basis of personal distinction. The new society was successful from the start, and has become one of the strongest college societies in the country.

He studied law in Boston, in the office of the late Robert Rantoul, jr., whose eminent career at the bar and as a statesman, was terminated by death in 1852, at the comparatively early age of forty-seven years.

Mr. Hobart was admitted to practice at the Suffolk county bar in 1845. The following year he removed to the ter-

ritory of Wisconsin, and settled at the new town of Sheboygan, on the lake shore. He at once became prominent as a lawyer, and was successful in his practice, which continued till the breaking out of the war in 1861.

He was at the front in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and in public affairs. This position he maintained throughout his active life. He was identified to a greater or less degree with nearly every public event, and with every chapter in the history of the state for the ensuing period of forty or fifty years.

He was elected a member of the lower house of the territorial legislature of 1847 for the district of Sheboygan and Washington counties, and was an able, industrious, and influential member of that body. A constitutional convention had been held in 1846, but the constitution that it framed was rejected by popular vote. The legislature of 1847 provided for a second convention which met the latter part of the year. The constitution which it prepared was adopted by the people, and the state government was organized by the election of state officers and members of the state legislature. In the territorial body Mr. Hobart introduced a bill, which was afterwards passed, to construct a railroad from Milwaukee to Waukesha. This was the first link in the present great Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. He also introduced a measure to abolish capital punishment.

Wisconsin was admitted into the Union by act of Congress May 29, 1848. At the election of members for the legislature, Mr. Hobart was chosen state senator from the first district. He was appointed chairman of the senate judiciary committee, the most laborious and responsible position in the legislature. The entire body of territorial laws was to be revised, and the constitution required the enactment of new laws on subjects of the highest importance. The burden of this work was done by this committee. Its chairman introduced and secured the passage of the homestead exemption law; and was active in securing liberal franchise laws, those granting civil rights to married women, the school laws which substantially remain to the present time, and the enactments creating the state University and the State Historical Society.

Serving for the short term, which included but a single session of the senate, Mr. Hobart was elected in the fall of 1848, a member of the assembly. When the legislature convened he was chosen speaker. As a presiding officer he displayed ability, good judgment, tact, urbanity, and a thorough knowledge of parliamentary usages. In these qualities he has had no superior in the long line of succession to the speakership of the assembly, which has been dignified and adorned by many of the most distinguished men in the state.

While presiding over the assembly he was active in his legislative duties, which were numerous and exacting. The new state required many laws for public and local improvements, the latter were especially needed in the district which he represented. He procured the passage of an act incorporating the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad company. On its subsequent organization, which was effected mainly through his efforts, he was appointed attorney for the board of directors.

In 1850, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the third district. His opponent was James D. Doty, an independent candidate having the support of both the Whigs and Freesoilers; he was elected, but this was the last public service he rendered the state.

Mr. Hobart removed to Calumet county in 1854, and with others founded the city of Chilton, where he made his home. He had a law practice and extensive property interests which occupied his care and attention. Yet he continued to take an active part in political and public affairs. He appeared frequently as a delegate in local, state, and national Democratic conventions, was prominent in the counsels of his party, and was recognized as a strong, popular leader.

In 1856, he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats. The candidate of the new Republican party was Charles Billingshurst. There had been intense excitement and great hostility to the Democratic party in 1850 on account of the slavery question in Congress. Mr. Hobart was in sympathy with the free-soil element of the country, but was compelled, however, to meet the opposition to the national Democratic party on the slavery issue, and was defeated by a reduced majority.

In 1858, he was again elected a member of the assembly from the Calumet county district. He took his seat at the session of 1859. He procured the passage of an act incorporating a company to construct a railroad from Milwaukee to Green Bay. This road is now one of the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. In the same year he was elected by the legislature a regent of the State University.

In the fall of 1859, Mr. Hobart made his last appearance in politics previous to the war for the Union. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor and made an active and brilliant campaign. He addressed the people in all parts of the state in company with his competitor, the late Alexander W. Randall. The slavery conflict had become earnest and intensified and the country was rapidly drifting into civil war. The Democratic party had been defeated in nearly every northern state. The election occurred on the eve of the presidential election of 1860, in which the North and South were to be substantially arrayed against each other on sectional lines. He was defeated, though he received an immense popular vote, greater than that cast for any Democratic candidate at any previous election.

As the beginning of the war constituted an epoch in national history, it was also an epoch in the history of the lives of most men who had been active in public affairs. Mr. Hobart at that time was forty-five years of age. His entire mature life had been spent in Wisconsin. It had been a remarkably busy life. An able man of aggressive impulses and decided opinions, devoted to his friends and to the cause in which his faith was engaged, an impressive, ready, and tactful public speaker, with an instinctive interest in public events, he had participated in all the movements of men and parties which made up the history of the state. He was regarded as one of its foremost citizens. The purity of his character, the uprightness of his public and private conduct, his devotion to the public interests, his energy and activity in all his pursuits, were qualities which commanded universal respect. This part of his career ended with the peaceful years before the war.

With President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers, in



April, 1861, he raised a company of one hundred men, in which he enlisted as a private soldier. In addition to his patriotic example, he made inspiring speeches to the people in various parts of the state, and was active in the recruiting service. At Gravesville, April 24, he said to a large and enthusiastic audience: "It is no time to dispute as to who or what has brought about this disturbance. It is enough to know that this country is in danger, and action—prompt and decisive action—is what is needed. I would rather go to the war and fill a soldier's grave, than to stay at home, a coward." By the company in which he had enlisted he was elected captain and received his commission from Governor Randall. This company was assigned to the fourth infantry.

This regiment left the state July 5, 1861, fully equipped, but without arms. At Corning, New York, railroad officials being dissatisfied because their road had not been employed to transport the troops, refused to furnish transportation to Elmira, New York. Captain Hobart asked and obtained leave from the colonel to seize the first train that came over the road and attach it to the cars containing the regiment and compel the engineer to take them to Elmira. This was successfully accomplished.

The regiment went to Baltimore and was assigned to guard and patrol duty, during the remainder of the summer. In the fall of 1861, it was in the expedition to the eastern shore of Maryland, which drove out and across the bay some detachments of confederate troops.

After this service Captain Hobart was detailed by General McClellan on court-martial duty as judge-advocate for the trial of officers in Baltimore.

March 5, 1862, the regiment embarked on board the steamer *Constitution*, as a part of General Butler's force for the capture of New Orleans. After a voyage of about eight days, this force was landed at Ship Island. It participated in all the work of the expedition previous to the bombardment of forts Jackson and St. Philip, which guarded the river approach to New Orleans. After the surrender of the forts, the regiment ascended the river and was one of the first to enter the city. The cam-

paign of 1862 in that part of the country was exceedingly arduous. Captain Hobart took an active part in all the operations as far up the river as Vicksburg.

The regiment embarked on transports at Baton Rouge, June 17, for an expedition up the Mississippi. After active operations at Bayou Black near Grand Gulf, it proceeded to the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the men were on active duty until July 24, when they returned to Baton Rouge. At this place the command was attacked by a superior confederate force under Gen. John C. Breckinridge, which was repulsed with great loss.

August 21, 1862, Captain Hobart was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-first Wisconsin infantry; and was relieved from duty in the department of the gulf to take command of his regiment, then in Kentucky. Colonel Sweet, having been severely wounded, did not again return to his command. The regiment had been but a short time in the service, but had suffered severely and was greatly reduced in numbers. Colonel Hobart improved its discipline, trained it in the duties of the camp and march, instructed the officers and men in drill, and prepared them for the arduous campaigns before them.

The first battle in which the regiment participated under Colonel Hobart's command, was at Murfreesboro, Stone River. December 30, 1862. The day preceeding the general engagement, the twenty-first met Wheeler's confederate cavalry, 3,500 strong, with four howitzers at Jefferson Pike near Stone River. The enemy had attacked one of the supply trains with only a small guard of convalescents on their way to join their regiments in the field. The twenty-first regiment was ordered to re-inforce the escort of the train and attack the confederates; the action was severe. The enemy, notwithstanding their superior numbers, were defeated and the train was escorted in safety to the main army. General Rousseau in his report of the action says: "In this affair the Third Brigade behaved handsomely. The burden of the fight fell upon the twenty-first Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart commanding. This regiment, led by its efficient commander, behaved like veterans."

Colonel Hobart actively participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, and in the subsequent movements of the Army of the

Cumberland. He was in the action at Hoover's Gap, with the advance upon Tallahoma; at the crossing of the Tennessee River Sept. 11, 1863; and in the fight at Dug Gap.

The union and secession armies met in full force at Chickamauga, September 19. The position of the twenty-first Wisconsin was in the front line of the fourteenth corps, under the command of General Thomas. The fighting continued through the nineteenth and twentieth. On the last day the regiment sustained repeated charges until near sundown. General Thomas then ordered the line to fall back, as the enemy having broken through, were moving upon our right flank. The order was not received by Colonel Hobart, who continued to hold his ground until he saw the other regiments retreating. He then fell back slowly, contesting all the ground, until the regiment was nearly surrounded. Attempting to cut a way through the enemy, he was partially successful, the main body of the regiment reached a safe position, but Colonel Hobart and about 70 men were captured. He fell into the immediate hands of the southern general, Cleburn, to whom he surrendered his sword, receiving assurance of his personal safety and good treatment. The prisoners of war, of whom there were about 1,700 in all, were marched to Tunnel Hill and taken by cars from there to Atlanta, where all their overcoats and blankets were taken from them. Colonel Hobart saw the confederate officers and protested against stripping our soldiers of their necessary clothing, as an act in violation of honorable warfare, cruel and inhuman. They did not justify the act, but claimed they were obeying the order of General Bragg. A few days afterward they were put into box cars for transportation to Richmond. They arrived there September 30, after an eight days' ride, full of hardship and privation. About 250 officers, including Colonel Hobart, were placed in Libby prison.

There is no prison episode in modern war history that is of more thrilling interest than that of the confederate prison and its inmates at Richmond, including the daring escape of Colonel Hobart and his associates. The story has been told by him in graphic and realistic style: the occupations to while away the dreary hours of prison life, the condition of the prison in its



various rooms and appointments, the character of the food, the conduct of the guards, the social relations of the prisoners, the dreams and hopes of deliverance, have been described by him in words which neither painting nor music could illustrate with adequate force.

A plan of escape was at length adopted and carried into execution. A tunnel was excavated from the basement of the building across and under the street to a shed on the opposite side from which the exit was made. The tunnel was about seventy feet long and eight feet below the surface of the street. A month's labor was required for its construction. It was completed February 9, 1864, four months and ten days after Colonel Hobart entered the prison. Colonel Hobart had charge of the escape. One hundred and nine prisoners passed through this tunnel, of whom Colonel Hobart and fifty-six others reached the union lines in safety. Fifty-two of the fugitives were recaptured. The narrative of his capture, prison life, and escape has been frequently published, and is regarded as one of the most interesting records of the war. It would suffer injustice from any abridgement, as his picturesque descriptions and the inspiration of individual interest render it impressively attractive.

The fugitives separated after their escape and pushed forward on different routes toward the camps of the union army. Colonel Hobart and three of his associates reached the union outposts near Fortress Monroe and reported to General Butler. While here he suggested to Butler a plan by which he believed the confederate authorities could be forced to exchange at least a limited number of prisoners. He said that if a boatload of confederate officers, two or three hundred in number, should be sent up James River to the outposts of Richmond, with an offer to exchange them for an equal number of union officers—man for man, and rank for rank—they would not be refused. The confederate officers, so near their own lines, would compel the exchange. A refusal to accept them in exchange for union officers, and their return to federal prisons, would shock public opinion in the confederate states, and cause discontent in their camps.



General Butler appreciated the value of the suggestion, and requested Colonel Hobart to go to Washington and present the matter to Secretary Stanton, which he did. Stanton referred him to General Meredith, who had charge of the department for the exchange of prisoners, who approved of the suggestion and gave an order to General Butler to try the experiment. He dispatched a steamer with about 250 confederate officers to the James River and offered them for exchange. As predicted, it placed the confederate authorities in a serious dilemma, but they found themselves unable to reject the offer. They received the returned officers, but notified the union authorities that they would accept no more transfers of that kind. The union officers exchanged under this plan were drafted from Libby prison and sent down the James River.

Colonel Hobart's return to Wisconsin was an occasion of great popular interest. The reports of his capture at Chickamauga, his confinement in Libby prison and his daring escape had been republished in the press and told from mouth to mouth throughout the state. His welcome was generous and overwhelming from people of all parties and classes. His progress from one place to another in the state was a continued ovation. He was invited to deliver an address by a joint resolution of the legislature, then in session at Madison. He gave an account of the battle in which he was made prisoner, his transfer to Libby prison, his confinement there, and his escape and adventures as a fugitive. The story produced a powerful effect on the hearers and on the public mind. He was tendered a reception at Milwaukee, where he was compelled to repeat the interesting narrative. He met throngs of people at various points, to whom he expressed his opinions of war measures and other matters of policy regarding the condition of the country, and the demands of patriotic duty.

At the expiration of his furlough he rejoined his regiment in the field and received his commission as colonel. His command formed a part of General Sherman's advance to Atlanta. He was in the battle of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochee, and Peach Tree Creek. He participated in the capture of Atlanta, and

witnessed its surrender September 2, 1864. Here he was promoted to command the first brigade of the first division of the fourteenth army corps, and was its commanding officer till the end of the war. He was in the march to the sea under General Sherman, and on the capture of Savannah, was promoted by President Lincoln brigadier-general by brevet for meritorious services, on the recommendation of General Sherman. His brigade was engaged in the battles which subsequently occurred on the march through the Carolinas, including the actions at Averysboro and Bentonville, and the capture of Raleigh. After the surrender of the confederate army, he proceeded with his brigade through Richmond to Washington; and participated in the grand review of the union armies.

The war being over, General Hobart was relieved of the command of his brigade by order of the commanding general of the division, June 8, 1865. The order is highly complimentary to him and expresses a "high appreciation of the faithful, efficient, and energetic manner in which he had discharged his duties." He accompanied his regiment, the twenty-first, to Wisconsin, and was mustered out of the service.

The spectacle presented by the American people in 1865 was more interesting, instructive, and wonderful than any other national spectacle in history. An army of one million five hundred thousand men retiring from active service in war, was mustered out and returned to the ranks of peaceful citizenship. After four years of absence they went to their homes, their places of business, their workshops and farms, resuming their interrupted vocations and the daily duties of civil life. In a few months nothing remained of the war but its tragic history.

On returning to his home General Hobart determined to settle in Milwaukee, and there began anew his professional and business pursuits. In this work he displayed the same energy, tact, and fertility of resources that had marked his entire career in civil and army life. He had hardly selected the place of his new home and opened a business office, when he was called again to mingle in public affairs. In the fall of 1865, he was once more nominated for governor by the Democrats. He made a spirited canvas, but the Republicans were still inspired with war

enthusiasm; and although he was one of the best and most distinguished soldiers in the state, he was defeated, but by a greatly reduced majority.

He was elected a member of the assembly in 1867, from the second district of Milwaukee county. During the session of this legislature he discharged some of the most important duties of his civil public life. He procured the passage of an act prohibiting forever the consolidation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago & Northwestern Railways. He was the author of the act creating the Milwaukee High School. He introduced and advocated the passage of a bill repealing all laws which made any act but marital infidelity cause for divorce; and was the author of the eight hour labor law. During this session what may be regarded as the most remarkable event in his political life occurred. His affiliation with the Democratic party had not been severed, nor had he departed in any way from the lines of party action. But he determined to support the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States which had been adopted by Congress and submitted to the several states for ratification. He carried this determination into effect, and gave the reasons for his course in a speech in the assembly, which was heard by an immense audience. The speech was fully reported in the press. It created a deep impression on the public mind, and was regarded as the ablest of his public addresses. He considered the different sections of the amendment, giving the reasons why they were founded in justice, as far as they affected human rights, and in honesty and good policy as far as they related to the national finances. The following passages of his speech were greeted with great applause:

I am a Democrat, and I have always supposed it was the mission of democracy to protect the rights of the poor and weak. Democracy took the foreign emigrants by the hand and gave them, not only civil rights but the elective franchise. But the democracy got contaminated by its connection with the Southern slave-holders. I propose to maintain the ground of the ancient democracy when it was true to Democratic principles, and to move to the front and to take true Democrats with me. Democrats will always be in the minority in this country if they sympathize with the oppressors of mankind. It is because of the past



connection of the Democratic party with those who held men as property, and sympathizing with traitors against the Government, that it has been beaten in every Northern state; and unless it severs its connection with this class, and maintains true Democratic principles, it deserves to be beaten.

We put the ballot into the hands of poor white men to enable them to protect their rights, but the colored men need the ballot to protect their rights more than poor white men, because, in addition to their poverty they have to encounter the inveterate prejudice and hostile influence of caste. And, sir, th grandest, sublimest event of the nineteenth century will be the spectacle of a superior race extending all rights to an inferior race. For me, whatever others may do, I shall stand upon the platform of "equal rights to all men without regard to color, race, or creed."

The effect of this speech was to bring the Democrats of Wisconsin into line with the new departure from slavery and war issues. The speech was criticised by some ultra-conservative men in the party, but the wisdom and intelligence of its best membership assumed the advanced ground.

After the session of the legislature closed, General Hobart opened a law office in Washington, and was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme court on motion of the late Chief Justice E. G. Ryan.

He was subsequently a member of the Milwaukee common council and president of that body, and ex-officio acting mayor. He was a member of the Milwaukee board of trade; a trustee and president of the Public Library; and a member of the board of school commissioners. For a number of years he was manager of the extensive real estate business of the late Alexander Mitchell.

His services to the cause of popular education were of the highest value, and constitute, probably, the most useful part of his public life. He was a constant, active, and influential friend of the State University, and took an earnest interest in its growth and prosperity. He was for some time one of the regents, and the great enlargement in the sphere of its operations and usefulness began during the period when he took part in the administration of its affairs. The Milwaukee High School which was established under the act of legislature which he introduced while a member, was benefited greatly by his



efforts in the council in procuring the building which it long occupied, and in the provision made for its revenues. As trustee and president of the Milwaukee Public Library, he was indefatigable in every endeavor to promote its prosperity. Having been largely instrumental as an alderman in carrying through the council the acceptance of the Young Men's Library as the basis of a great public institution, he has stood by the library with constant and intense devotion, regarding it as his last public work. While a member of the legislature, he introduced and carried through a statute authorizing school districts to establish libraries.

General Hobart lived an eminently useful life. His public career—the period of his activity in public affairs—was longer than that of any citizen in the state. For more than forty years he played an important part in politics, in legislation, in measures affecting the public interest, in the war, in the cause of popular education, and the social and moral movements of the people. No man in Wisconsin can be named whose career has extended over a larger part of its history, whose name is more closely or creditably identified with the events of nearly half a century, who has a cleaner record personally and in places of trust, or who has lived a more exemplary public and private life.

General Hobart was twice married. His first wife, whom he married February 2, 1854, was Miss Frances Imogen Lowrey, of Troy, New York. She died March 22, 1855. His second wife was Mrs. Anna Clarence Mower, of Boston, Massachusetts, whom he married June 8, 1857.

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THE BOOTH WAR IN RIPON<sup>1</sup>

BY GEORGE W. CARTER.

The historical episode familiarly known as "The Booth War" though characterized by a development of fanaticism, was nevertheless, one of the manifestations of the aroused spirit of resistance to the aggressions of the slave power, which prevailed in this country at that time. This spirit became manifest in the Northern states in the years immediately following the enactment of the fugitive slave law, in 1850. It gained force on the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, and was materially intensified by the Dred Scott decision in 1857.

It was claimed that the fugitive slave law required every citizen of the United States either to become a slave-catcher at the call of the owner, or to suffer penalties for failure to respond; and that the repeal of the compromise act, followed by the construction given to the Constitution in the Dred Scott decision, made slavery national instead of local, and enabled the slave holder to carry his slaves, like other chattels, under the protection of the Constitution and the laws, into every territory in the Union. By logical sequence, it was apprehended that only one further step was wanting, to establish negro slavery permanently throughout the United States.

Sherman M. Booth was one of the editors of *The Free Democrat* in Milwaukee. He was an abolitionist of the Garrison and Phillips type, and had the courage of his convictions, but was as impolitic and unpractical as John Brown himself. In season and out of season, he proclaimed the right and duty of

<sup>1</sup> Paper read before the Ripon Historical Society, April 16, 1902, and condensed for the present publication.—ED.

every citizen to resist the kidnapping of any man, black or white, for the purpose of carrying him out of the state, either to prison or to slavery, until the state courts had determined the question of his amenability to the laws of the state demanding him.

To meet, in a measure, the aroused public sentiment, personal liberty laws had been enacted in many of the northern states. In Wisconsin there was a statute authorizing the writ of habeas corpus to issue in favor of persons claimed as fugitive slaves, and requiring the trial of the question of their right to freedom by a jury. The law also required the testimony of at least two witnesses, who must confront the accused in court, to establish the right of the claimant to carry a person to slavery; and a fine and an imprisonment followed the conviction of any person falsely claiming a free negro to be a slave. Furthermore there was a public sentiment in Wisconsin, far more discouraging to slave catchers than the most stringent of statutes could have been.

On the fifteenth day of March, 1854, Booth was arrested on a charge of having aided the escape from C. C. Cotton, deputy United States marshal, of one Joshua Glover, alleged to be a fugitive slave whom the marshal had had in jail in the city of Milwaukee. Booth was held at bail in the sum of \$2,000 by United States commissioner, Winfield Smith, but obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the supreme court of Wisconsin, and the case was argued before Associate-Justice A. D. Smith. Byron Paine, afterwards a justice of the same court, defended Booth. The writ of arrest was held to be irregular and was dismissed, and Booth was discharged from custody. The opinion of Judge Smith not only declared the writ irregular, but contained an elaborate and vigorous denial of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave act. At a rehearing before the full bench, during the July term, the decision of Judge Smith was unanimously affirmed. Chief Justice Whiton, who wrote the opinion, concurred with Smith that the act was unconstitutional; and Justice Crawford, in a separate opinion, concurred with both, that the writ upon which Booth was arrested, was defective and void, and all agreed that the prisoner must be

discharged. Booth was re-arrested, however, convicted in the United States court on the original charge, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, and to be held until he paid a fine of \$1,000.

The excitement throughout the state was intense, and a large subscription was immediately secured to pay the legal expenses of another trial. The second appeal to the supreme court of Wisconsin, resulted in a re-grant of the writ of habeas corpus, and Booth was set free in February, 1855. The case was then referred to the United States supreme court, where a conflict of jurisdiction occurred. It was argued before the latter court in December, 1858; and March 1, 1860, Booth was re-arrested and confined in the United States custom house in Milwaukee.

It should be noted that this was not the only personal liberty demonstration occurring during these years. In May, 1859, Simeon Bushnell and Charles Langston were tried in the United States district court in Cuyahoga, Ohio for rescuing a negro alleged to be a fugitive slave, from the custody of a United States deputy marshal. Judge Brinkerhoff of the supreme court of Ohio said, "Congress has usurped a power not granted by the Constitution, and the federal judiciary, through a medium of lame, halting and contradictory reason has sanctioned the usurpation. The enactment and enforcement of the fugitive slave laws of 1850 have awakened inquiry and thought upon the enormity of these usurpations, and so surely as the natural convictions of the mass of the intelligent minds in this country must ultimately control the operations of government, so surely must this question be settled. When it is settled *right*, then it will be settled and not before then."

The time had also come when political parties were lining up on this question. A national convention convened at Charleston, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president, resolved that "All citizens have an equal right to settle with their property in the territories undisturbed by Congressional or territorial legislation." Also, that "it is the duty of the Federal government to protect the rights of persons and property wherever the authority of the Constitution extends."

Prominent speakers and newspapers throughout the northern



states, were setting forth the doctrine, that it was a religious and patriotic duty to resist to the bitter end, the unjust and unlawful demands of the slave oligarchy, and by precept and example, to make slave catching in free states so odious that no man who had respect for the opinions of his fellow citizens would be found to engage in it. Mr. Doolittle, senator from Wisconsin, in a speech in the United States Senate, said: "An unconstitutional law is no law;" and that the state judiciary had the jurisdiction and the undoubted right to interpret the Constitution of the United States, "so far as to protect the rights and liberties of citizens of the state." Judge Sloan, a candidate at that time for judge of the state supreme court declared on March 6, 1860: "I concur in the opinion of Judge Smith in the Booth case, that the fugitive slave law is unconstitutional, and that Booth has committed no offense for which he should suffer imprisonment." Yet Booth was at that time in the custom house in Milwaukee deprived of his liberty without redress from the courts.

So, considering the influences of the pulpit, the press, and the forum at that time, it was not unnatural that some courageous young patriots should have come to the front in Ripon and elsewhere in Wisconsin, to dare to enforce the doctrine of freedom so generally and so eloquently proclaimed.

The excitement in the state over the continued imprisonment of Booth was becoming intense. Governor Randall, learning that Captain Barry of the "Union Guards," a military company in Milwaukee, contemplated calling his company to the defense of the custom house in case of an attempted rescue of Booth, disbanded the guards. James H. Paine, a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, and 39 others issued a stirring call "To all who are in favor of maintaining the dignity and high character of our Supreme Court in upholding the bulwarks of freedom" to meet in Milwaukee, March 19, 1860. At this meeting spirited speeches were made and ringing resolutions passed, denouncing the action of the United States courts, and sustaining the supreme court of Wisconsin. Booth in a letter denominated a "Voice from the Bastille," published March 23, 1860, in the *Ripon Times*, says he was kidnapped by virtue of a pre-

tended judgment upon the cause of action from which, by our supreme court on February 3, 1856, he had been discharged; and that he had, since his arrest, been denied the right of counsel and the visit of friends. He demanded that if the laws and courts of this state were of any force and effect, means should be found for his liberation.

The *Ripon Times* in its issue of July 6, 1860, called upon the people of the rural districts to do something to aid Booth to secure his liberty, closing with the words: "We have had speeches enough, we want money and muscle."

Prior to this, on June 28, Booth's appeal was published in the *Free Democrat* wherein he set forth his attitude and claims at length. The supreme court, he said, had exonerated him; Governor Randall in his inaugural message, had declared the decision of the court in his case to be the doctrine of the state, and pledged all the power of the executive to enforce it; the legislature of Wisconsin had declared all slave judgments in this state void, and imposed a penalty of fine and imprisonment on any one who shall imprison one who has been discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. He declared that every Republican newspaper in the state had sustained the court, and that hundreds of meetings had passed resolutions sustaining him in the position he had taken; that President Buchanan had offered to pardon him if he would acknowledge that he had done wrong, and that the *Milwaukee News* had immediately published the offer, stating that all Booth was required to do was to get down on his knees and beg for mercy, acknowledging his wrong, to obtain pardon and his discharge; that although he had been four months in prison, his business broken up and his plans frustrated, and though his family sorely needed him, he would never prove recreant to the cause of freedom.

On the fourth of July posters were placarded about the streets of Milwaukee, calling "Freemen to the Courthouse at 2 o'clock. Booth will address the people from his window in the jail." A large crowd assembled. O. H. LaGrange of Ripon, mounted the stone wall under the jail window, and stated that Mr. Booth was not permitted to make the address,

but that the manuscript had been conveyed to him, and he would read it to the people. The address was an able and inspiring appeal for the cause in which Booth claimed to be suffering martyrdom, and it elicited great applause. It was followed by an eloquent address by La Grange. Referring to the encroachments of the slave power in recent years, he said: "There is one more decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in reserve, giving the master power to hold his chattels in every state of our Union. If this fails to awaken us, the spirit of our fathers has departed from our government, the torpor of death has fastened upon our body politic, and the crack of doom could not break our slumbers." He closed by proposing cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin, which were given with a will.

August 1, 1860, Booth was rescued from the jail, carried out of the city in a carriage previously engaged, to a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, where he took passage for Waupun. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and other Milwaukee newspapers, told the story of the rescue, which was published in the Ripon *Times* August 3, 1860, substantially as follows:

Shortly after noon ten men walked up the Courthouse steps and one of them presented the jailer a card of admission to see Booth. While the jailer was inspecting the card he was seized, his keys taken, the door unlocked and Booth, being in readiness, took a carriage and was driven out of the city. The jailer was thrust inside and the key turned on him. It was all done quietly and without alarm. Mr. Booth took the train to Waupun where he became the guest of Hans C. Heg, the warden of the state prison.

The Milwaukee *News* stated that Professor Daniels and O. H. LaGrange were the leaders of the rescuing party. A reward of \$100 was offered for the capture of the prisoner.

Booth arrived in Ripon Saturday evening, August 4, accompanied by an escort from Waupun. It having been announced that he would speak in the city hall that evening, it was crowded to overflowing. William Starr presided at the meeting. Soon after Booth had commenced, Frank D. McCarty of Fond du Lac, United States deputy marshal, with two assistants, entered from a door by an outside stairway, and step-



ping on the platform upon the side nearest the door, announced to Booth that he had a warrant for his arrest and that he was his prisoner. At the same time he stepped forward and laid hands on Booth to arrest him. His assistants also attempted to grapple the prisoner. In this, however, they were disappointed, for they were thrust aside by stalwart young men who were close at hand, and McCarty was himself collared and hustled off the stage out of the door where he came in, and tumbled down stairs in a very unceremonious manner. It must be conceded that the proceeding was somewhat disrespectful to the marshal and liable to be construed as against the peace and dignity of the United States of America. From the foot of the stairs the deputy marshal made good time to the Mapes House which was the headquarters of his forces. An angry crowd shouted, "Hang him," "Shoot him," "Kill him," and uttered other loud and emphatic language of the same import.

Order being restored in the hall, A. E. Bovay offered a resolution which was adopted with enthusiasm, to the effect that Booth should not be arrested by United States marshals in Ripon. Professor Daniels followed with an impassioned speech proposing the organization of a league of freedom, whose members should be pledged to resist the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. One hundred and twenty names were at once enrolled. The list of these names would be interesting reading, could it be found. It would show to what extent, under the excitement and the enthusiasm of the occasion, the cause of freedom, the hatred of slavery, and the opposition to the fugitive slave law had moved the citizens of Ripon to resist the authority of the United States. It would show the names there recorded of many who later did valiant service for their country in the War of Secession, as well as some, no doubt, who afterward were disposed to repudiate the proceedings, and censure the prominent actors therein.

The names of the officers and of the executive committee were published; the president was A. E. Bovay, then a leading citizen of Ripon, now residing in the city of New York; and the secretary was Charles J. Allen, then one of the editors and proprietors of the *Ripon Times*. The officers and committee-



men were Prof. Edward Daniels, then somewhat noted as a geologist and public lecturer, and afterwards colonel of the first Wisconsin cavalry; O. H. La Grange, then a student and school teacher, afterwards colonel of the first Wisconsin cavalry and brigadier-general of volunteers, and at present governor of the Soldiers National Home at Santa Monica, California; A. B. Pratt, then, and ever since, a prominent citizen of Ripon; Dana C. Lamb; C. D. Loper; J. S. Landon; F. R. Stewart; I. A. Norton; Fred W. Cook; Lucius Thatcher; A. M. May; Ben Pratt; L. P. Rivenberg; Asa Kinney; A. Pickett; J. A. Burk; Fred Fletcher; Edwin Reynolds; and G. W. Frederick; all men of good standing in the community.

Notice to leave the city, as disturbers of the peace, was immediately served on the deputy marshal and his posse, by a committee of which A. B. Pratt was chairman. To this McCarty replied that he had business here, with a warrant to arrest Booth, and as soon as that was accomplished he would cheerfully depart from the city. The serving of the notice and the reply were duly reported on the return of the committee to the hall. Rev. Hiram MacKee then addressed the meeting. Resolutions denouncing the fugitive slave act and pledging the people of Ripon to sustain our supreme court in maintaining the sovereignty of the state, and in enforcing its judgments for the protection of Booth, were passed. During the progress of the meeting, O. P. Reed, a brother of Judge Reed now of this city, drove into the alley in the rear of the hall; Booth quietly entered the carriage, not being missed by the audience, and was driven to the home of Mr. Reed on Green Lake prairie, where he remained a few days in seclusion.

The character of the people taking part in this demonstration, as given in the account in the *Ripon Times*, and in reply to charges and insinuations of the *Ripon Star*, and other conservative newspapers of the state, was that: "They are not the depraved, the abandoned, the reckless, supporters of grog-shops, the gaming table, or other dens of vice; but they are our farmers, mechanics, merchants, and students, young men and old of integrity, sobriety, and honor, our best neighbors and citizens, persons of strong moral convictions uncompromising in their

devotion to principle." To this was added the statement that "it appears clear that public sentiment has reached the point that fugitive slave acts cannot be peaceably enforced in Ripon."

August 17, La Grange published a letter thanking the deputy marshal and his assistants from Ripon, Messrs. Wentworth, Stollard, and others, for their somewhat unseasonable call at his home on Green Lake prairie the previous evening, expressing his regret at not being there to give them a fitting reception. He had heard of their intended visit, he said, and had invited a few friends to be present at the merrymaking, but had arrived home too late to meet the guests; he would be glad to see them later at their convenience.

In the *Ripon Times* of August 17, Booth published a letter in which he said he had been advised by some of his friends to go to Canada; or at least to remain in hiding until the excitement was allayed. He could not agree with them; that, as Wisconsin was his home, the land where he had labored in the cause of liberty for twelve years, a work yet uncompleted, he felt justified in remaining here to the end; if he could not be protected here, he could not expect protection anywhere in the United States. He proposed, he said, soon to discuss before the people, the questions at issue between liberty and slavery; and to remain a citizen of Wisconsin until liberty triumphed; or to die in defense of those principles, which unsustained, make life not worth preserving.

About this time warrants were issued to the marshals for the arrest of those suspected of being engaged in the rescue; Prof. Edward Daniels of Ripon, and G. W. Frederick of Milwaukee were arrested without objection. Professor Daniels furnished bail in the sum of \$2,000, but Frederick, being unable to do so, went to jail. Daniels retained James H. Paine, and ex-judge A. D. Smith to defend him.

August 24, the deputy marshals abandoned Ripon as a hunting ground and returned to Fond du Lac. Booth had kept himself in retirement, and very few knew of his whereabouts, though most of the time he was in Ripon under the protection of armed guards. Towards the last of August he went to the home of Armine Pickett (now Pickett's Station) where on the

27, another attempt was made by Marshal McCarty to arrest him. He arrived with a posse before the family were astir in the morning, and demanded admittance. Mr. Pickett's son James, answered the call, but refused to allow the posse to enter. He told McCarty that the house was full of armed men, and that Booth could not be taken. A volley was held, guards being in the meantime stationed about the house by the lieutenants of McCarty; messengers however passed out and hurried to Ripon and Rosendale for reinforcements for the besieged. The marshal also sent for help, a few conservatives were found who rallied to his assistance. But finding his posse largely out-numbered by determined farmers and neighbors, armed with shotguns and such other firearms as could be procured, the siege was raised, and the attempt to arrest Booth abandoned. McCarty said he was getting disgusted with the whole business anyway, and would return the warrant to the court unexecuted.

The writer after the War of Secession, lived next door to Mr. McCarty in the city of Fond du Lac, and found in him a genial gentleman, a good neighbor, and a kind friend. We had conversations about the trying time of 1860, and easily agreed that Ripon was too hot a place in those days, for serving process under the Fugitive Slave act. He did not enlist in the war himself, but held in great regard those who served their country in that way. This was true of many of the conservatives in Ripon and elsewhere, who had no sympathy with Booth and his methods at the time under consideration.

Soon after the incident of August 27, La Grange published a letter in the *Ripon Times*, stating that he had concluded to spend a season in retirement to consider the question of submitting to arrest on the charge of having aided Booth to escape. The writer, who had known LaGrange intimately for several years while pursuing studies at Brockway, now Ripon college, and at the State University, had been in the harvest fields since the arrival of Booth in Ripon, up to this time. The time had come, however, when the personal friends of La Grange felt it their duty to rally to the defense of his person, and the cause which he represented; we, therefore, spent several days and evenings with him preparing to enlist and organize an army of



defense. The details of this preparation would not be of historical value nor of public interest; and would, moreover, involve those who may not, at this time, regard the affair in the light of a wise or justifiable proceeding. Probably no man now living knew La Grange from his eighteenth year to the time of our going to war better in April, 1861, better than the writer. A considerable part of that time we had roomed together while in school. No one can bear surer testimony to his exalted patriotism, the purity of his motives, the uprightness of his mind, the correctness of his habits, and his devotion to the duty of ultimately extinguishing slavery in the United States by lawful means if possible, but by war if so it must be. If he was ambitious, it was to perform noble deeds to perpetuate his name as a courageous, unselfish patriot. To be rich or scholarly he cared little, except as a means to enable him to strike great blows, and to do vigorous battle in the cause of his country.

From the last of August for about four weeks, little was publicly known of Booth; nor of any of the prominent actors in the drama. Cooler heads had come into the counsels, public demonstrations were deprecated, and discretion prevailed. La Grange was no where conspicuous and Daniels had been bailed. The people of Ripon had assumed a normal state of mind, and were beginning to line up again on the political questions involved in the pending presidential election. Some of those who, in the excitement of the hour, governed by impulse and the popular wave, had found themselves in the ranks of the radicals, were now seeking more congenial company with their former political associates. Interest in Booth's personal welfare gave way to the more important and absorbing interest in the election of a president for the United States.

On the eighth day of October, Booth was arrested in Berlin, while returning from a political meeting which he had addressed. He had no defenders with him, being accompanied by ladies only, and though he made some resistance, he was carried off to the train in waiting at the depot, and conveyed to Milwaukee, and assigned to his old quarters and to stricter surveillance in the jail. He remained in custody until



the receipt of a remission of his fine which President Buchanan granted March 2, 1861, two days before the inauguration of President Lincoln. All other prosecutions were dropped, and those in custody or under bail were discharged. Thus ended the affair known as the "Booth War in Ripon."

REMINISCENSES OF THE EARLY NORTHWEST<sup>1</sup>

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BY MARY MITCHELL.

My father, Robert Irwin, jr., came to Green Bay from Erie, Pa., in the year 1817. He was engaged in trade with the Indians and the few white settlers there at that time. The troops had been stationed at Green Bay about a year before, and their barracks at that time were on a hill about three miles from the mouth of the Fox river, called Camp Smith. It was in the vicinity of these barracks that the village sprang up where my father built his house, to which he brought my mother in the year 1820, a bride of nineteen. She was a native of Erie, Pa., and left a large circle of relatives; her grandfather, Col. Seth Reed, having been one of the first settlers of that place.

It was on the first of October that my mother sailed up the beautiful Fox, upon the banks of which she resided most of the time for over sixty years. I have often heard her describe the day as being one of those soft, hazy days in autumn, so peculiar to our Indian summer, which after a stormy voyage up the lakes on a very small sailing vessel (having been driven back twice from the mouth of Green Bay to Mackinaw by high winds), must have been delightful to her. There were but two or three American families outside the fort, but quite a number of French extraction, whom my parents ever held as valued friends.

My first recollection of a home is of a house a story and a half high, situated on rising ground sloping down to the river.

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<sup>1</sup>Condensed and edited for the present publication, by arrangement with the author, from articles published by her in the *Menominee (Mich.) Herald*, Oct. 16, 18, 20, 1899.—ED.

It was built of hewn logs, weather boarded outside and plastered within, and furnished comfortably. The only mode of transportation was by sailing vessels; and winter setting in early, the furniture and carpets did not arrive the first winter, so that my mother's carpets were colored Indian blankets—for bare floors were not to be endured in those severe winters. As a child I thought it a beautiful home, for my parents devoted much time to improving the grounds and making it what it was previous to my father's death, a pleasant place for that far-away land. Indeed, the first American settlers there knew scarcely anything of pioneer life as I have seen it since in other parts of the West. Our houses were comfortable, if not elegant, and furnished as nearly like Eastern homes as was possible, considering the difficulties of transportation. We knew nothing of a family living in one lower room, and climbing by a ladder to the sleeping room above.

There were many Indians around Green Bay, and my mother was in great fear of them for some time. One little incident she used to relate to her children: one day she saw a canoe filled with Indians land at the foot of the hill, and several of the savages came up and asked in their own language for my father. As my mother did not understand them, she was very much frightened, supposing they intended to harm her. They returned to the canoe and came running up the second time; she thought then they must have gone for their guns or knives, and was in great terror, until they came to her with some silver bands which they used to wear on their arms, and slipped them on her wrists as a token of good will. Then they paddled down the river to my father's store, three miles off, and told him his squaw was afraid of them.

Fort Howard (after which the present city of that name is called) was built in 1820, on the bank of the Fox River, about a mile from its mouth. It was substantially constructed and painted white, presenting a beautiful appearance, surrounded on two sides by the forest, the green sward sloping down to the river's edge in front; while farther on, along the bank, were the gardens and fields cultivated by the soldiers.

The society of the officers and their families was nearly all

that my mother had for two or three years, when my grandfather, Robert Irwin, sr., came with his family from Detroit. One of my uncles and four sisters of my father married and settled near us. Two of my widowed aunts, still live at Green Bay at an advanced age. I was born at Green Bay, July 18, 1821, being the first white child of actual settlers born in Wisconsin, and until a few years ago, it was my home. Many of the officers at the fort have since figured in our country's history. In the summer of 1824, during a severe thunder storm, a house in the old barracks occupied by Capt. D. Curtis, was struck by lightning and Mrs. Curtis and a man servant were killed. Mrs. Curtis was a sister of Major Whistler, the mother of Mrs. General Rucker, and grandmother of Mrs. Philip Sheridan.

In those days the only mode of communication with the outside world was by water—in summer on sailing vessels, with occasionally a steamboat bringing a pleasure party. In the winter, the mail was brought by a man once a month from Chicago. The government had not established a mail route, and the expenses of the carrier were paid by voluntary subscription of the citizens and the military post-fund of Fort Howard. The carrier walked the distance, 200 miles, through a trackless wilderness, exposed to the dangers of starvation, of perishing with cold, of falling into the hands of savage Indians, or of becoming a prey to wild beasts. In addition to the mail matter he had to carry provisions enough to last him during his trip, which with the blankets for his bed, made no small load, and rendered traveling very irksome when the snow was deep. At night he slept on the bare ground or scooped out the snow to form a couch, and there lay with the sky above him and the glittering eyes of wild beasts all around him. One of the carriers made a trip with the mail from Green Bay to Detroit in 1821, and camped one night where Michigan City now stands, using his bag of provisions as a pillow. He dreamed that he was rolling down hill, when waking suddenly he found that a large black wolf was attempting to make way with his provisions. He is said to have shot the wolf and regained his supplies. The day on which the mail was expected was a gala



day, the inhabitants of the village thinking of nothing else, and many going out along the trail for several miles to meet the carrier. As my father was the postmaster, I have often seen the carrier coming in, bent almost double, and looking weary and travel-worn.

A school was taught at the fort, which I attended at the age of six years, boarding in the family of the teacher, Gen. A. G. Ellis. My first recollection of attending church was to hear the Rev. Eleazer Williams, afterwards known as the would-be Dauphin. He was a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church to the Ojibwas, who lived about eight miles from our village, and he preached occasionally for us. There was no regular preaching until about 1827, when Rev. R. F. Cadle was sent by the board of missions of the same denomination to establish a school for the benefit of the Indian and French children. The children of the village attended the school as day scholars. The mission house was the second frame house built in the present state of Wisconsin, and was thought at the time to be a fine mansion.

About the year 1827 or 1828, a treaty was made with the Indians at Green Bay, at the gathering for which, there were present about 3,000 Indians. Gov. Lewis Cass and a number of the commissioners were quartered at our house; there were then no hotels, and my father had the contract to board them; and as our house was not large enough to furnish a dining room of suitable size, my father had a temporary one built, the frame and roof thatched with the rough bark of trees, such as the French settlers used.

It was somewhere about 1828 or 1829 that one of our citizens, Henry S. Baird, proposed taking his wife and family to Prairie du Chien in a bark canoe manned by Indians. He invited two young ladies, aunts of mine, to accompany them. When they started on their journey a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were my parents, made ready to escort them a short distance. My parents took me with them. One of the ladies of the party was Miss Frances Henshaw, a sister of Mrs. Whitney of our place, and afterwards the wife of the Rev. Truman Post of St. Louis. She was the life of the

party. Our boat was what was called a Mackinaw boat, rowed by French voyageurs. We spent the first night at the home of one of the old settlers, Augustine Grignon, at Kaukauna, where we were most hospitably entertained. The second night we encamped on Doty's Island, now Menasha; but about midnight we were aroused by heavy thunder, and were obliged to leave the tent, the gentlemen fearing the tree under which it was pitched might be struck by lightning. A shelter was made of the boat's awning, which was taken off for the occasion. While lying under this, on the outside edge, with the rain pattering on my face, I remember thinking I could not see much pleasure in that kind of excursion, and wishing I were at home. The next morning we bade adieu to our friends as they started across Lake Winnebago, wishing them *bon voyage*, while our party turned their faces homeward. The rain poured down all day, making it necessary constantly to bail the boat. Those were not days of rubber shoes, waterproofs or gossamers, and my readers may imagine our condition. At the rapids at Kaukauna we were obliged to walk around, while the men in the boat dashed over them. The portage path was about half a mile in length, and the remembrance uppermost in my mind is of a thorough drenching, and that the red clay on our feet made it almost impossible for us to walk. The rain increasing and darkness coming on, the men refused to go any farther that night. They ran the boat ashore and left us. As there was no house near where we could find shelter, our situation for a time was not an enviable one. However, by offering them more money, the men were prevailed upon to start again, and we arrived home towards morning.

One of the events in those far-off days was the annual payment to the Indians, in autumn of each year. As the traders advanced goods to the Indians during the year, they were obliged to be on the ground when the Indians received their money in order to secure their pay. There was a general stampede of the male portion of the place, and the women were "left alone in their glory." Mess chests larger than a Saratoga trunk were packed with the choicest viands from the larders and everything done for the comfort of those who had to

rough it, sometimes for more than a month. Could the incidents of those payment gatherings be recorded, as I have heard them related from year to year by friends who were actors in them, it would form an amusing history.

In the year 1829, Daniel Whitney, who came to Green Bay in 1819, laid out the town which is now the city of Green Bay, calling it Navarino. A few years later, the American Fur Company laid out a town adjoining on the south, called Astor. Both villages were afterwards united under the name of Green Bay. Mr. Whitney was an enterprising man and one of sterling worth, and was well known by the early settlers of Chicago. Indeed, I may say the same of others of our small town. Morgan L. Martin, a young lawyer, arrived at Green Bay in 1827, and was always identified with its interests as well as those of the state. He was elected delegate to congress in 1845, and through his efforts a bill was passed for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, to which object he devoted time, energies, and fortune. He occupied many offices of trust until his death, nearly four years ago, when with faculties unimpaired he literally stepped out of the judge's seat to lie down and die, beloved by all who knew him.

In 1832 came the Black Hawk War. Although we were not molested, the inhabitants were quite alarmed for a time. The fort was undergoing repairs, and the pickets being down it was no place of safety. My father had a company under his command, but their services were not required.

In 1833 occurred the death of my father. He had received the appointment of Indian agent at Fort Winnebago (now Portage), and proceeded at once to enter upon his duties, leaving his family to follow him in a few weeks. He made the journey in a bark canoe, accompanied by his brother, since his health was far from being good. But he had scarcely been there a month before he was prostrated by illness, and died in a few hours. Owing to the difficulty of communication, my mother did not hear of his illness until it was too late to reach him. She started, however, on horseback, and went as far as Buttes des Morts, where she met my uncle, bearing the sad intelligence to her that she was a widow.

It may not be uninteresting here to mention a discussion between my parents, as to whether a cooking stove should be sent for, with other articles of furniture for our new home. My mother decided that she preferred the old way, cooking over a fire place instead of experimenting with a cooking stove. In the very early years of my life we knew nothing of matches, although they may have come into use at the East. There was always a flint, steel, and tinder box in the house, but some could not use these, and so the coals were covered at night. Should they die out we were obliged to borrow fire from the neighbors. I remember being sent on this errand to my grandfather's when a small child.

In July, 1833, I was sent to Erie, Pa., to school and was placed under the care of John H. Kinzie, whose name is identified with Chicago's early days. He had been Indian agent at Fort Winnebago previous to my father's appointment. His family, consisting of his mother, his wife, and one child, his sister, Mrs. Helm, her son, and a young brother of Mrs. Kinzie, Julien McGill, were on their way East. We embarked on a small steamer, the "William Penn," Capt. John Wight of Erie, who by the way, was captain of the small sailing vessel on which my mother made her first trip to Green Bay. We went first to Chicago, and from Green Bay to that place there was but one house on the west shore of the lake, that of Solomon Juneau at Milwaukee. The boat anchored out in the lake when they stopped to wood—as coal was not used in those days on the boats. We reached Chicago on the ninth of July, after a passage of nearly three days. As there was no pier, the vessel anchored some distance out in the lake, and we were rowed ashore in boats. We had had very rough weather and I had suffered with sea-sickness nearly all the way. I was lifted out of my berth and laid on a bed in the bottom of the row boat, a poor, homesick child. The kindness of those friends, I can never forget.

On reaching shore we landed at Fort Dearborn, and passing through it, we went to the house of Col. Beaubien, where we were hospitably entertained while the boat lay in the harbor. I remember walking with one of the daughters of Col. Beau-



bien, on the lake shore, where we saw a number of graves of those who had been stricken down with cholera the year before, which were so near the shore that the waves had washed away the earth and partially uncovered some of the coffins. Little did I dream that I should live to see a city such as Chicago is today, where, as I remember, it was seemingly only a stretch of sand and prairie. I must confess that the river looked more attractive than it does at the present time.

There were few houses occupied by the early settlers; three frame two-story buildings owned by Newberry & Dole, Philo Carpenter, and P. F. Peck. The latter was the father of Ferd Peck, now so interested in the Auditorium and the Columbian fair, and commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900. That year three churches had been organized in Chicago, the first Presbyterian, the first Baptist, and the first Methodist. A Catholic priest also arrived in 1833. The first public Protestant Episcopal services were held in the first Presbyterian church, by request of its minister, and Mr. John Kinzie, Mrs. Kinzie, Mrs. Helm, and Miss Chappel (afterward Mrs. Porter), distributed prayerbooks. The lighthouse had been built the year before, on the Fort Dearborn reservation. The keeper was a son of General Brady, after whom the fort at Sault Ste. Mary was named. I did not then see or know Reverend Mr. Porter, who in May of that year had come to Chicago from Fort Brady, with Major and Mrs. Fowle and their infant daughter. That daughter Mr. Porter first met thirty-one years afterwards in Boston, and learned that she and her husband, Henry F. Durant, were engaged in building Wellesley college, which a few years later he visited with Mr. and Mrs. Durant.

In the autumn of 1833, Miss Eliza Chappel opened the first school in Chicago in John Wright's log store, across the street from Fort Dearborn. This building was presented to her by Mr. Wright as soon as he had finished his frame store. Later the school was moved to the Presbyterian church on the southwest corner of Lake and Clark streets. Miss Chappell's assistants were Miss Elizabeth Beach and a Miss Leavenworth.

After remaining in Chicago for a day, we again took passage

on the boat, and continued our journey up the east shore of the lake. We stopped at St. Joseph, that being the only settlement on that side, and halted at Grand Haven to wood. Our next stopping place was at Mackinac, in those days the headquarters of the American Fur Company. From that place to Detroit there was but one stopping place, on the River St. Clair, at or near Fort Gratiot. Ten days were occupied in making this journey.

One little incident which occurred the next winter after this trip was a visit from Mr. Kinzie and his sister, Mrs. Helm, on their return from their mother's funeral. They stopped late one evening at Erie, where I was attending school, and inquired of the proprietor of the hotel, who was an uncle of my mother, where I could be found. He sent for me to come to the hotel. I was aroused from sleep in order to go, delighted to see any one of the old home friends.

Soon after my father's death, my mother removed to Ohio to educate her family. We returned to Green Bay in the autumn of 1836, in the height of the land speculation when there was much immigration to that place and to Chicago also. The old steamer Michigan at one time brought one thousand passengers in her cabin, their fare amounting to \$10,000, while the steerage more than paid the expenses of the trip. The inhabitants of the "jumping off" place, as Green Bay was at that time designated, were hopeful that it would become a great business centre. But they were doomed to disappointment, as the heavily timbered country around it did not offer the inducements to settlers which the prairie lands in the southern part of the territory and in Illinois presented. However, people came there, houses were built, and (to quote the words of one who was describing those times) "Brave men and cultivated women lived there then who visited, talked and read; wrote letters on large sheets of paper folded without envelope and sealed with wafers; such people lived there and in their simple content did not suspect how many things were lacking to make them happy."

In the autumn of 1837, Reverend Stephen Peet, who was afterwards one of the chief instruments in the founding of

Beloit college and also of the Chicago Theological seminary, came to Green Bay as pastor of the first Presbyterian church in the state. During his pastorate of two years the church was built—the second Protestant church in the state—the first being a small one erected at Stockbridge for the use of the mission there for the Indians. The lots for the site of the Presbyterian church were given by John Jacob Astor, Rainsay Crooks, and Robert Stuart. In giving the lots for the church Mr. Astor wrote to his agent, N. Goodell:

You charge in your account 87 cts. for recording deed from the Presbyterian church of lots 7 and 8, block 27 (the lots originally given but exchanged for others), which the church ought to pay. Please collect it.

On the other hand, J. J. Astor's name stood at the head of the subscription list for money to build the church, for \$300.00. Among the names on that list is Washington Irving's for \$50.00. The bell was given within a month or two of the time of the dedication of the church, by Mr. Astor, a copy of whose letter, in answer to the request for the bell, is in my possession.

YORKVILLE 1st October 1838.

MESSRS STEPHEN PEET, WM MITCHELL, GARDNER CHILDS, Committee.  
GENTS

Your letter of 1st Sepr. with one from J. D. Doty attached, was duly received, and although I did not expect such a call would have been made upon me, after what I had previously done, yet I have complied with your request, and have purchased today from Mr. Force an excellent Bell of 696 pounds cast by him the present year, it has a fine tone, and will effectually notice all who are disposed to give attention to their duties from its summons. It is addressed to Wm. Mitchell, care of Treat & Carter Buffalo New York, and will be shipped tomorrow on board a Tow Boat for Albany. P. S. You will please settle the account for freight and expenses.

Respectfully Your Obt. Servant

J. J. ASTOR.

In the winter of 1837 and 1838, a brother of my mother, Seth Reed, whose home was at Green Bay, and who was assistant paymaster to the troops under Major Robert Forsyth, was ordered to Florida for the Seminole war. As there was no road from Green Bay to Chicago (the mail route having been es-

tablished but three years), it was no easy matter to make the journey. However, a vehicle on runners was built, in which my uncle and aunt made the journey, carrying their provisions with them and camping at night. I think they improvised a bed out of the sled, with some shelter overhead. They proceeded to Niles, Mich., in this conveyance, as that was the end of the stage route from the East. My aunt was the first lady to take this journey. Mrs. John H. Kinzie, author of *Wau Bun*, had made the trip a few years before on horseback through the interior of the territory, from Fort Winnebago to Chicago.

In 1840 one of my sisters married, and went to Southport (now Kenosha) to live. She and her husband made their wedding trip in a sleigh constructed of rough boards, the only vehicle which could stand the wear and tear of roads such as we had at that time.

In the summer of 1840, the Presbyterian church at Green Bay gave a call to Rev. Jeremiah Porter (who had organized the first Presbyterian church in Chicago), which he accepted. In the autumn of that year, Mr. Porter attended the meeting of the presbytery held at Prairieville (now Waukesha) where the ministers after due deliberation agreed to form the Presbyterian and Congregational convention of Wisconsin, uniting the two churches in one body, which in that sparsely settled region proved a wise arrangement. A committee from that body, consisting of Rev. Stephen Peet, Rev. Otis Curtis, and Rev. Moses Ordway, were sent to Green Bay to install Rev. Mr. Porter—the first installation under that convention in Wisconsin. Mr. Porter remained pastor of the church eighteen years, removing to Chicago in 1858, where he became pastor of the Edwards Congregational church. It was a rare privilege we enjoyed in being associated with him and his most estimable wife, of whom I heard the remark once made, "It is a blessing to a household to have them members in it." Very sacred to the members of that congregation, who still remain, is the memory of Mrs. Porter, whose noble life, so full of deeds of self-sacrifice, and words of wisdom and love in the service of the Master, made the world better for her having lived.

In the autumn of the year 1841, our small town was thrown



into quite a flurry of excitement by a visit from Prince de Joinville and suite. It was at the time of the sensation caused by the claim of Rev. Eleazar Williams that he was the "Lost Dauphin," and the object of the prince's visit was supposed to be an investigation of the matter. But it was found that his visit was really made in order to ascertain some facts regarding Mrs. Williams' father, Monsieur Jourdan, whose family had done notable service in the French army. Mrs. Williams was of French and Indian extraction, and was a very handsome woman.

My second visit to Chicago was in June, 1839, when I came from Green Bay on the steamer "Great Western," the largest boat then on the lakes, sailed by Capt. Walker, long and favorably known as a kind and genial captain. Unlike my first arrival, the boat steamed into the river and remained one day. When ready to continue the journey, the steamer passed up the river some distance, and had great difficulty in turning round. Although but six years had elapsed since my first visit, the change was marvelous. Where had been nothing but a stretch of prairie with here and there a house, was now a busy town, laid out in streets with some fine residences and places of business, even then assuming the airs of the city it was destined to become.

About the first of November of the year 1841, I accompanied my sister to her home in Kenosha. At that season the roads were impassable through the country; and we were obliged to take a small stamer which ran from Green Bay to Mackinaw, connecting with the daily line from Buffalo to Chicago. We reached Mackinaw, expecting to leave the same day for Kenosha, but continuous storms prevented the arrival of any boat for more than a week. We were obliged to make the best of the delay, and were very comfortably entertained at the old Laslie House, the landlady, Mrs. Laslie, who well understood cooking, serving us with the famous Mackinaw whitefish in every possible form. In these days of fast locomotion by land and water, this generation can scarcely realize our situation. Detained on an island (most beautiful and interesting I grant, in a pleasant season of the year), where there was no regular mail, on

the verge of winter, with no certainty of the coming of a boat, our situation was not an enviable one. Added to this was our anxiety about my sister's babe, but three months old and far from well. However, a steamer finally arrived and we were once more on our way. We had a pleasant run for a few hours, but a storm having arisen, the remainder of the passage was very rough and the passengers were nearly all seasick. In those days the boats had not more than two state rooms, the berths being arranged on each side of the cabin. Many of us were obliged to have our beds made on the floor, a miserable company, which the reader can better imagine than I can describe. When we reached Kenosha, the lake was so rough we were not able to land, and had to proceed to Chicago, where we took up our quarters at the Lake House, on the North side, delighted to set our feet on land once more. This was my third visit to that city, and I found many changes. The weather was not cold enough to freeze the ground and the mud was fearful. In attempting to cross a street it was a question whether we could do so without sinking a foot deep. We remained there two days, re-embarked on the steamer, and reached Kenosha in the evening in the midst of a snow storm. As the lake was rough the boat could not reach the pier, and the passengers were brought ashore in a large flat boat used in stormy weather for that purpose. There was but one hotel there (a log house) kept by Mr. Whitney, where we were made very comfortable. I spent the winter at Kenosha, and have a pleasant remembrance of those few months in the new town, settled by men and women of enterprise, intelligence, and thrift from the East.

In the spring of 1842, I visited Chicago for a few days, being pleasantly entertained in the family of Mr. Loring Whiting, who occupied the house of William B. Ogden on the North side. In the summer of that year I returned to Green Bay, traveling in a light wagon from Kenosha to Madison, thence to Fort Winnebago, and by the old military road to Green Bay. A week was spent in making the journey. In September, 1842, I married Mr. William Mitchell, formerly from Mackinaw, who was intimately associated with a number of the early settlers

of Chicago—Mr. Robert Stuart, one of the prominent men in the American Fur Company, also Mr. John H. Kinzie and the late Gurdon S. Hubbard. My husband was for several years agent for Mr. Hubbard, selling land at Green Bay for him and transacting other business.

My husband used often to tell a circumstance connected with the beginning of Chicago, showing how little some men could foresee its future greatness. In 1834, a young officer at the fort at Mackinaw, Lieut. Kingsbury, went to Chicago and on his return said to my husband, "Mr. Mitchell, if you wish to invest in property which will double your money in a short time, there is a tract of land in Chicago (I forget the number of acres) which can be bought for \$800.00." Mr. Mitchell almost doubted his sanity and answered emphatically, "Mr. Kingsbury, I would not give \$800.00 for the whole of Chicago." Lieut. Kingsbury borrowed the money and bought the land himself,—since called "Kingsbury's Addition,"—and realized a fortune from it.

In 1846, business obliged my husband to return to Mackinaw where we resided a year. At that time there were no regular boats running to Green Bay, and no stages, so that persons wishing to go East were obliged to hire a team to take them to Sheboygan or Milwaukee, in order to take the regular boat from Chicago. A gentleman of our place, Mr. Nathan Goodell, who owned a small boat, not nearly as large as the tugs of today, nor as seaworthy, offered to go to Mackinaw provided he could secure a sufficient number of passengers. There were a number besides ourselves who preferred to run the risk on the boat (which had never been on the lake) to undergoing the fatigue of a journey through the woods. The owner of the boat, to convince us of his confidence in its safety, took his own daughters with him. We embarked, many of us feeling that we might almost as safely have reached our destination had we jumped into the river. However, thanks to a kind Providence, the trip was pleasant, without wind, and we reached Mackinaw the third day after leaving Green Bay. Just before landing a heavy rain fell, and as the deck was not waterproof, we were drenched, the water covering the cabin floor to the

depth of an inch, obliging the passengers to sit with their feet on the rounds of their chairs. The same little boat made three trips that summer, but was wrecked when making the fourth.

The remembrance of the year spent at Mackinaw is a pleasant one. As everyone knows, that island is interesting on account of its natural curiosities, and the many associations of an historical as well as of a romantic nature. The society at that time, though small, was composed largely of people of education and intelligence, and with the officers' families in the fort, there was no lack of sociability. Indeed, the inhabitants were obliged to depend upon their own resources during the long winter months, as they were cut off from communication with the outside world except by a mail once a month, brought from Detroit by a carrier on a dog sled. That was the winter of the Mexican war, and as some of the officers had left their families at Mackinaw, there was no little anxiety felt. During the summer the island was a great resort for those seeking health and enjoyment. There was a daily line of elegant steamers from Buffalo to Chicago, nearly always crowded with passengers, who while the boat lay there flocked in every direction to see the sights. They were obliged to climb the hill leading to the fort, and as the boat did not remain more than a couple of hours, it was very amusing to see the scrambling and running when the bell for departure rang. The steamers always carried a fine band on board, thus enlivening the long, and sometimes tedious journey from Buffalo to Chicago.

The business for which my husband had gone to Mackinaw being accomplished, we returned to Green Bay on a small boat, meeting with a chapter of accidents, one of which was the bursting of the cylinder, that obliged us to return to Mackinaw and wait several days before we could secure another boat. This latter was scarcely seaworthy, and before reaching our destination the crank broke, so we came into port with only one wheel.

About the year 1845, there came a young lawyer and wife to Green Bay from Maine, and made their home among us, notwithstanding the greater inducements offered to young business men in Chicago, and other new towns. This was Tim-



othy O. Howe, in after years so long United States senator from that district, and still later postmaster-general. The interests of his adopted home were ever his own. A man of remarkably genial disposition, he was held in high esteem, and on his annual return from Washington to his cheery home, his cordial handshake was given to all, without regard to position. When a few years since he and his good wife were laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery, the community at Green Bay felt that their vacant places could not soon be filled.

In the spring of 1850, Rev. Otto Tank came to Green Bay with a colony of Norwegians, purchasing land and settling a little way south of Fort Howard. Both he and his wife were of noble descent, but because Mr. Tank had connected himself with the Moravians, his father had disinherited him. He was appointed a missionary to South America, where he resided some years. His wife having died there, he returned to Europe with his little daughter, where he married a second time. A man of fine education, refined and cultured manners, and strong christian principle, he was esteemed by all who knew him. His wife was a woman of strong character and good business ability, whose hand was ready to bestow of her abundance upon those in need and who gave to all benevolent enterprises, unostentatiously, however, with no name to accompany her gifts. Even when bestowing personal favors, if thanks were given, she would say in her quaint manner: "No, no, I am the Lord's steward, give Him thanks." Although from her conversation we were somewhat acquainted with her former life as having been in the "higher walks," it was not until after her death that her friends became aware that in early life, both by relationship and companionship, she had been so closely connected with men and women of high birth. For a number of years after the death of her husband and daughter, she lived a quiet almost secluded life, in her pleasant quaint home, filled with curios, antiquities, and articles of great value. At her death she left a large fortune chiefly to home and foreign missions, to which she had for years donated large sums.

In 1856, the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement was completed; an event that for years had been anticipated as one

which would make a large city of Green Bay. The day was one of jubilee, when the first boat, the "Aguila," reached there from Pittsburgh, via the Ohio and Mississippi, and thence by means of the improvement through the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. Every bell in the place was rung, the old cannon at the fort was fired, hurrahs were shouted from every quarter, all however, drowned by the unearthly whistle of the boat, whose like was never heard there before or since. To quote from the *Advocate*: "The boat would come whistling into port just as the people were preparing to take their first nap, causing them to spring in alarm from their beds. Then about four in the morning she would give a screech to let people know that she was preparing to go, another to let them know she was ready, another that they had better hurry if they wanted to take passage, and another to tell them she had started and they could not get on if they wished." For a number of years the travel was by these boats, and although it was tedious passing through so many locks, the beauty of the scenery made the trip a pleasant one.

Having come now to the year of the war, which belongs to modern times, the writer feels that these "recollections" may be finished. I will say, however, that for that war Green Bay furnished many brave men, some of whom laid down their lives in its service. My two eldest sons, although very young, enlisted and served as musicians in the "Marching Twelfth" regiment. Two years from the date of enlistment the regiment had marched on foot sixteen hundred miles, had been transported by steamer fifteen hundred miles and by rail six hundred miles. A few months later they accomplished a march of four hundred and sixteen miles in thirty-one days. My sons before they were of age were mustered out and returned home without a wound.

## THE WISCONSIN PHALANX AT CERESCO

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BY S. M. PEDRICK.

### I. Introductory

The Wisconsin phalanx has been described in many articles, and the following is merely a collection of what has been recorded concerning the objects and results of that company of persons, comprising the earliest residents of what is now the city of Ripon, who under the name of the Wisconsin phalanx, first occupied the peaceful valley of Ceresco.

The formal records of the organization, so far as the same have been preserved, were presented to the Ripon Historical Society by Robert D. Mason, the last president of the phalanx, prior to his death in 1901. These records include the following: record book of transfers of stock; record of deeds, duplicates, transfers, and mortgages; record of names, place of birth, date of residence, births, and deaths; treasurer's accounts, 1848 to 1852; stock ledger; ledger accounts; secretary's record from March 23, 1844, to November 29, 1847; sundry old receipts, old deeds, assignments of stock, etc.

### II. Preliminaries

The theories of Charles Fourier, the French socialist, for the re-organization of society became very popular in the United States during the early forties of the last century. As Warren Chase says: "Its vast economies, its equitable distributions, its harmony of groups and series, its attractive industry, its advantages for schools, meetings, parties and social festivities, all seemed to make his theory invulnerable to attack."<sup>1</sup> The New

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<sup>1</sup>*Life-line of the Lone One* (Boston, 1858).

York *Tribune* and other papers of repute became advocates of the so-called "science of new relations," and Fourier's principles of association became very popular. In all parts of the country, associations sprang into existence in response to the interest in these theories. The appeals that were made in the columns of the *Tribune* though lofty and inspiring, were imaginative and impracticable in the extreme, but, nevertheless, they stirred thousands. The following is fairly representative of the articles that appeared day after day from the enthusiastic pen of Albert Brisbane, with the sanction and hearty endorsement of the great editor, Horace Greeley:<sup>2</sup>

Before answering the question, How can association be practically realized, we will remark that we will not propose any sudden transformation of the present system of society, but only a regular and gradual substitution of the new order by local changes and replacement. One Association must be started, and others will follow, without overthrowing any true institutions in state or church, such as universal suffrage or religious worship.

If a few rich could be interested in the subject, or a stock company could be formed among them with a capital stock of four or five hundred thousand dollars, which would be sufficient, their money would be safe; for the land, edifices, flocks, etc., of the Association, would be mortgaged to secure it. The sum which is required to build a small railroad, a steamship, to start an insurance company, would establish an Association. Could not such a sum be raised? \* \* \* \*

The truth of association could also be proven by children. A little Association or an industrial or agricultural institution might be established with four hundred children from the ages of five to fifteen. Various lighter branches of agricultural and mechanical arts, with little tools and implements adapted to different ages, which are the delight of children, could be prosecuted. The useful occupations could, if organized according to a system which we shall later explain, be rendered more pleasing and attractive than are their plays at present. Such an Association would prove the possibility of attractive industry and that children could support themselves by their own labor, and obtain at the same time a superior industrial and scientific education.

In the year 1843, the citizens of Southport, (now Kenosha), in Racine county, Wisconsin, became interested in these burning questions of the hour, and the Franklyn lyceum of the little

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<sup>2</sup>New York *Tribune*, March, 1842.



village took up the subject of association on Fourier's plan.<sup>1</sup> November 21, 1843, the question was debated for the first time in the Lyceum, "Does the system of Fourier present a practicable plan for such a re-organization of society as will guard against our present social evils?" December 5th following, another discussion was had, on the question: "Are mankind so naturally depraved, and is society composed of such discordant material, as to render the adoption of Fourier's plan impracticable?" December 12th the subject came up again, in this form: "Would the system of Fourier if adopted tend to diminish the evils of Society?"

One of the men most interested in these discussions was Warren Chase. He ardently embraced the new theories and when taunted with the argument, why not practice this, if you believe it the best way to live, he decided to try it.<sup>2</sup> Chase was at this time about thirty years of age, of versatile talent, indomitable energy, and untiring perseverance, and he threw himself into the association movement, wielding a ready pen in its behalf for some years. He undoubtedly was the leader in the association experiment that resulted from the discussions in the lyceum.

The following is a brief synopsis of his biography: Born in Pittsfield, N. H., January 5, 1813, he emigrated to Michigan in 1833, where he married Mary T. White, of Newport, N. H. In 1838 he removed to Southport, and on the formation of the association, to Ceresco, where he remained nine years, holding several local offices. He was a member of both Wisconsin Constitutional Conventions, of the first state senate, and was Free-soil candidate for governor in 1850. After leaving Wisconsin, he first returned to Michigan, then to St. Louis, where in 1872 he was a presidential elector, and in 1876 removed to California, where he held a number of political offices. He died February 25, 1891.

As a result of the debates and of Chase's efforts, preliminary meetings were held at the old temperance hall, and a constitution was drafted for an association to be known as the Wisconsin

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<sup>1</sup> Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac county*, (Chicago, 1880) pp. 400-408.

<sup>2</sup> *Life-line of the Lone One*.

Phalanx. March 23, 1844, a meeting of the subscribers to the constitution was held at the village school house, at which meeting William Starr was the secretary, and Michael Meyers, chairman. Officers were elected pursuant to the constitution, and the venture was now well started. At this meeting a committee was appointed to co-operate with the agent previously appointed to explore various sections of the territory, in order to report such location as they deemed eligible for a domain. This agent was Ebenezer Childs whose advice was largely followed in the ultimate selection of a location, or domain, as it was called, for the operations of the phalanx. This committee, after several resignations, was finally composed of the following gentlemen: E. C. Southworth, Canfield Marsh, and Orrin R. Stevens.

While Childs and the committee were absent on their tour of investigation, the phalanx was busy completing the work of organization; 500 copies of the constitution and by-laws were printed for distribution; W. W. Wheeler, Peter Johnson, and Warren Chase were selected as the three trustees of the phalanx, to hold for the use of the society the title to all property of the association, real and personal; members were added, so that by May 25, 1844, the total membership was seventy-one; Southworth, Wheeler, and Chase were appointed to provide for raising funds with which to purchase the domain, and as a special inducement for the payment of money into the treasury, a premium of twenty per cent, payable in stock, was offered for all cash payments made before the first of May; the treasurer's bond, in the sum of \$10,000, was approved, and subscriptions were taken for stock in the new company. Most of the stock was paid for by the transfer to the trustees of personal property, at a valuation fixed by the board of directors; but quite a number took advantage of the offer of a premium for cash payments. May 8, the treasurer, E. C. Southworth, reported \$1,026.24 in the treasury, besides about \$60 in the secretary's hands.

The committee on the proposed location made its report May 8, 1844, at a meeting of the stockholders, at which the treasurer was instructed to enter one and one-quarter sections of land<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>This land was located as follows: NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ -21-16-14, NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ -20-16-14,

selected for the domain. For <sup>122</sup>he was to take the title in his own name, and thereafter, de<sup>123</sup> the same to the trustees for the association. Full auth<sup>124</sup> was conferred upon him to enter more land if he should <sup>125</sup> more money prior to making the entry. Mr. Chase did not <sup>126</sup> give of the direction to enter the land in the treasurer's name<sup>127</sup> and he contrived to have the money sent to Green Bay by <sup>128</sup> the merchant of that place, and when the duplicate receipts were <sup>129</sup> in<sup>130</sup> for the land that had been entered, they ran in the name of Michael Frank, whom Mr. Chase describes as "a quiet citizen of the village, of irreproachable character and far too honorable to defraud anyone, and one in whom everyone had confidence who knew him."<sup>1</sup> An examination of the land record corroborates Mr. Chase's statement, as the duplicate receipts from the land office are dated Sept. 6, 1844, and one and one-eighth sections of land in section 20, 21, and 29 are entered in Mr. Frank's name, although three-eighths of a section are entered on the same date by Jacob Beckwith. None was entered in the treasurer's name. That Mr. Chase was justified in his arbitrary assumption of authority seems to be borne out by the fact that the records, under date of October 29, 1844, request the secretary to write to the sureties of the treasurer's bond "notifying them that E. C. Southworth refuses or neglects to settle with the Wisconsin phalanx as treasurer, and that they will be called upon as his surety."

The domain having been selected, it now remained to complete the preparations for going forward to the promised land. A committee was named to designate the property that should be carried onto the domain and the persons who should constitute the first party; directions were given to procure a tent to be used until other shelter could be provided; arrangements were made to keep an account, showing the cost of board for the first two months; a committee was given the duty of providing food for the party en route to the domain; and last but not least, a resolution was passed fixing the price for washing clothes on the domain at two shillings per dozen.

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W  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  and E $\frac{1}{2}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -20-16-14, NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ -29-16-14, E $\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -29-16-14 and S  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ -17-16-14.

<sup>1</sup> *Life-line of the Lone One.*

### III. Constitution

The Constitution was prefaced by a preamble, reciting that the subscribers adopted it "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, promote our common welfare, and secure the blessings of social happiness to ourselves and our posterity."

The object was "the prosecution of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, the arts and sciences, education and domestic industry, according to the system of Charles Fourier as near as may be practicable."

The property was represented by stock, divided into shares of the value of twenty-five dollars each, and provision was made for paying for the same in cash, or in property at its cash value as fixed by the board of directors.

The affairs of the Association were managed by a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, together with a board of directors consisting of nine members—all to constitute a board of managers. The officers had the usual powers, and could be removed from office by the board for neglect of duty, absence, or incompetence. Three trustees were provided for, who should take title to the property, as the association had no legal existence at this time. It was contemplated that whenever there should be forty families resident on the domain, a new form of government was to go into operation, to be administered by councils, according to such plan as should be then agreeable to the resident members.

A person could be either a stockholder, or a member, or both, as his case might require. No person could be admitted to membership except on application to the board, and the board could impose such conditions as it deemed wise. A resident member was permitted to withdraw from the association upon giving two weeks' notice of his intention, and upon leaving, the member was entitled to his proportionate share of the profits up to that time.

There were to be two meetings of the stockholders each year, and provision was made for fully informing every member not only of the meeting but also of the condition of the affairs of the association. Every stockholder was given at such meetings



one vote for the first share, and on financial questions one vote for each five shares thereafter, not exceeding ten votes in all; but on other questions no stockholder had more than one vote in any case. As both men and women were permitted to hold stock, this provision seems to have given the right of suffrage to residents on the domain to both sexes alike.

Before the December meeting in each year the cash value of the real estate, exclusive of improvements, was to be estimated, and any increase in the valuation since the previous valuation was considered the property of the stockholders and was to be divided among them in proportion to the stock that had been paid in. The total product for the year was to be ascertained at the same time and a general settlement with each member was to be made at this meeting. After deducting taxes, repairs, and insurance, the total product was to be divided as follows: one quarter was to be paid as a dividend to the holders of stock, and three quarters to be divided among those who performed the labor. At the time of subscribing for stock, any person was permitted to elect whether he would take a fixed dividend of seven per cent or would take his share of the actual dividend; and the payment of this seven per cent was made a charge on the three quarters belonging to labor, the excess which the stock earned above seven per cent being given to labor.

The board of directors and officers were forbidden to contract any obligation except by unanimous consent of all the stockholders.

Sec. 1, Art. 7, provided that "There shall be a toleration of religious opinion and action and every member of the association shall be protected in his religious belief to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and reason; but no person shall ever be taxed without his consent for the support of any minister of the Gospel or teacher of religion."

#### IV. By-Laws

Some features of the by-laws that were framed pursuant to this constitution should be mentioned, as throwing light on the principles and ideals of the association.

It was provided that goods, merchandise, board, or other

necessaries were to be furnished to members at a cost value; that rent should never exceed ten per cent of the value of the building occupied; and that any member was to have the privilege of having his own horse and carriage on the domain by paying to the association the actual cost of keeping.

The board of directors was made the judge of the kinds of work and business that the association should pursue, and no appeal was provided for, in case of dissatisfaction on this account. The shares of stock were held accountable for any sums that might be due from a stockholder to the association, and no dividends on stock were to be made except on the balance of the stock held free from such debt or incumbrance. Whenever five or more persons were at work in one branch of industry, they were to organize a group, and choose a foreman. It was his duty to keep an account of the labor performed by each member of the group "and adjudge the rank according to skill and productiveness such person may exercise," and make his report to the secretary once a week. If any person was dissatisfied with the decision of his foreman, he might appeal from the foreman to the members of his group, and the decision of the group was final. All the groups engaged in the same branch of industry were to form themselves into a series, and elect a superintendent of the series. This superintendent was given power to determine the relative rank of each group in productiveness, subject to the advice of the whole series. When the association grew to be large enough, so that there were several series, each with its superintendent, it was contemplated that these superintendents would constitute a council of industry, which should supersede the board of directors. This council was directed, when it should be organized, to divide the different industrial classes into three ranks to be designated as follows: 1st, class of necessity; 2d, class of usefulness; and 3d, class of attractiveness. These classes were to have such relative rank in the distribution of the profits of labor, as the council might decide.

"All unnecessary business and all sporting of the association shall be suspended on the first day of the week." "Any member of the association may be expelled therefrom by a majority of the resident members for the following causes, viz.: rude

and indecent behavior, drunkenness, trafficking in intoxicating drinks, licentiousness, profane swearing, lying, stealing or defrauding another, protracted idleness, or willfully injuring the property of the association, knowingly consenting to the injury of the association or any individual member thereof, gambling, habitually indulging in censoriousness and faultfinding; provided, however, that no member of the association shall be expelled without first being notified," and an opportunity given to be heard in his own defense. Provision was made for the trial of such cases. All disagreements were to be settled by arbitration, each party choosing one arbitrator, and the two a third, and an appeal was permitted from the decision of the arbitrators to the directors or the council, "whose decision shall be final."

The association was required to provide the means of education for all the children of the members, and the association's rule compelled all children to attend school, unless other provision was made by the parent for instruction. Every pupil was required to devote a portion of time each day to some branch of industry.

A later rule was added to the by-laws September 28, 1844, as follows: "Resolved, that no member of this association shall ever be permitted to bring onto the domain any spirituous liquors to be drunk as a beverage."

#### **V. The Phalanx in Operation, 1844**

May 18, 1844, the committee selected to report the names of suitable persons to compose the pioneer company for the phalanx decided on the following: Warren Chase, Lester Rounds, J. Stuart, L. Stillwell, George H. Stebbins, T. V. Newell, H. G. Martin, C. Adkins, W. Dunham, Carlton Lane, Alexander Todd, J. T. Cobb, E. Child, Nathan Hunter, Jacob Beckwith, S. R. Kellogg, John Limbert, B. L. Richards, William Seaman, William E. Holbrook, and Daniel Sanborn. Meanwhile "they had collected teams, and cows, and tools and provisions and tents, and started—nineteen men and one boy, with three horse teams and several ox teams,—overland to the land of promise, by the way of Watertown and the long prairie. They camped and marched and camped, and after six days met at the house

of the nearest settler. \* \* \* \* \* This glad neighbor, Saterlee Clark, pointed them out the trail—which means an Indian pony road, and is very much like a snake's path in the mud. They camped at night where the city of Ripon now stands, on the north bank of the stream, near where the stone mill now stands, and on the morning of May 27—to them ever memorable—they repaired to the valley below, on the beautiful plain surrounded by hills, like an amphitheatre, and one of the most beautiful spots nature has formed in Wisconsin, and then on their own land, pitched their tents, stuck their stakes, dipped their spades, and laid the corner stone of the town of Ceresco, as the Lone One called the place.”<sup>1</sup>

The records give the names of eighteen men and one boy, as the members of that pioneer band. E. Child, B. L. Richards, William Seaman, and Daniel Sanborn for some reason did not accompany the party, and Uriah Gould, and a seven year old boy, Joseph S. Tracy, were added. Most of this group were comparatively young, the oldest, William Durham, being but forty-eight.

Those who composed the phalanx in the days of its beginnings do not appear to have belonged, even in part, to the class of the unappreciated, the played out, the idle, and the good-for-nothing generally, who according to Horace Greeley, composed the communities which failed under his eyes. On the contrary, they were persons whose industry and general shrewdness had already been coined into a goodly equipment of live stock, farm materials, implements, money, and other necessities for fitting out the new enterprise. What was better, they had all, as Western pioneers, undergone that training in hard work and privation which fortified them against discontent and home-sickness, the bane of other communistic colonies. They were rather religious than irreligious, and among them were two who had standing as preachers in evangelical denominations, Uriel Farmin, local preacher in the Methodist church; and George H. Stebbins, a Baptist minister.<sup>2</sup> With such material, the social experiment began.

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<sup>1</sup>*Life Line of the Lone One.*

<sup>2</sup>Mapes, *History of Ripon*, (Milwaukee, 1873). p. 83 ff.



Monday, May 28, 1844, preparation was made for the building of three frame houses. The first ground was broken, the plowing being done where the cellars were to be dug; and breaking for crops was also commenced that day.<sup>1</sup>

George H. Stebbins, one of the pioneer band, in a letter dated May 27, 1844,<sup>2</sup> describes those early hours, as follows:

After dinner the members all met in the tent and proceeded to a regular organization, Mr. Chase being in the chair and Mr. Rounds secretary. A prayer was offered, expressing thanks for our safe protection and arrival, and invoking the Divine blessing for our future peace and prosperity. The list of resident members was called (nineteen in number), and they divided themselves into two series, viz., agricultural and mechanical, (each appointing a foreman), with a miscellaneous group of laborers, under the supervision of the resident directors. \*  
\* \* \* \* \* The stock consists of fifty-four head of cattle, large and small, including eight yoke of oxen and three span of horses. More men are expected during the week, and others are preparing to come this summer. Families will be here as the building can be sufficiently advanced to accommodate them. A few words regarding the domain. There is a stream which, from its clearness, we have dominated Crystal creek;<sup>3</sup> it has sufficient fall and water supplied from springs, for one or two mill seats. It runs over a bed of lime stone, which abounds here and can be had convenient for fences and building. There is a good supply of timber and prairie. Every member is well pleased with the location, and also the arrangement for business. Up to this time no discordant note has sounded in our company. We have begun without a debt, which is a source of great satisfaction to each member.

The first season they broke up and sowed eighty acres of the prairie to wheat. On the morning of the tenth of June, the ground was white with frost, which destroyed most of the corn that had been planted, also the beans and vines. Twenty acres of potatoes, buckwheat, turnips, and other vegetables had previously been put in. Work was begun for a saw mill, which was felt to be an imperative need, and a dam was ordered to be constructed; but it was late in the following winter before these were completed. The stream being then frozen over, they could

<sup>1</sup> Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac county*.

<sup>2</sup> Published in the *Southport Telegraph*.

<sup>3</sup> This is now known as Silver Creek.

not obtain power to run their mill, and thus they were compelled to go through the first winter without adequate covering for man and beast. The hay was fortunately very abundant, and supplied the place of boards for shelter for the beasts and the beds for the families.<sup>1</sup>

September 11, 1844, the buildings being in such condition as warranted it, the tents were ordered to be mended and returned to their owner at Southport. On the same day a committee was appointed to lay out a direct road from the domain to Fond du Lac, which was the nearest town of importance; but on the 14th, the committee reported that a direct road was impracticable, and recommended that for the present travel be "by the way of the guide board and Mr. Sangs." This route is by the way of Seven Mile creek, near the south line of the town of Lamartine. The marshes and sloughs made this the most available route at that time.

As the building and work progressed, the pioneers sent for their families. June 28, 1844, a considerable number arrived, including Mrs. Stuart and five children, Mrs. Beckwith, James G. Tracy, Mrs. Stillwell and four children, Mrs. Newell and infant daughter, Mrs. Martin and four children, Mrs. Stebbins, C. W. Henderson and wife with two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Barnes and two children. These were the first arrivals after the original party, except Ebenezer Childs and William Seaman who came early in June, and were in fact a part of the original band delayed for a few days. July saw the resident force increased by Daniel Hager, Volney C. Mason, Mrs. Carlton Lane and three children, Mrs. Seaman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Uriel Farmin and three children, Mrs. Isabelle E. Towne and two boys, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Strong and child; in August, Mrs. Chase came with two children, and during the same month came Mrs. Rounds and child, Mrs. Dunham and two children, also David B. Dunham, and James Hebdon; others followed thereafter, accessions being constantly made during the life of the phalanx.

During these earlier months the records of the organization were still kept at Southport, where the officers were. Authority

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<sup>1</sup>*Life Line of the Lone One.*

was, however, given the resident directors to conduct the business during this period. September 3, appears to have been the first meeting of the majority of the directors on the domain, and from that time all of the business was conducted on the domain by a resident board of directors.

The November valuation of the lands shows that the organization was possessed of 1,160 acres of land in sections 20, 21, and 29, some of which were appraised at \$2, and from that up to \$5 an acre, the total valuation being \$3,727.20. The price of board for the period ending December 2, 1844, was established, as follows: All over fifteen years of age, fifty cents per week; all under fifteen and over two, thirty-three cents per week; and all under two years, nothing.

November 15, the board divided all labor done on the domain into three classes: 1st, class of necessity, comprising "digging and stoning wells, all work in water, labor necessarily requiring persons to be exposed to storms, mixing mortar and tending mason." 2d, class of usefulness, comprising "all mechanical and agricultural labor, not comprised in other classes, washing, teaming, milking, taking care of stock, book-keeping, and writing." 3d, class of attractiveness, comprising "cooking, dining room work, ironing, domestic choring, gardening, horticulture, care of fowls and bees, and all necessary business of the board of directors." The ratio of the classes was fixed as follows: The number of hours work done each week by each individual in the class of necessity, was required to be returned by the foreman and multiplied by twenty-four; those performed by each individual in the class of usefulness was to be multiplied by twenty; those in the class of attractiveness, by fifteen. It will be observed that this provision gave no proper classification of the so-called skilled labor in the trades, and that the more undesirable the labor the higher the compensation.

This provision for the division of labor did not go into effect until December. Meanwhile, says Chase in a letter dated September 12, 1844, "We do all our cooking in one kitchen, and all eat at one table. All our labor, excepting a part of the female labor, on which there is a reduction, is for the present deemed in the class of usefulness, and every member works as well as

possible where he or she is most needed, under the general superintendence of the directors. We adhere strictly to our constitution and by-laws, and adopt as fast as possible the system of Fourier. We have organized our groups and series in a simple manner, and thus far everything goes admirably, and much better than we could have expected in our embryo state. We have regular meetings for business and social purposes, by which means we keep in harmony of feeling and concert of action. We have a Sunday school, Bible class, and divine service every Sabbath by different denominations, who occupy the hall (as we have but one) alternately; and all is harmony in that department, although we have many members of different religious societies. They all seem determined to lay aside metaphysical differences, and make a united social effort, founded on the fundamental principles of religion.”<sup>1</sup>

The mail during this time was brought from Fond du Lac once a week by James Stuart, who was paid for this service by twenty-four hours credit, and five shillings a trip. Later a post office was established. Lester Rounds, whom Mr. Chase describes as “one of nature’s—not man’s—noblemen and a true-hearted reformer,” was made the postmaster.

Thus far the organization was merely a voluntary association of individuals, having no legal existence. Chase was well aware of the trouble that might be in store for the association if dissension should arise, unless it should become a legal entity, with full right to contract and to hold property in its own name. Accordingly an attempt was made to get a charter from the territorial legislature at the next session, incorporating the phalanx.

To quote again from Mr. Chase:

When the families (about twenty) were all packed for winter quarters, and the boys hunting fence timber and saw logs on Uncle Sam’s land, then the Lone One started to secure a charter, or act of incorporation for the society. The act had been carefully drawn up by him, and submitted to the members and approved, and he was authorized to secure its passage with as few amendments as possible. With this view he visited several members of the territorial legislature, submitted it to them, and secured the aid of some. \* \* \* He was soon

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<sup>1</sup>Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, (Philadelphia, 1870) p. 414.



in the lobby, closely watching the fate of the bill, which did not excite much opposition in the assembly, but by the aid of his good friend the doctor, from Fond du Lac [Dr. Darling], who was a member in seat, was slowly and properly passed, with but slight amendments. It then went to the Council, where he also had some good friends, especially the one who had the titles to the domain [Mr. Frank]. But here the cormorants attacked it, because they thought it a good subject to make capital on, and down came the *Argus*, which was the paper that watched the interests of itself and party. The Lone One offered replies and defence, and although a politician of the same school and party, the *Argus* dare not admit both sides, and it had decided the bill evil, and only a cheating scheme, and most especially a social heresy. But the Lone One made reply through the daily Democratic sheet of Milwaukee, until the *Argus* was sorry it ever took the subject up; and long after was more sorry still, for it felt the injury it had inflicted on innocent persons. \* \* \* It was a hard conflict for the law, so essential at that time for the security of the settlers. But at last the final vote let it through, and the rejoicing man in the lobby was permitted to follow it to the executive rooms. "It will not compromise my democracy to sign it, will it?" said the smiling Governor Tallmadge, as he pleasantly added his approval to the act, which enabled the Lone One to return to his anxious family and still more anxious friends, who were waiting, in deep suspense, the fate of the charter. He soon reached home, and exceeding joy ran through the crowd as they heard the good news: "Now we are safe, for our property will be in our own hands."<sup>1</sup>

The charter was approved Feb. 6, 1845. On the fourteenth of the same month the directors provided that the stockholders be invited to transfer all of their property to the corporation, each to be credited with the same amount of stock in the new association with the same amount for labor done as was credited on the books of the original association. The trustees were to convey their interests in the property to the corporation, and each share-holder was requested to quit-claim his interest also. February 17, pursuant to the direction of the charter, Warren Chase, Lester Rounds, and Uriel Farmin, as a committee, opened stock books at the house of Mr. Rounds, where stock was taken by all of the resident members. April 7th, the stock books were closed, and a council having been elected to take charge of the affairs of the corporation, the books were handed to its president,

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<sup>1</sup>*Life Line of the Lone One.*

the officers of the old society resigned, the proper deeds of conveyance were executed, and thenceforth the association continued under its new charter. Chase says that the neighbors, who had begun to locate in the vicinity, were greatly alarmed by the association, most of them were sure that it would do harm; for it had great power, and would monopolize. "They wished the cursed thing dead. A few saw no evil in it, but only a power for good. These 'four-year-ites' furnished the material and news for prairie yarns and gossip for all the region round about."

### VI. The Legislative Charter

The name selected was the same as had been adopted in the original constitution, the Wisconsin Phalanx.

The value of shares of stock was continued at the sum of twenty-five dollars each.

The location was fixed in the town of Ceresco, to which town the business operations were restricted. The corporation was, however, permitted to own timbered and meadow land in any other town. In no case could the association own more than forty acres for each person belonging thereto.

The corporation and the officers were forbidden to contract any debt, or to issue any notes, or scrip, or evidence of debt. If any debts were contracted the officers were to be held personally liable thereon. The books of the corporation were to be open at all times for the inspection of the members as well as the officers of the township, county, or territory; and the stock of each member was made liable to execution for debts of the owner.

The officers were provided for as follows: president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and nine councilmen.

Every male member, twenty-one years of age, was entitled to vote at the annual meetings in December. In this respect the charter departed from the first constitution; but whether in response to the demand of the legislature, or of the constituency of the phalanx itself does not appear.

The council was given large powers: "The council shall arrange and determine all business of the corporation, both industrial and financial, and shall have power to make such rules,

regulations, and by-laws for the government of members as they may deem proper, provided always that said rules, regulations, and by-laws shall in no wise conflict with the provisions of this act, or with the laws of this territory." It will be seen that this virtually made the phalanx a municipal corporation within its territorial limits.

The original constitution had provided for the appraisal each year of all real estate, and any gain, exclusive of improvements, was to be the property of the stock-holders; the charter changed this so that the gain was to be divided by giving one-fourth to stock and three-fourths to labor. The charter made the same rule apply to personal property. These credits to stock and labor might be paid to the ones entitled to them, either in money or stock, *at the option of the council*.

The charter made it obligatory upon the corporation to establish a public school, in which were to be taught all of the branches of science usually taught in the common schools of the territory, such school to be maintained nine months of the year. The expense of the school was charged three-fourths to the labor account, and one-fourth to capital, or stock.

The provision of the original constitution with reference to freedom of religious worship was preserved in the same language, in the charter.

## VII. The Revised By-Laws

Most of the provisions of the first set of by-laws were retained, but there were some changes, made necessary by the charter and by the experience of the practical operation of the association during its existence of less than a year.

The organization of groups was placed in the hands of the president, each group as before to choose its own foreman. The foreman was no longer permitted "to adjudge the rank according to the skill and productiveness such person may exercise," a provision in the early by-laws which had not been followed in practice; but the rule was fixed that the foreman should credit "each person belonging to his group in hours every night with the relative amount of labor performed, making as near as possible the ordinary labor of a healthy person in that business the

standard." The relative rank of the three classes of industry was continued as before: class of necessity, 24; class of usefulness, 20; and class of attractiveness, 15.

Elaborate by-laws for the hearing of any charges against a member were set out, to the end that a full and fair trial might be had after due notice to all.

A demand having arisen for the privilege of living separate from the common table, it was provided that the corporation should extend to such families as chose to board themselves such credits in provisions as should place them on equal footing with those who boarded at the common table.

Every stock-holder was required to balance his account at the time of the December settlement each year, if anything was found to be due from him, by transferring his stock in sufficient sum to pay such account.

#### VIII. 1845

April 7, the corporation being duly organized and the machinery set up ready to run, the association went on as before. The council organized with standing committees on agriculture; mechanical affairs; domestic affairs; finance; on applications; education; corporation affairs; and rules, regulations, and by-laws.

June 2, it was decided that a stone school house be built, and the walls be carried up eight or nine feet high. Meanwhile, more land was entered; members were admitted from time to time on application; a few were rejected (although no reason is shown); and steps were taken to erect a grist mill.

The annual report of the president, for the year ending December 1, 1845 thus portrays the conditions of the settlement:

In our social and domestic arrangements we have approximated as far toward the plan of Fourier as the difficulties incident to a new organization in an uncultivated country would permit. Owing to our infant condition and wish to live within our means, our public table has not been furnished as elegantly as might be desirable to an epicurean taste. From the somewhat detached nature of our dwellings, and the consequent inconveniences attendant on all dining at one table, permission was given to such families as chose to be furnished with provisions and



cook their own board. But one family has availed itself of the privilege.

In the various departments of physical labor, we have accomplished much more than could be done by the same person in an isolated condition. We have broken up and brought under cultivation three hundred and twenty-five acres of land; have sown four hundred acres to winter wheat; harvested the hundred acres we had on the ground last fall; plowed one hundred and seventy acres for crops the ensuing spring; raised sixty acres of corn, twenty acres of potatoes and thirty of beans, pease, roots, etc.; built five miles of fence; cut four hundred tons of hay; and expended a large amount of labor in teaming, building sheds, taking care of stock, etc.

We have nearly finished the long building commenced last year, (two hundred and eight feet by thirty-two), making comfortable residences for thirty families; built a stone school house twenty by thirty; a dining room eighteen by thirty; finished one of the twenty by thirty dwellings built last year; expended about two hundred days' labor digging a race and foundation for a grist mill thirty by forty, three stories high, and for a shop twenty by twenty-five, one story with stone basements to both, and erected frames for the same; built a wash house sixty by twenty-two, a hen house eleven by thirty, of sun dried brick; an ash house ten by twenty of the same material; kept one man employed in the saw mill, one drawing logs, one in the blacksmith shop, one shoe making, and most of the time two in the kitchen.

The estimated value of the property on hand is \$27,725.22, wholly unencumbered; and we are free from debt, except about \$600 due to members who have advanced cash for the purchase of provisions and land. But to balance this we have over \$1,000 coming to us from members, on stock subscriptions not yet due.

The whole number of hour's labor performed by the members during the year, reduced to the class of usefulness, is 102,760; number expended in cooking, etc., and deducted for the board of members, 21,170; number remaining after deducting for board, 81,590, to which the amount due to labor is divided. In this statement the washing is not taken into account, families having done their own.

Whole number of weeks' board charged members (including children graduated to adults), 4,234. Cost of board per week for each person, forty-four cents for provisions and five hours for labor.

Whole amount of property on hand as per invoice, \$27,725.22. Cost of property and stock issued up to December 1, 1845, \$19,589.18. Increase the past year, being the product of labor, \$8,136.04; one-fourth of which, \$2,034.01, is credited to capital, being twelve per cent per annum on stock, for the average time invested; and three-fourths, or \$6,102.03, to labor, being seven and one-half cents per hour.

These were evidently golden days in Ceresco. "Men and women worked with an electrical zeal born of an enthusiasm for a newly-espoused cause and the holiday novelty of all of the surroundings. Under sound direction their labor was fruitful, and this in turn stimulated to new exertion. Few or no tares sprung up in the social garden."<sup>1</sup>

During the year 1845, settlements were made in many parts of the town and most of the land was entered. The phalanx residents being the first ones to enter the township, had practically the first choice of the lands. In 1845 came Captain David P. Mapes, who entered lands to the east of the present city of Ripon, and built his residence thereon.<sup>2</sup> But Mapes was very desirous of getting the quarter section located almost in the heart of the phalanx territory owned by John S. Horner for a town site, and for a time there was great strife between the phalanx people and Mr. Mapes to obtain it.<sup>3</sup> It was not until 1849 that Mr. Mapes succeeded in arranging with Mr. Horner for its purchase.<sup>4</sup>

### IX. 1846

March 3, Mr. Chase wrote in his usual enthusiastic vein: "Since our December statement, our course and progress has been undeviatingly toward the goal. We have added forty acres to our land, making 1,633 acres free of incumbrance. We are preparing to raise eight hundred acres of crop the coming season, finish our grist mill, and build some temporary residences, etc. We have admitted but one family since the last of December, although we have had many applications.<sup>5</sup> In this department of our organization, as well as in that of contracting debts, we are profitting by the experience of many associations who preceded or started with us."<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mapes, *History of Ripon*, p. 134.

<sup>2</sup> On the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 22.

<sup>3</sup> This was the E $\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and W $\frac{1}{2}$  NE $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 21.

<sup>4</sup> Mapes, *Ripon*, p. 134.

<sup>5</sup> An inspection of the record shows that there were four accepted during this period and two rejected. One application was still pending at the time of the letter.

<sup>6</sup> Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 421.

Meanwhile, applications being received from those outside of the organization for the privileges of the phalanx school, the council fixed the rate of tuition at three dollars per quarter, and board where required. The school house was appropriated to the use of the phrenological class Thursday evening of each week. The "South Woods"<sup>1</sup> were ordered protected, and no one was to be permitted to cut green timber therein without authority from the officers.

During this year some difficulty arose in the matter of keeping all of the members resident on the domain, and it was found necessary in February to pass the following: "Resolved that any member of the phalanx, who being head of the family shall remove his or her household effects, goods, etc., and family off the domain and commence house-keeping or boarding elsewhere [than] on the domain, shall thereby lose all privileges enjoyed as a member and shall no longer be a member of the corporation, as if a stranger."

In March, Jacob Woodruff was appointed librarian for the phalanx, with instructions to keep the files of all papers of the corporation accessible to the use of the members. We have no list of the periodicals which were taken, but at various times the corporation was subscriber to the *Alphadelphian Tocsin*, *The Harbinger*, *The Southport Telegraph*, *The Phalanx*, *The Tribune*, and *The Plowshare and Pruning Hook*. Most of the members were earnest readers and many of them were subscribers to other periodicals. Thus, by a system of interchange, the people of this society were brought into contact with the thought of the great world outside, and in general intelligence and information were in advance of the average pioneers.

Being in need of an expert millwright to construct and operate the grist mill, the council agreed with Benjamin Wright that he should have 12½ cents per hour, to be paid as the members were paid, either in cash or stock at the option of the council.

June 2, steps were taken for the erection of a blacksmith shop, east of the grist mill. This building was located at the

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<sup>1</sup>Now known as South Woods Park of Ripon.

intersection of West Fond du Lac street with the Berlin road, on the north-east corner.

During the summer Benjamin Sheldon was employed to make a beginning in industrial education for the boys. The resolution requests him "to take care of the school boys and teach them and discipline those who are old enough in labor and swimming and other play when needed and to keep a book in which he records his time spent with the boys and also the amount of labor each boy performs in its relative proportion to men's labor."

Numerous applications were received from those who had no money or property to put into the corporation for the privilege of working on the domain and receiving their pay as members were paid. These were usually accepted, and if the association was not satisfied with the work done, the relation was speedily terminated. One such applicant was John V. Bader, who became the shoemaker of the society.

The annual report for the fiscal year ending December 7, 1846, gives the following as the condition of the phalanx:

We have now one hundred and eighty residents; one hundred and one males, seventy-nine females; fifty-six males, and thirty-seven females over the age of twenty-one years. About eighty have boarded at the public table during the past year, at a cost of fifty cents per week and two and one-half hours labor, whole cost, sixty-three cents. The others most of the time have had their provisions charged to them, and done their own cooking in their respective families, although their apartments are very inconvenient for that purpose. Most of the families choose this mode of living, more from previous habits of the domestic arrangement and convenience than from economy. We have resident on the domain, thirty-six families and thirty-[five] single persons; fifteen families and thirty single persons board at the public table; twenty-one families board by themselves and the remaining five single persons board with them.

Four families have left during the past year, and one returned that had previously left. One left to commence a new association; one, after a few weeks residence because the children did not like it; and two to seek other business more congenial with their feelings than hard work. The society has increased the past year about twenty, which is not one-fourth of the applicants. [This is not in harmony with the records of applications and refusals.] The want of room has prevented us from admitting more.

There has been 96,297 hours medium class labor performed during



the past year (mostly by males), which owing to the extremely low appraisal of the property and the disadvantage of having a new farm to work on, has paid but five cents per hour, and six per cent. per annum on capital.

The amount of property in joint stock as per valuation, is \$30,609.04; whole amount of liabilities, \$1,095.33. The net product or income for the past year is \$6,341.84, one-fourth of which being credited to capital makes six per cent; and three-fourths to labor makes the five cents per hour. We have as yet no machinery in operation except a saw mill, but have a grist mill nearly ready to commence grinding. Our wheat crop came in very light, which, together with the large amount of labor necessarily expended in building sheds and fences, which are not estimated of any value, makes our dividend much less than it will be when we can construct more permanent works. We have also many unfinished works, which do not afford us either income or convenience.

The society has advanced to members during the past year \$3,293, mostly in provisions and such necessary clothing as could be procured.

The following schedule shows in what the property of the society consists and its valuation:

1713 acres of land at \$3 .....	\$5,139 00
Agricultural improvements .....	3,206 00
Agricultural products .....	4,806 76
Shops, dwellings, and outhouses .....	6,963 61
Mills, mill-race and dams .....	5,112 90
Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc. ....	3,098 45
Farming tools, etc. ....	1,119 36
Mechanical tools, etc. ....	367 26
Other personal property .....	715 70
Amount .....	<u>\$30,609 04</u>

## X. 1847

There had been a disposition on the part of some of the members to overdraw their account, and in order to remedy this the council resolved at its meeting January 13, to limit the amounts advanced to members to four per cent on the stock invested, and four cents an hour for work credited on the books to the member asking the advance.

May 31, S. Bates and A. D. Wright were appointed millers and grinders at the grist mill, and a schedule of prices for grinding was fixed. Mr. Chase says of the grist mill: "This had

to be watched to keep the envious neighbors from burning it; so strong was the prejudice because they would grind their own grain in their own mill, and would not, because they could not, grind for others. The jealousy increased as fast as their prosperity."<sup>1</sup>

Thus far the corporation had been unable to buy back the stock of a member when he wished to leave. It needed all its money to purchase lands and other absolutely essential things for the use of the organization. Although the charter forbade the issuance of any scrip or evidence of debt, yet the council found itself compelled within a few weeks after the charter was granted to disobey the provision and to issue orders on the treasury, payable at some future time with interest, usually at ten or twelve per cent. Ready money had always been a scarce article in the treasury of the corporation, but as time went on it became scarcer. In spite of this fact, Chase wrote under date of June 28 in his optimistic way: "The phalanx will soon be in condition to adopt the policy of purchasing the amount of stock which any member may have invested, whenever he shall wish to leave. As soon as this can be done without embarrassing our business, we shall have surmounted the last obstacle to our onward progress. \* \* \* If no accident befall us we shall declare a cash dividend at our next annual settlement."<sup>2</sup> About this time, E. R. Rounds having withdrawn from the phalanx, the corporation informed him that it could not pay him in cash, but it did finally issue to him two orders on the treasury, maturing some time later at twelve per cent interest.<sup>3</sup> September 13, the council decided that it would adopt the policy so far as possible of paying a member, on his withdrawal, what he put into the association, in exchange for his stock. It was not a promise to pay money for stock, and in practice did not so operate to any large extent, but there were a number who availed themselves of this provision and did receive money during the following year.

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<sup>1</sup>*Life Line of the Lone One.*

<sup>2</sup>Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 426.

<sup>3</sup>Record of the association, April 26, 1847, p. 197.

In July, a writer for the New York *Tribune* reported his observations after a few days' visit to the domain. It was glowing, enthusiastic, and imaginative in the extreme. It was followed by a letter from J. J. Cooke to the same paper, under date of August 28, in which the writer takes issue with the statements made, criticises the water power and climate, and says further: "The probability now is that corn will be almost a total failure." Their present tenements are "such as few at the east would be contented to live in." "The most unpleasant feelings which I have experienced since I have been here have been caused by the want of neatness around the dwellings, which seems to be inconsistent with the individual character of the members with whom I have become acquainted. This they state to be owing to their struggles for the necessities of life; but I have freely told them that I considered it inexcusable."<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Chase replied in the *Harbinger* of January 8 following, admitting the general character of the defects that had been pointed out, but insisting that it was unfair to judge the experiment at this time by eastern standards.

In August Mr. Chase, continuing his letters to the eastern papers, wrote as follows: "Now is the time for practical attempts; to start with, first, the joint stock property, the large farm or township, the common home, and joint property of all of the members; second, co-operative labor and the equitable distribution of products, the large fields, large pastures, large gardens, large dairies, large fruit orchards, etc., with their mills, mechanic shops, stores, common wash houses, bake houses, baths, libraries, lectures, cabinets, etc.; third, educational organization, including all, both children and adults, and through that the adoption of the serial law, organization of groups and series; at this point labor, without reference to pay, will begin to be attractive; fourth, the Phalansterian order, unitary order. \*

\* \* In most cases years will be required for the adoption of the second of these conditions, and more for the third, and still more for the fourth. \* \* \* We have spent three years,

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<sup>1</sup>Noyes *History of American Socialisms*, p. 428.

and judging from our progress thus far, it will doubtless take us from five to ten more to get far enough in the second to commence the third.”<sup>1</sup>

The annual report for the year 1847 shows that the number of residents was 157, in 32 families; four families and two single persons left during the year, whose stock had been purchased. 93,446 hours labor had been performed, and the property was appraised at \$32,564.18, giving a dividend of 7¾ per cent to stock, and 7.3 cents an hour to labor.

### XI. 1848

The secretary's record ceases late in 1847, or rather the record book is written full, so that the inference is fair that there is somewhere another volume, completing and supplementing the record of all proceedings after the year 1847.

In July, an article in the *Tribune*, signed D. S. said: “I have worked in the various groups side by side with the members, and I have never seen a more persevering, practical, matter of fact body of people in any such movement. Since I came here last fall, I see a great improvement, both externally and internally. Mr. Van Amringe, the energetic herald of national and social reform, did a good work by his lectures here last winter; and the meetings stately held for intellectual and social improvement, have an excellent effect. All now indicates unity and fraternity. The phalanx has erected and enclosed a new unitary dwelling, one hundred feet long, two stories high, with a spacious kitchen, belfry, etc. They have built a lime kiln, and are burning a brick-kiln of one hundred thousand bricks as an experiment and they bid fair to be first rate. All this has been accomplished this spring in addition to their agricultural and horticultural operations. Their water power is small, being supplied from springs, which the drought of the last three seasons has sensibly affected. In adding to their machinery they will have to resort to steam.”

During this year the long building was white washed inside and out, and the wood work of nearly all of the house was painted. The school house was white washed and painted, the

<sup>1</sup>Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 433.



windows white, the panels of the wood work a light yellow, carvings around light blue, the seats and desks a light blue.

The annual report for this year, dated December 4, does not show great progress in membership, giving resident members 120, and 29 families. Six families had withdrawn, seven persons had died, mostly children. The association declared a dividend of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on stock, and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents per hour for labor, and scheduled its property at \$33,527.77.

## XII. 1849-50

In the summer and fall of 1849, it became evident that a dissolution and division was inevitable, and plans for bringing this about were finally made. They determined to have it done by their legal advisors without recourse to the courts. At the annual election in December, 1849, the officers were chosen with a view to that particular business. They had already sold much of the personal property and cancelled much of the stock. The highest amount of stock ever issued was about \$33,000 and this was reduced by the sale of personal property up to January 1, 1850, to about \$23,000.

In anticipation of the sale of the real estate, as a number of the members were desirous of taking lots of ground in the valley, and forming a village, Otis H. Capron, official surveyor of Marquette county was employed to make a survey, which was completed in June, 1849.

Having disposed of the personal property, the corporation found itself unable to sell its real estate without the unanimous consent of the stockholders, or by legislative direction. The original charter was in the way of sale. Accordingly, a bill was prepared and presented to the next session of the legislature, and January 29, 1850, an act passed, amending the charter so as "to allow and authorize the council to sell and convey real estate by their official act; also to lay out and have recorded a village plat with streets and squares and public lots."

In April an appraisal was made of all the lands of the phalanx platted and unplatted, and the public sale commenced, making the appraisal the minimum, and leaving any land open to entry, after they had been offered publicly. During the sum-

mer most of the lands were sold, and most of the stock cancelled in this way, under an arrangement by which each stockholder should receive his proportional share of all surplus, or make up any deficiency. Most of the members bought either farming lands or village lots and became permanent inhabitants, thus continuing the society and its influences to a considerable extent. They divided about eight per cent above par on their stock. Inspection of the ledgers of the corporation leads to the conclusion that this eight per cent dividend, was composed of the seven per cent declared in the summer of 1849, after selling the personal property, and a one per cent dividend which was paid when the affairs were finally closed up in 1852.

For some reason, a new survey of the village of Ceresco was made by Capron, April 5, 1850, which is the one referred to in conveyances of lands in Ceresco.<sup>1</sup>

All of the sales of real estate were made in consideration of stock of the corporation surrendered and cancelled. Members who did not desire real estate, or who did not have enough stock to procure anything of value, found a ready market for their shares of stock so that they had no trouble in converting them into cash. For example, William S. Brockway, who was never a member, purchased twelve and one-half shares of stock of Benjamin Simons, and then bid in a tract of land including the bed of the creek and three lots in Ceresco,<sup>2</sup> paying therefor these shares of stock. As an indication of values at that time, William Starr secured the 10 acres including the heart of the South Woods for \$140 in stock. Mrs. Isabella E. Hunter was assigned sixty acres for \$312.50.<sup>3</sup>

The leader in planning and executing the settlement was Warren Chase. Even the preparation of the deeds bears evidences of his workmanship, and the accounts are all kept in his familiar cramped handwriting. Thus he was from the beginning to the

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<sup>1</sup>A mutilated copy of this survey is recorded in the office of the register of deeds, Fond du Lac county, book of plats, I, p. 8.

<sup>2</sup>East half of sec. 20, west half of section 21; lots 6 and 7 in block 1, and lot 5 in block 8. Register of deeds, Fond du Lac. Vol. O, p. 545.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid*, p. 252.

end the active mind of the association, and had through the entire period of the operations the confidence of its members.

### XIII. Social and Religious Life

There is but little evidence concerning the social and religious life of the association. Of what is now available, much is conflicting, doubtless depending upon the point of view of the various witnesses.

The president in his annual report for 1845, says: "The study and adoption of the principles of association have here led, as they must ever do, all reflecting minds to acknowledge the principles of Christianity, and to seek through those principles, the elevation of man to his true condition: a state of harmony with God and with Nature. The society have religious preaching of some kind almost every Sabbath, but not uniformly of that high order of talent which they are prepared to appreciate. \* \* \* The social intercourse between the members has ever been conducted with a high toned moral feeling, which repudiates the slanderous suspicions of those enemies of the system, who pretend that the constant social intercourse will corrupt the morals of the members. The tendency is directly the reverse."

He further affirmed that the society maintained religious meetings and Sabbath schools, conducted by members of various denominations, "with whom creeds and modes of faith are of minor importance compared with religion."

In June 1848, the charge was made in the *Investigator* that the phalanx was irreligious, to which one of the members replied in these words: "Some of us are and have been Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, etc. Others have never been members of any church, but with very few exceptions very readily admit the authenticity and moral value of the Scriptures. The ten commandments are the sum, substance, and foundation of all true law. Add to this the gospel of love, and you have a code of laws worthy of adoption and practice by any set of men, and upon which associationists must base themselves, or they never can succeed. There are many rules, doctrines, and interpretations of Scriptures among the so-called



orthodox churches, that any man of common sense cannot assent to. Even they cannot agree among themselves. \* \* \* If this difference of faith and opinion is infidelity or irreligious, we to a man are infidels and irreligious; but if faith in the morality and principles of the Bible is the test, I deny the charge. I can scarcely name an individual here that dissents from me. I have been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for about twenty years, and a Methodist local preacher for over three years, and am now secretary of the association. I therefore should know something about this matter.”<sup>1</sup>

After the dissolution of the organization, a member of the corporation wrote: “It was a great reading community; often averaging as much as five or six regular newspapers to a family, and these constantly exchanging with each other. They were not religious but mostly rather sceptical, except a few elderly orthodox persons.”<sup>2</sup>

A Methodist itinerant writes of the association:

Soon after their settlement, Reverend William G. Sampson, presiding elder of the Green Bay district, visited the place and held the first religious service of which I can obtain information.<sup>3</sup> Not long after, the minister in charge of the Winnebago Lake mission at Oshkosh visited Ceresco, and formed a class of seven members. The names as far as ascertained were Reverend Uriel Farmin and wife, Mrs. Morris Farmin, Mrs. Beckwith, and George Limbert. The first named was appointed leader. \* \* \* \* \* The people of Ceresco were always gratified to receive attention from the outside world, and their hospitalities were proverbial. And though a few of the men were professed infidels, they always received ministers gladly and treated them with consideration. They were especially gratified to have religious services held among them, and the ringing of the bell would generally ensure a good audience. The dining hall was used as a chapel until a more convenient place was provided in the erection of a large school house. \* \* \* At the close of the services the table was spread for dinner and I was assigned the head of the table, with the president of the association at my right and the vice-president at

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<sup>1</sup>This was probably written by Uriel Farmin, one of the original members. Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 435.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid*, p. 443.

<sup>3</sup>This is an error, since one of the members, George H. Stebbins, a Baptist minister, held service the first Sunday after the arrival on the domain. Mitchell, *History of Fond du Lac county*.



my left. Both of these gentlemen were decidedly infidel in their views, and have since become somewhat distinguished as champions of unbelief. \* \* \* The president on one occasion took the freedom to say, "Though I am not a believer in Christianity, yet I think there is nothing in the world that can so effectually harmonize the views and blend the sympathies of the community as these religious services."<sup>1</sup>

The Rev. Franklin G. Sherrill, first pastor of the Congregational church of Ripon, wrote to the Home Missionary Society Jan. 16, 1851, shortly after his arrival:

It is more particularly the religious life of Ceresco that I wish to notice. At the settlement of the place members of more than a dozen families belonged to evangelical churches. Hence at first, religious services were held with tolerable regularity upon the Sabbath, a Sunday school was organized and a weekly prayer meeting held. Before long religion began to decline, the prayer meeting and Sunday school were gradually abandoned, the Sabbath services became more and more infrequent and finally almost ceased. Soon the church members, and even the minister who had preached to them were seen in the ball-room and kindred places, and at least all belief in the truth was given up, and in its place were adopted various phases of infidelity. The Bible was and still is rejected and laughed at as an obsolete book by many who in its place embrace the "revelations" of Davis the clairvoyant. At last these infidels as if in derision of religion met to organize a church. The question arose, what shall it be called? One connected with the association and who did not exactly understand the object of the meeting, proposed "The Church of Christ"; but this name was soon dismissed. "No, no," said they, "this name will not suit." They decided in favor of "The Church of Humanity."

This sham church existed about six weeks. A Fourierite Sunday school established at the same time and in which no Bible was to be admitted, died also at the close of the same period.

The Reverend Cutting Marsh, an early Presbyterian divine, says that "Mr. Chase, in speaking to Mr. Lathrop of the progress of the infidel principles at Ceresco, said when they first went there thirty families had prayers morning and evening, but then not one. This conversation took place after the Fourierite establishment had been in operation some three or four years."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Miller, W. G., *Thirty Years in the Itineracy*. (Milwaukee, 1875), p. 146.

<sup>2</sup> Journal, May 23-June 17, 1850. Wis. Historical Soc. MSS.

Socially, the members enjoyed themselves to a greater degree than was possible for most pioneers. After the hard day's work was over, (and the evidence all shows that they worked very hard indeed,) "the evenings were divided between business and sociality. Monday night there was a business meeting of the council; Tuesday evening there was a meeting of the Philolathian society, various subjects were discussed and a paper read called the 'Gleaner.' \* \* \* \* \* On Wednesday evening a singing school was held. A dance and social enlivened Thursday evening. There was no meeting Friday evening. Saturday evening was a general meeting for reports from foremen."<sup>1</sup> Captain Mapes records that the phalanx having in their midst a good band of music held frequent cotillion parties, and they had some very fine dancers.<sup>2</sup>

#### XIV. Cause of Dissolution

There has been much speculation as to the cause of the dissolution of the Wisconsin phalanx. Many reasons have been given but it is probable that none of them alone is sufficient to account for the dissolution. Everett Chamberlain says: "Chroniellers have been at a loss to find a cause for the failure of a scheme of association so successful in outward seeming as the Ceresco colony was. *Human nature* was the rock on which this fine ship split, as did all other argosies bearing the banner of Owen or Fourier. In one case—as at Sylvania—it will appear to be adversity; in another—as in Ceresco—prosperity which shatters the timbers of the venturesome craft."<sup>3</sup>

The association was formed with the highest of motives, the members at the commencement having been actuated by the desire to improve society; but as time went on, the love of association as a new social principle was lost to view and the phalanx became a mere business corporation which differed but little in principle from modern co-operative experiments. It is this fact which, more than any other, caused the breaking up of the Wisconsin phalanx. There came a time in its history

<sup>1</sup> Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac County*.

<sup>2</sup> Mapes, *History of Ripon*, p. 89.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, p. 95.

when the membership, no longer being bound together by the motives of benevolence, wished to dissolve their connection with the association because they thought they could do better elsewhere. It may be that with human nature constituted as it is, such a period was inevitable in the history of the organization; perhaps, if we may judge from this experiment and others of like character, the desire for dissolution must inevitably arise in every such organization.

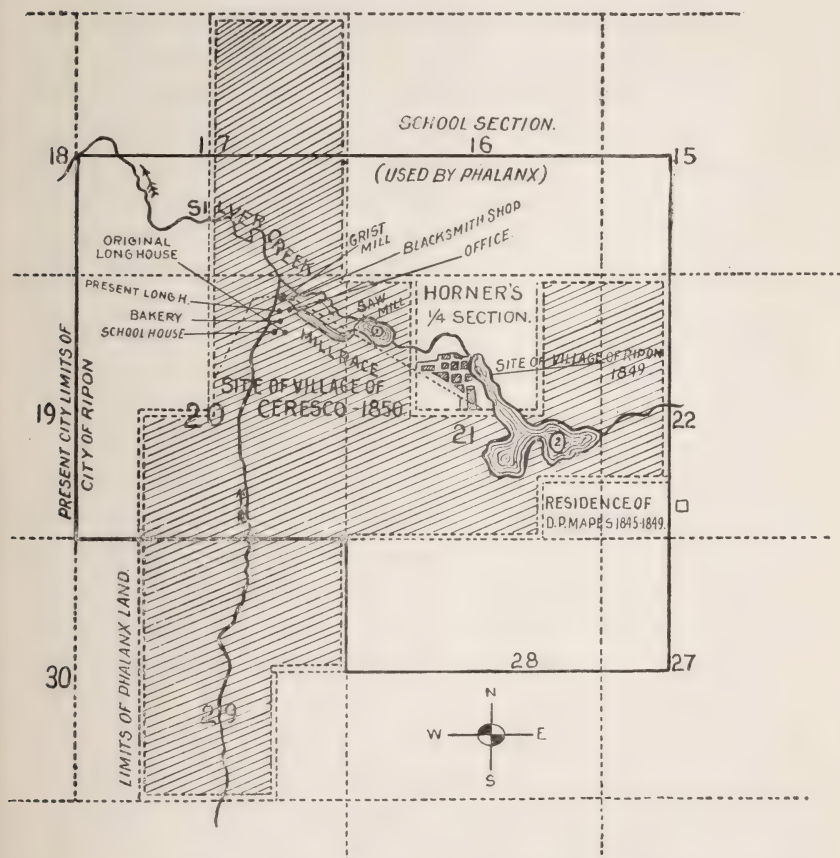
John Humphrey Noyes closes his account of the Wisconsin phalanx, as follows: "Mr. Daniels, a gentleman who saw the whole progress of the Wisconsin phalanx says that the cause of its breaking up was speculation, the love of money and the want of love for association. Their property becoming valuable, they sold it for the purpose of making money out of it."<sup>1</sup> All of the evidence tends to show that this was the true reason for the dissolution.

It may be asked why the members of the association should lose their affection for the social principle which had actuated them at the commencement. Several causes had their influence in bringing this about. In the first place, comparatively few of the original membership actually went upon the domain to work out in practice the theories which they had espoused. As people came into the town of Ceresco, looking for land and a place to settle, the phalanx made every effort to induce settlers to become members, especially when the prospective settler had money in his possession, since the phalanx was very badly in need of money. The consequence was that many members were taken into the organization who were not imbued with any such motive as had actuated the first members. Much of the new membership to start with had no love for association as a sociological principle. To them it was but a business enterprise, also attracting them by virtue of the fact that the social conditions on the domain were so much more desirable than elsewhere on the prairie, and because of their belief that it was a good business policy to invest in the phalanx. Add to this the fact that the membership, which was at first so loyal to the principle

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<sup>1</sup>*History of American Socialisms*, p. 447.

of association on Fourier's plan, gradually fell away and lost zeal for those principles. Consequently it was but a question of time before these loosely bound materials, of which the phalanx was composed, should disintegrate from forces arising from within.



Plat of Phalanx Lands showing location with reference to present City of Ripon and the old plats of Ceresco and Ripon. (1) Ceresco Pond, made by Phalanx. (2) Gothic Mill Pond (belonging to period subsequent to Phalanx).

The written evidence which has been preserved, contains no hint that there was any thought of a dissolution at the time of the annual statement in December, 1848. The first suggestion is found in the following summer. What had arisen in the



meantime to produce a general desire for dissolution? Two facts may account for this, the California gold excitement, and the establishment of the village of Ripon. How far the gold excitement affected the membership at this time, has not been determined; but the establishment of the village on the hill to the east of the phalanx must have had a strong influence on the minds of many of the members. Captain Mapes had secured an agreement with Governor Horner, whereby the former platted the village of Ripon in a portion of the coveted quarter section, upon which he had had his eyes for four years, and was offering inducements for settlers to locate in this new town. Large things were expected of the new village. The spirit of expectancy and of speculation was in the air. Surely there was more money to be made out of building a village and selling the lands than in continuing the operation of a large farm. This spirit of expectancy must have been contagious as is evidenced by the fact that the plat of Ceresco, in June, 1849, was made so soon after the village of Ripon was decided upon, in April, 1849.

Another disintegrating force that operated during the life of the phalanx was the fact that so little cash was allowed the members. The constitution, charter and by-laws permitted dividends on stock and the compensation for labor to be paid in stock or cash at the option of the council. Many of the members put into the concern all of the money that they had and consequently with each annual report they must have become more and more dissatisfied because they had no money given them, either as interest on their investment or as compensation for labor. So far as the record goes, all dividends were paid in stock each year; thus the members were compelled to look to the future for their gains. They were permitted to draw out of the company produce at its actual cost price, which was fixed by the company, but aside from this they had no actual remuneration except in stock during the years of the life of the phalanx. When, in the latter part of 1847, the council adopted the policy of redeeming the stock of any member desiring to withdraw, the privilege was taken advantage of by the holders of about \$2,000 worth of stock, and during the next year quite a number more also availed themselves of this provision. The

consequence was that all of the ready money of the phalanx was used during these years in redeeming stock, and not in enlarging the operations of the association. This had a disheartening effect, of course, upon those members who were compelled to receive their dividends in stock; the only way that a man could get any money out of the corporation was to withdraw. The resolution to redeem stock was made for the purpose of making the members more contented; yet its direct result was to hasten the dissolution and to give members a motive for leaving the association.

It has been asserted that one of the reasons tending to the ultimate division and dissolution of the corporation was that the members grew dissatisfied with the common or unitary life which the association carried out so far as practicable. "In 1845, the question arose as to whether dwellings should be built in unitary blocks adapted to a common boarding house, or in an isolated style, adapted to a single family and single living. It was decided by a small majority to pursue the unitary plan and this policy was persisted in until there was a division of the property. Whether this was the cause of failure or not, it induced many of the best members to leave, and, although it might have been the true policy under other circumstances and for other persons, in this case it was evidently wrong, for the members were not socially developed sufficiently to maintain such close relations."<sup>1</sup>

### XV. Conclusion

The peculiarities which differentiated the Wisconsin phalanx from other like experiments were these facts: that the originator and organizer retained throughout the experiment the confidence of the members, and attended to all the affairs incident on closing up the business; that on the division of its property, a premium was paid; that no law suit ever occurred during its history. The truth is, it was pecuniarily a success, but socially a failure.

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<sup>1</sup>Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 443.

The following is the epitaph written for it by its leader, Warren Chase:

Born in the spring of 1844, in Southport, Wisconsin; nursed and educated by several teachers, but principally by the Ladies Advocate [Mr. Chase]; married in 1845 by the Territorial Legislature to the Statutes of Wisconsin (the wife died when the territory became a state); certified by Gov. Talmadge; settled and lived in town sixteen, range fourteen, which is named Ceresco, in honor of Ceres, a corn goddess, of which it was a worshipper; grew and flourished, and controlled the town for several years, until it took sick, first of chills and fever, and finally of a severe fever, which weakened its vital powers, until in 1850 it died, quietly and resignedly, having reigned six years triumphantly, and put all enemies under its feet, by its justice and honor. Owned a large farm, which was divided among its children, greatly improving their estates and leaving all but the Lone One better than it found them. Had been a great stock and grain grower, raising in one season as high as ten thousand bushels of wheat. Had one genius who did most of its preaching and law business, and others who attended to the sanitary department. Never used intoxicating drinks, nor allowed them on its farm. Never used profane language, nor allowed it, except by strangers. Never had a law suit, nor legal counsel. Had little sickness, and no religious revivals. Never had a case of licentiousness, nor complaint of immoral conduct. Lived a strictly moral, honest, upright and virtuous life, and yet was hated, despised, abused, slandered, lied about and misrepresented, in all the country about, mostly by preachers. Kept a school of its own all of the time. Took five or six newspapers in each family. Stopped work on Sunday to accommodate the neighbors, and rung its bell for meetings. But they danced without rum, or vulgarisms, or profanity. They had meetings without prayers, and babies without doctors. But it was prematurely born, and tried to live before its proper time and, of course, must die and be born again.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>*Life Line of the Lone One.*





























